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## THE EXPRESSION OF THE NATIONAL TRADITIONS AND BELIEFS IN UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

**Abstract:** The article is dedicated to the phraseological units and their place in reflecting identity, worldview, history, culture, material and spiritual way of life, traditions and customs of the nation. The study of the phraseological units and their place in the language and speech, national-cultural features based on new concepts and methods of philological science is essential and important in proving that the national language is the national wealth.

**Key words:** phraseological units, language phenomena, logical integrity, expression, phrase, term, synonymous, homonymous.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

#### 1. Phraseological units

Phraseological units draw attention to the use of national-linguistic features, language norms and general laws. The language of all peoples of the world contains phraseological units reflecting its identity, worldview, history, culture, material and spiritual way of life, traditions and customs. Phraseological units draw attention to the use of national-linguistic features, language norms and general laws.

The study of the phraseological units and their place in the language and speech, national-cultural features based on new concepts and methods of

philological science is essential and important in proving that the national language is the national wealth.

However, it is difficult to study and interpret expressions. Because expressions come from two or more words that are consistent in their integrity and are used in a literal sense. It has a unique image and methodological scope.

Phraseological units are language phenomena widely used in both oral and written speech. They seem to have a specific norm in language, no matter what form of speech they use. The same regulations

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make it difficult for them to translate from one language to another.

Phraseological features are synonymous with words as they are readily available in the language, they are synonymous, homonymous, antonymic, have a persistent resilience to logical integrity and persistent integrity, inconsistency of words within the content, the words cannot be omitted, morphologically additive, and syntactic. Occasionally they are even terminological.

### 2. A glimpse to some expressions and their comparative analyses

If in this regard the heroic epic of the Uzbek people is viewed in the Alpomish epic, it includes "boshi ochiq (open head), "boshi bo`sh" (empty head), "boshi bog`liq" (tied head), "boshini bog`lash (to tie one's head), "ro`mol berdi" (giving a handkerchief), "non sindirish" (bread breaking), "qalin kesish" (giving much money), "to`qqiz tovoq qilmoq" (make 9 plates with food), "salom solmoq" (making greetings) and other expressions have its own meaning. At the same time, it is understood that the phraseological features of the phraseological units, as well as the emergence of some of them, have been influenced to some or other customs and traditions of the people.

It is known that the Uzbek wedding ceremony has three stages. Matchmaking is the first stage of it. It often consists of asking the bridegroom to choose a girl, when girl's parents and the girl consent "ro`mol berish" (giving handkerchief) or "oq ro`mol o`rash" (wrap up a white handkerchief), "fotiha qilish" (betrothal), "qalin kesish" (giving money).

At the same time, if a girl is engaged to a young man, that girl is called "boshi bog`liq" (tired head). To unmarried, is not married girl, the expression "boshi ochiq" (open head) or "boshi bo`sh" (empty head) is used. There are some cases where the engagement was done at an early age. This case was done by the words "etak yirtti qilmoq" (to tear the dress), "quloq tishlatar" (biting ear), "beshik kerty" (make the cradle" are described in this poem.

In the Uzbek custom, the groom, surrounded by his friends, visits the bride's house turning around the fire 3 times, greeting the gathered and then goes inside. In this way, the flame is made a purification function. This process of tradition is described in the Alpomish epic as follows:

O`rtaga o`t yoqib qizlar turadi,  
*Girls stand in the middle to make a fire,*  
Salom solib bekni boshlab boradi.

*Making greetings and guiding the groom* (Fozil Yo`ldosh o`g`li 1998)

In the past, two people have been designated as representatives for the wedding party. This tradition is called "vakil otalarni belgilash" (designate of representative fathers). This ancient tradition is also illustrated in the poem of "Alpomish". According to

this tradition, the representatives come and ask for the girl's consent to marry:

Ikki vakil u mulladan keladi,  
*Two representatives come from that mullah,*  
Kelib qizning ixtiyorin so`radi.

*They come and ask for the girl's consent* (Fozil Yo`ldosh o`g`li 1998)

Usually it was a shame for girls to express their consent with a loud voice. They shouldn't easily express their consent with a loud voice. This was attributed to the girl's embarrassment and a special "qiz so`ylatar" (make the girl speak) tradition was made. According to this tradition, if somebody makes the girl speak and accept her consent, the groom's side (relatives) gave to that person a lot of money and gifts.

Of course, it was not easy to make the girl speak. Even this tradition in the folk fairy tales, the motifs are depicted as the motives of marrying a girl who can speak or not laugh. The story of this folk tradition is stated in the Alpomish poem as follows:

Uyalgandan qabul qilmay turadi,  
*She refuses (she doesn't accept) to speak out of shame*

Qiz so`ylatar degan rasm bo`ladi,  
*There is a tradition for making a girl speak,*  
Qiz gapirtirgan ancha pulni oladi.

*Who is able to succeed in making the girl speak gets much money* (Fozil Yo`ldosh o`g`li 1998)

After that, after the girl expressing consent to her representative, the mullah in the crowd to marry the bride and groom. During the ceremony of marriage on behalf of bride and groom the representatives inform their consent. Due to this nature, translation of phraseological units from one language to another is an extremely difficult process (Kasimova R. 2018). But identifying similarities is an important factor that facilitates this process. In English, the phrase "oydan tushganmisan" (must have come of the Ark) is also common in Uzbek (Yo`ldoshev B. 1993). The phrase is in both languages and is usually used to refer to the person who has lost himself in the news. To be more precise, it is a joke to those who cannot understand the real state rapidly.

Ancient people believed that the heavens, the earth and the underworld existed, that there were other people in the universe, but that they were different. From this came the mythological views of the people. This is also reflected in the expressions. For example, the phrase "oydan tushgan kishi" (the man from the moon) expresses a mythological person.

Generally speaking, a number of phrases related to the Moon have appeared. One of them is "osmondagi oyni so`ramoq" - ask for the moon this phrase is basically ironic to anyone who wants something impossible. The usage of "Osmondagi oyni so`ramoq" - ask for the moon in the English and Uzbek languages are observed.

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In English the phrase “promise somebody the moon” – osmondagi oyni va`da qilmoq is used for dry and false promises of unfulfilled work, “set the Thames on fire” – osmondagi oyni olmoq, vice versa, it is used for those who can get the moon in the sky, but also the impossible.

So, there are a lot of phrases related to the sky. For example, the phrase “be (jump) over the moon” - o`zini osmondagidek his qilmoq is used to a person who feels free. Here there is an indication of the wide and vastness of the sky. The expression “Float on a cloud” – baxtning yettinchi osmonida kezmoq of happiness is used for a person who has a great dream and is very happy.

“Bring smb. back (down) to earth – birovni osmondan yerga tushishga majbur qilmoq: “come (get) back (down) to earth” – osmondan yerga tushmoq is often used mostly for arrogant person to call for dignity.

“Disappear into the blue” – *osmonga uchganday yoki yerga kirganday* this expression is used for instantaneously refers to lost objects or people.

There is also an expression of mythological views in these phrases. One of these is the expression associated with the word "burial" – qabr u dunyoga eltuvchi eshik (the grave is the gate to the next world). For example, "San the Ethiopian change feel skin" – *bukrini go`r tuzatadi*, "ride for a fall" – *o`z-o`ziga choh qazimoq*, "dig one`s own grave – *o`ziga-o`zi go`r qazimoq*, "with one foot in the grave" - *bir oyog`I bilan go`rda*, "come out of the grave" – *go`rdan chiqmoq*.

In the life of Uzbeks, the "bur" is a place where people can be buried after their death. It is seen as a doorway leading to the kingdom of the dead. Therefore, it is made in the form of a door and a hole without a hole. Making funeral arrangements for the living is bad. The grave is only for the dead. Since the dead are motionless, the living will dig the grave. From this, the notion of "digging into the grave" is portable. After all, no dead person has died. For him, others will do the job.

“With one foot in the grave” – *bir oyog`i bilan go`rda* is a phrase that usually refers to those who are overweight and over-aged, but who are not old enough and not to know what to do.

"Come out the grave" - the expression *go`rdan chiqmoq* means the evil. For the spirit that cometh from out of his grave is an evil spirit. It is thought that such anxious spirit harms people.

In ancient times people thought that water, fire, air, and soil were essential elements of life. So, they are looked at them with great care. Even in their expressions, the words were kept alive. Such expressions are usually used to assess a particular situation. For example, "fall (land) on one feet" or "come unscathed out of the battle" – *suvdan quruq chiqmoq* these expressions express the ability to get out of the water without any difficulty. "Be out of

one`s element” – *o`zini suvdan chiqib qolgan baliqday his qilmoq*, "between two fires” – *ikki o`t orasida* the phrase means to be in a difficult situation.

There are a lot of phrases in the Uzbek language concerning water. One of these is the phrase "tagiga suv quymoq", which is also used in figurative meaning. This is evidenced by the following lines:

Deylik, biror joyda nihol ko`rdimi,  
Albatta, tagiga suv quyar.  
Chanqab kelganda-ku biror tashna lab,  
Albatta suv ichar, miriqar, to`yar...  
Inson suvdan yana qanday zavq tuyar?  
Bekor qolganida, ba`zida sekin  
Bir-birin tagiga suv quyar (Zulfiya 2012).  
If someone sees wherever a plant  
Pours water underneath.  
When he is thirsty, he is thirsty,  
Of course, he drinks water, and gets satisfied.  
How much more does a person enjoy water?  
When it is idle, it can sometimes slowly

pour water under one another (Zulfiya 2012)

The poem clearly states that water is a vital requirement not only for humans, but for all living things: flora and fauna, their survival and survival. The concept of "suv" (water) is interpreted in a positive way. But in the following lines, he is now assigned a figurative meaning that expresses a negative connotation. In earlier verses the poet used a combination of the word "tagiga suv quymoq" (subterfuge) as a direct word, and in later verses he used it as a synonym.

In the nation, the word "tagiga suv quymoq" (submerge) means a single meaning, "yo`q qilmoq" (to destroy), "qitmirlik bilan ma`naviy zarar yetkazmoq" (to cause permanent harm to the soul."

Another common term used among people in relation to water is the stable combination of "suv qilib ichmoq" (to know very well). It is often used by people who have a thorough understanding of a science or field. It is noteworthy that the poets used such expressions in their poems as well:

Nabirasi bilan bir yilda tug`ilgan,  
Qonunlarni suv kabi ichgan  
Eng bilimdon sanalgan hakam ... (Zulfiya 2012)

Born in the same year with his grandson,  
He knows the laws very good

The most educated referee ... (Zulfiya 2012)

The phrase “suv bossa to`pig`iga chiqmaydi (word by word translation water does not reach its ankle) or “siyaratiga suv yuqtirmaydi” (does not contaminate its lips” is generally used with for indifference and neglect people.

The expression "suv purkamoq" (sprinkle) is used to those who can save people, accelerate those who have suspicion or anxiety.

When measuring the outcome and effect of the work, the phrase "g`alvirni suvdan ko`tarmoq" (lift the quiver over the water) is used.

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The phrase "suv boshidan loyqa" (muddy from the beginning) refers to the actions of the ruling class.

Oldda oqqan suvning qadri yo`q, derlar,  
G`o`rlikda noshukur hukmi deb yurdim.

Mana, qancha suvlar oqib o`tdilar,

Birovni suvga zor, birni ser ko`rdim (Mamatov A. 1991)

It is said, there is no value to the water flowing in front of you.

I thought I was ungrateful.

How much waters flowed

I have seen someone who is trying to screw the water (Mamatov A. 1991)

The expression "oldda oqqan suvning qadri yo`q" (water is not precious in the foreground) is usually applied to the ungrateful and neglectful people.

There is a belief that "kishi suv ichayotganda uni hatto ilon chaqmaydi" (even the snake doesn't bite when people drink water). It is also popular among people "Ўт балосидан, сув балосидан, бевакт

казодан, тухматдан ўзи сақласин" (that they should keep themselves safe from grass, water, premature death and slander).

The expression "suvday serob bo`ling" (Be Like a Water) applause signifies a prosperous and prosperous life.

In general, mythological notions about water and fire are expressed in phrases by modern phraseology in modern poetry

### 3. Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be mentioned that phraseological units of the Uzbek language can serve as an important role in fostering a sense of adherence to the national traditions of the younger generation, the respect for religious beliefs and beliefs that have been preserved among our people since ancient times. With this in mind, from the epics of folklore to the contemporary poets and writers, all of them are often given a special place in the expression of phraseological units.

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