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STYLISTIC USAGE OF UZBEK PHRASEOLOGY: IMPORTANCE FOR SPEECH CULTURE LEARNING

Abstract: The article discusses the importance and necessity of studying stylistic potential of the Uzbek phraseology while teaching students of philology speech culture patterns. Expressive abilities of phraseology in the Uzbek language are also analyzed.

Key words: Uzbek language; stylistic potential; stylistic phraseology; functional styles; speech culture; expressive possibilities oral and written speech.

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Introduction

The stylistic diversity of our speech, its persuasiveness is created not only by individual words, but also by stable ones expressions - phrases-phraseological units. Phraseological units occupy a special place in the development of each language. Their skillful use opens up opportunities to enhance the expressiveness, emotionality, brightness and transparency of speech. According to their stylistic functions, nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, and verb forms are a source of expressiveness in the description of an artistic or journalistic text. At the same time, phraseological units also acquire special significance for artistic description.

Phraseology combines complex language units that have a stable character. Phraseological units in the Uzbek language are referred to as iboralar or xalq iborolari. Phraseological units are most often used in a figurative sense. Phraseological units are equal in meaning to one word. In the process of speech, we can use a ready-made unit without creating a phrase. For example: boshi osmonda (happy), tarvuzi q'ltig'idan tushgan (sad), qadamidan o't chaqnagan (fast, agile).

Phraseological units are characterized by constancy of their composition. In free phrases, one word can be replaced by another, but in stable expressions this is not possible. In addition, most phraseological units have a strictly fixed word order.

Phraseological means of language, as well as vocabulary, have their own specific color. Author of the book "Rhetoric: learn to speak correctly and beautifully" I. B. Golub, analyzing the stylistic use of phraseological units in the Russian language, believes that the largest layer is colloquial phraseology (without a week, in all Ivanovo, you can not spill water), it is used mainly in oral communication and in artistic speech. Close to the spoken colloquial phraseology more reduced, often constituting a violation of literary language norms (the right brain, chatter in the middle of nowhere, tear the throat, the nose up) [3, p. 118]. The stylistic diversity of our speech, its persuasiveness is created not only by individual words, but also by stable ones expressions - phrases-phraseological units. Phraseological units occupy a special place in the development of each language. Their skillful use opens up opportunities to enhance the expressiveness, emotionality, brightness and transparency of speech. According to their stylistic functions, nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, and verb forms are a source of expressiveness in the description of an artistic or journalistic text. At the same time, phraseological units also acquire special significance for artistic description.

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In the next group, the author identifies a different stylistic layer - *K n I W n u y* phraseology, which is used in the book style, mainly in writing (to put into operation, give evidence, effective demand, to pass away) [3, p.118].

Phraseological units can also be commonly used, which are used in both book and colloquial speech. For example: *make an impact, have a meaning, keep in mind, make an impression, keep your word* [1, p. 62].

Modern researchers believe that phraseology is very rich and diverse in its composition, has great stylistic capabilities due to its internal properties, which make up the specifics of phraseological units. This is semantic capacity, emotional and expressive coloring, and a variety of associative connections [2, p. 213].

Analyzing the use of phraseological units in various functional styles, it should be noted that phraseological units have their own special ways of expressing the speaker's thoughts. Both in oral and written speech, phraseological units are used to make speech emotional and expressive, and their stylistic capabilities also contribute to enhancing the content and attractiveness of speech. The expression of the emotional, subjective beginning in speech, evaluation, and semantic richness of phraseology act constantly, regardless of the speaker's will.

The expressive possibilities of phraseological units of the Uzbek language, its stylistic coloring and imagery enrich the speeches and style of speakers and writers.

The author of the textbook "Ona tili" ("Native language") M. A. Khamraev identifies the following

semantic features of phraseological units: synonymy of phraseological units, antonymy of phraseological units, polysemy and homonymy of phraseological units [6, p. 32]. Using phraseological synonyms, you can express the same idea. As in other languages, phraseological units often form synonymous rows in Uzbek. For example:

yegani oldida yemagani ketida Bo'lmoq, pichogi moy ustida Bo'lmoq, eshigini el ochib, el yopadi-live in a big way, live on a master's foot, live on a big foot; oyog'ini q'liga olib yugurmoq, oyog'i yerga tegmay yugurmoq-run without feeling your feet under you;

o pkasi og ziga tiqilgandek yugurmoq, ura qochib qolmoq - to run headlong;

miyig'ida ish bajarmoq, xamirdan qil Sug'urgandek ish bajarmoq - without a hitch, without a hitch, etc.

Phraseological antonyms are not often found in our speech. We can say that antonymic relations in phraseology are less developed than synonymous ones. For the speaker, phraseological antonyms are of particular interest, and the use of such phraseological antonyms enlivens the speaker's speech. For example:

yerga urmoq - ko'kkka ko'tarmoq
(to throw mud - to extol to the heavens).

It is impossible to consider all the stylistic features of phraseological units in one article, so we have focused only on some expressive features of phraseological units.

The authors of the textbook "Culture of Russian speech" in the section "Lexical and phraseological norm" recommend a number of tasks that help students to distinguish between lexical and phraseological norms and correctly use phraseological units. For example, it is proposed to make sentences with the suggested phrases, determine the meanings of the selected words and phrases, distribute them into thematic groups, and evaluate the correctness of their use in the given sentences [4, p.22-29].

Analyzing the methodology of modern authors, we can recommend students a number of tasks on phraseological units. Such tasks will help you correctly distinguish the stylistic possibilities of phraseological units and will help to consolidate knowledge on this topic. For example, the following tasks and recommendations will be very useful for students in teaching speech culture: comment on the use of phraseological units in different statements; justify your choice of the proposed phraseological units when composing a text with a specific task or in presentations, essays; choose and justify the correct variants of phraseological units in the description of a specific situation; explain the semantic differences of phraseological units; edit the proposed texts, replace words with phraseological units in the texts, continue the texts using phraseological units from the proposed options, and so on.

Phraseological units as a layer of speech require special attention, so you need to carefully study all its

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features. It is also very important to know its stylistic potential. Working on texts, enriching your vocabulary, reading fiction, watching feature films, knowing aphorisms, Proverbs, sayings, stable expressions and idioms, constantly working on

improving oral and written speech, preparing public speeches will help students correctly use phraseological units in preparing their public speeches.

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