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THE IMPORTANCE OF PHRASEOLOGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARTISTIC LITERATURE

Abstract: *In linguistics, the field of phraseology, which has its own special place and salinity, has also reached a new level. Phraseological units are closely connected with the spiritual culture, tradition, profession, place of residence and composition, aspiration, suitability for reality of the people, which is considered the owner of the language.*

This article is about the fact that the phraseology department is an independent science formation.

Key words: *phraseological units, figurative, movable phrases, symbols, culture, linguistics, phrase.*

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Introduction

It is known that the section of language science that studies expressions is called phraseology. Phraseologisms are phraseologisms, if we say with the language of linguistic terminology. Phraseologism is derived from the ancient Greek language, *frasis* means expression, *logos*-concept, doctrine. To call phraseologism a separate unit, which differs from the lexical-semantic and syntactic levels of the language, requires to take into account the phraseological norm, among other norms of the literary language. Therefore, even the mention of phraseologisms in explanatory dictionaries is a recognized practice in the linguistics of the whole world. Although the phraseologisms of the Uzbek language are also reflected in the five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" (2006-2008) and the one-volume "Uzbek-Russian dictionary" (1988) a little more fully, it cannot be said that all the phrases in the Uzbek language are covered in these dictionaries. When we talk about the history of the study of phraseologisms, the term phraseology was derived from the word "fraz", although in Turkish Studies initially this term served to denote different meanings. Turkish scientist Mirza Kozimbek (1802-1870), who lived in the XIX century, used the word "fraz" in his

work in the sense of a sentence, a sentence, as in other fine texts written in Russian, proceeding from the traditions of that time.

Azerbaijani linguists B.Chuponzoda and F.Ogazoda's work "Turkish language grammatics" he thought about language sections and used the term "Idiomatism", which was widely used in linguistics at that time along with the terms "Semasiology" and "Stylistics". In this game, the authors give examples of such units as "boshga solmoq", "boshga tushmoq", "ko'z ko'rmoq" on Turkish idioms. In general, phraseology appeared after the comparison in Turkology. Systematic study of it began only in the 40-50-ies of the last century.

The initiators of the Turkic phraseology are Turkish scientists S.K.Kenesbaev and Sh.U.Rahmatullaevs will be counted. Their research, which took place in the second half of the 40-ies of the last century and in the 50-ies, plays a major role in the formation and development of the phraseology of Turkic languages.

Including academic S.K.Kenesboyev believes that the framework of phraseology includes in a broad sense all stagnant compounds (proverbs, matals, idiomatic compounds, stagnant ideomatic groups). A common feature that unites them is the presence of

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stagnation and readiness in the language. One of the active supporters of a narrow understanding of the subject of phraseology, the great scientist A.A.Yoldoshev. He argues that if the subject of phraseology is understood in a narrow circle, then "the scope of the study of phraseology is more clearly manifested, from which it rightly turns out indivisible lexical units, including proverbs, matals, words of wisdom and aphorisms, because they are syntactic units that are used in a structurally holistic way".

We have excellent research devoted to studying the phraseological richness of the Uzbek language. The development and enrichment of the literary language dictionary content is an inseparable link with folk dialects. Literature relies on the lexical, phonetic and grammatic characteristics of folk dialects in determining the norms of language and develops with certain specific legalities. Hence the people of the national language the study of portable expressions in their dialects will also be one of the factors determining the development of the present Uzbek literary language, its ways of enrichment.

In each dialect there are some specific phraseological phrases that come from their living conditions, economy and tradition, they can be found in the same dialect or in several dialects, they can not be found in another. If some of these come across in the literature language having preserved its meaning feature, others see that it has not mastered the literary language. For example, the phrase "loy o'ynamoq" does not meet in the literary language. And in dialect means "bekor yurmoq", "ishlamasdan yurmoq", "anqayib turmoq". Or the phrase "kuzi olma termoq" comes across in the sense of an antiquated, blind, and in the literary language this phrase comes from the task of the phrase "og'zi ochilib turmoq". The phrase "hassa suyanmoq", which is a moving phrase for such dialects as Kuva, Zarkent, comes in the sense of being deceived, waiting, sounds like Margilan, Fergana, Altirik, as well as the phrase "devor suyanmoq" in the literary language.

Well, the use and meaning of such expressions in dialect syllables is not yet available in the literary language, or there is a phraseological combination of another form that replaces the phrase that comes in this task.

Until the 50-ies of the last century, phraseology was not yet formed as an independent sphere in the structure of Uzbek linguistics. The initial data on phraseology during this period are reflected in the works devoted to the study of the first theoretical thoughts on stable combinations-mathematics and Stylistics, the artistic skills of some Uzbek poets, writers.

The first works on the Uzbek phraseology appeared at the beginning of the 50-ies of the last century. They are among the Sh. Rakhmatullaev can be included in the works of Abdullayev. For Example, Sh.Rakhmatullaev developed his idea of idiomatic

words, which analyzed the units of language as idiomatic words equal to a joint word in etymological terms. Another characteristic feature of his monograph called "some issues of Uzbek phraseology" is that from it he tried to distinguish phraseological homonyms from phraseological paronyms and phraseological paraforms. According to the interpretation of Sh.Rakhmatullaev, mutual phraseological homonyms and phraseological paronyms, as well as phraseological omoforms and phraseological paraforms are so similar that instead of one of them, the other can be mistakenly used. If the phrases differ only by the component of a word in its composition, it will be possible to refer to them as phraseological paronyms. For example, "ko'nglini ko'tarmoq" - "ko'ngli ko'tarildi" and "ko'nglini tog'day ko'tarmoq" - "ko'ngli tog'day ko'tarildi". If some phrases have a system of grammatical formation, which is absent in the second, it will be possible to talk about phraseological paraforms. For example, "jon(i)kirdi" - "jonini kirgizmoq" and "jon kirdi" - "jon kirgizmoq"

One of the most pressing problems for the Uzbek linguistics of G.Salomov is the scientist specially engaged in the translation of phraseological units. The scientist noted that "the proverb is an expression of the product of people's understanding, its judgment, centuries-old experiences, the attitude of different events in life to events." In the study of phraseologisms, a comparative study of them with phraseologisms of Uzbek and other languages also seems appropriate. N.Turopova's scientific article "comparative study of phraseologisms in Japanese and Uzbek languages" put forward such ideas. Phraseological phrases as the main tool for ensuring the expressiveness, emotionality of speech, our speech is considered visual. From this point of view, it is worthwhile to study the features of Japanese phraseologisms and analyze the methods of their expression in the Uzbek language. In the comparative study of phraseologisms in both languages, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that they correspond or partially correspond to each other in terms of content, their similarity, as well as the fact that phraseologisms existing in one language have neither the equivalent nor the variant in the second language. N.Turopova recommends studying phraseologisms into groups as follows.

1. Equivalent phraseologisms that exist in both languages. They should be preserved content, form, expressiveness-stylistic features.

2. Phraseologisms in both languages are mutually similar. They are phraseological options that have in themselves similar stylistic characteristics in meaning, but have a different figurative basis.

3. Phraseologisms, the meaning of which is determined by the context, denoting the national tradition.

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When choosing a phraseological equivalent, the translator must necessarily pay attention to the content that is expressed in the context, otherwise the chosen equivalent does not correspond to the content expressed in the text, but produces a set of thought disturbances. According to scientists, it is not necessary to give the grammatics, which are inherent in one language in the process of translation, of course, through grammatics means in the second language. In such cases, special attention should be paid to either the context of the situation in translation. The main thing is that in translation it is necessary to also reflect the meaning of phraseologisms, such as words, having preserved their emotional - expressiveness and stylistic features. The proverb is born in the process of the fact that in everyday life people are in circulation with each other. Idiom is a stable word combination in which the form is not divided into parts, the denominator is not interpreted with the correct and concrete meaning of the words in the composition of the combination, the meaning of which is portable. "Idiom" (Greek specific expression, phrase)-phraseological chatishmadir⁷. Phraseological chat-phraseological units, the meaning of which does not arise from the meaning of the words in the composition⁸. For example, "oyoqni qo'lga olmoq" (yugurmoq).

Since the 60-70-ies of the last century, the study of the Uzbek phraseology has developed in the following two main directions:

a) some structural types of phraseological units of the Uzbek language began to be studied specifically;

b) the artistic stylistic features of phraseological units were studied.

Investigation of the standing position in the system of phraseological units phrase - image tools continued to do. Research in this direction mainly focused on the problems of a new scientific sphere-a lot of phraseology, and the phraseological composition of the Uzbek literary language was enriched by the analysis of new phraseological units. In the following period, significant results were

achieved in the field of studying Uzbek phraseology in another direction, that is, in many works on the language and style of the works of Uzbek writers and poets of the 20th century, candidate dissertations, scientific articles, the study of the stylistic tasks of the phraseology was given special importance.

One of the important signs of phraseological units is that in the pronoun they lie the imagination of a certain image, a concrete phenomenon, an action or a predicate. For example, the expression "quvonmoq" in the phrase "og'zi qulog'iga yetdi" has an image, a reflection of the mouth reaching the ear behind the laugh, satisfaction. This image in the phrase pronoun serves to denote the meaning of "quvonmoq". Interpretation of such an image in the pronoun of the phrase from another point of view, its interpretation differently in the newly created phraseological neologism in the language, an image belonging to the universal expression or some feature of this image is preserved. In Uzbek linguistics, since the 70-80 years of the last century, extensive use of linguistic modeling and modeling methods began.⁹ Phraseological units also have a certain shape, structure, but also have a certain semantics. At the same time, phraseologisms are also in the relationship of form and meaning. Phraseology is an independent science, in a relatively short time, which has passed since its formation and disintegration, phraseological units have been studied in various aspects. Phraseological units are also approached from the point of view of their morphological point of view, that is, their belonging to this or that phraseological grammatic category is determined. It was aimed to determine the degree of isomorphic (compatibility, parallelism) between the form of phraseological units and their meaning. In the following years, many scientific monographs and scientific articles on phraseologisms were published. Language should be the most important means of communication in society, first of all normalized, so that it can perform its functions wisely, because the normality characteristic is the central and most important sign of the national literary language.

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