



## STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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<b>Received:</b> 24 <sup>th</sup> April 2024 <b>Accepted:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> May 2024	Phraseological units are a layer that embodies the national and cultural characteristics of the people. A large-scale study of such a language helps to better understand the national mentality and views of existence of the nation that owns that language. This article talks about the study of phraseological knowledge in world and Uzbek linguistics.

**Keywords:** Phraseology, Phraseme, Valence, Linguoculturology, Lingvokulturema, Transformation, Construction, Paraphrase.

### INTRODUCTION

Our language has stable units that embody people's culture, customs, traditions, and national mentality. The largest layer of such units are phraseological units. Such units contain concepts that directly reflect the cultural life of the people. Y.N. Shvedova notes that behind the notion of a concept there is a socially or subjectively understood content that reflects the important material, mental, and spiritual aspects of human life, has its own historical roots, and reflects the general experience of the people.[1]

Nowadays, rather than the study of the language and its structural features, modern linguistics is dominated by the anthropocentric point of view, i.e., the study of the person who creates the language. The emergence of modern directions of linguistics also opened a new era in the study of phraseological units.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS

At the time when our country gained new independence, attention to the study of theoretical issues of phraseological units increased noticeably. K. Hakimov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, Sh. Shomaqsudov, Sh. Shorahmedov created various explanatory dictionaries covering phraseological units, and special attention was paid to the creation of dictionaries.

In subsequent studies, attention was paid to the connection of phraseological units with thinking, the linguistic picture of the world, the influence of anthropomorphic factors on language, the study of phraseological units from the lexical-semantic, linguocultural, linguopoetic point of view. The researches of M. Khalikova, A. Mamatov, M. Yoldoshev, F. Bobojonov, H. Jamolkhanov are dedicated to these topics

### RESULTS

In Uzbek linguistics, phraseological units have been studied from different angles. For example, Q. Hakimov studied phraseological units such as his soul entered, his head was blue, his heart was pulled behind him, his head reached the sky, his heart was whispering, his mouth was open, his heart was bursting, and he applied for candidacy on this subject. defended his thesis. It is known from the research of Q. Hakimov that "the emergence of phraseology is only a phenomenon of meaning. The syntactic relationship formed between the fragments in its composition retains its value and remains unchanged. In this case, even though phraseologisms in the form of a simple sentence have become a linguistic unit in terms of meaning, they retain the value of a simple sentence syntactically. It is taken as a sentence in the structure of speech, other parts are adapted to it, and it is used in connection with a part of it".[2]

The famous linguist Sh.Rakhmatullayev also touched on the topic of phrases in his scientific works, and he said that the garden in phrases with the meaning of verbs such as to please, to please, to send speech is multifaceted and includes semantic and syntactic events. As the possibility of connection is considered as a property belonging to a language unit, this property is manifested and materialized in the interconnection of language units. The essence of the connection specific to the language unit is revealed only due to the lexical-grammatical environment.[3]

Abdumurad Mamatov in his monograph "Lexical and Phraseological Norm Problems in the Contemporary Uzbek Literary Language" and his candidate's dissertation defended on the basis of it, for the first time in Uzbek linguistics researched the problems related to the linguistic norm of phraseologisms and speech culture. The most important feature of his research is that he introduced the concept of phraseological norm to Uzbek linguistics.



In the candidacy work of K. Bozorboyev, the sources of the emergence of colloquial phraseology, the layer and their specific characteristics were studied, and the grammatical and semantic classification of colloquial phraseology in the Uzbek language was carried out.

It is important to note that new scientific-theoretical views on the science of phraseology are taking a firm place in the textbooks and training manuals created in recent years. For example, according to Professor M. Mirtojyev, expressions consist of fixed compound terms, paraphrases and phraseologisms.[4] Professor Jamolkhanov calls phrasal verbs a stable construction with a portable meaning. According to the scientist, a phrase is considered a lexical unit like a lexeme, but it differs in a number of features in terms of expression and content.[5]

In Uzbek linguistics, until now Alisher Navoi, Muqimi, Abdulla Qahhor, Abdulla Qadiri, Abdulhamid Cholpon, Abdurauf Fitrat, Hamid Olimjon, Oybek, Gafur Ghulam, Zulfia, Maqsud Shaikhzada, Shuhrat, Said Ahmed, and other poets Phraseological units used in the works of writers have been extensively studied. However, researches on the works of modern literature representatives have not been carried out sufficiently.

## **CONCLUSION**

In short, in the years of independence, Uzbek linguistics achieved a certain achievement in the field of structural-grammatical, semantic-methodical and functional-pragmatic study of phraseologisms. names were created, many candidates' theses and doctor's theses were defended. Nevertheless, there are still many problems in Uzbek phraseology that require in-depth study. Phraseology is a field that requires extensive research in Uzbek linguistics.

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