

THE ROLE OF PHRASES IN LANGUAGE CULTURE AND RICHNESS

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This article examines the role of phraseology in linguistics, its importance in representing popular culture through fixed expressions, and its role in providing semantic richness in language. The types of phraseological units and their peculiarities as means of expression are analyzed, and cultural experiences are also taken into account.

Keywords: Phraseology, fixed phrases, phraseological units, semantic meaning, idioms, parables, proverbs.

Introduction

Phraseology (Greek phraseology – expression, phrase and logic) – 1) a branch of linguistics that studies the phraseological structure of the language in its current state and historical development; 2) a set of phraseological units in a particular language. The focus of the phraseological unit as a branch of linguistics is the study of the nature of phraseological units and their categorical characteristics, as well as determining the laws of the use of phraseological units in language. The most important problem of phraseology is to distinguish and distinguish phraseological units from word combinations that are formed in the language (that is, not ready in advance) and, on this basis, to determine the signs of phraseology for the further development of linguistics. The study of phraseology began a long time ago in Russian and English linguistics, while the systematic study of this subject in Uzbek linguistics dates back to the 40s and 70s of the last century. During this period, the doctoral theses of Sh.Rakhmatullayev (1969), G.A.Bayramov (1970), G.Kh.Akhunzyakov (1974), V.G.Uraksin (1975), L.K.Bayramova (1983) and M.F.Chernov (1986) were devoted. Study of phraseologisms[1]. Phraseologism is a branch of linguistics that studies the phraseological system of a language is a department, and its fixed phrases play an important role in the formation of the semantic richness of the language, reflecting national culture and expanding the expressive possibilities of the language.

Logically speaking, there are two types of phrases, namely phrases whose meaning corresponds to a single word and phrases whose meaning corresponds to a combination of words. For example, phrases whose meaning corresponds to one word: “*Ko'kka ko'tarmoq*” – maqtamoq, olqishlamoq; “*O'g'zi qulog'ida*” – maqtanmoq; “*Kavushini to'g'rilamoq*” – boplamoq; “*O'pkasini cho'pga ilgan*” – shoshqaloq expressions like.

Such phrases serve to further increase the impact of sentences and deepen them. The use of proverbs, proverbs and wise words in communication enriches a person's speech, and what expressions he uses clearly shows his level.

Sentences that correspond to the sentence: “*Tepa sochi tikka bo'lmoq*” – jahli chiqmoq; “*Misi*

chiqmoq” – oshkor bo’moq; “*Qulog’i ding bo’lmoq*” – hushyor bo’lmoq.[2]

Phraseological units preserve the traditional, cultural and historical features of the language as expressions containing a specific meaning, image and semantic context. Phraseology is an integral part of linguistics that analyzes the expressive possibilities of language. Phraseological units reflect the social, cultural and historical contexts of the language, as they embody people's way of life, worldview and values. In linguistics, phraseology is closely related to linguistics and anthropology. By analyzing phraseological units, it is possible to obtain important information about people's unique worldview, as well as about the psychological and cultural experiences expressed through language. Phraseology expands the semantic richness of language, as it includes not only the direct meaning of words, but also the connections between them, metaphors, images and synonyms. Stylized expressions allow deepening semantic meanings in language-rich expressions and convey information in a short and clear form. Phraseological units are divided into several types in terms of their structure and meaning. These include idioms, parables, proverbs, terms and poetic expressions. Idioms are stable, ready-made phrases, the meaning of which is expressed structurally, that is, the direct meaning of words changes as they are combined. Similes are often used to create figurative meaning. Proverbs and anecdotes are part of folklore, and their function in language as a unit of expression reflects the values of the people, which are directly related to the creativity and cultural experience of the people. Phraseological units that reflect people's lifestyle, traditions and values provide information about the rise and continuity of culture through language. Phraseology is especially important for expressing the emotional experiences and psychological state of people and creating images specific to people's language. For example, Uzbek folk proverbs and anecdotes reflect people's social relationships, moral standards and ideas about life. These phraseological units serve as an important tool in the formation of people's lifestyle and cultural traditions. The uniqueness of phraseology as a means of expression in language is that it expresses not only the connections between words, but also images, emotional states and concepts created by them.

The expressiveness of phraseological units lies in their ability to briefly and completely convey ideas and actions.

Idioms are often used in works of art. We will try to analyze some of them below.

“It was like a lamp lit up inside me. When I looked at my charm, he was still playing with the tablecloth” (O'. Hoshimov. “Between Two Doors”).

The expression used in this passage, “a light turned on within me,” means having hope from somewhere or for some reason, and it is a positive attitude.

- Don't blow your nose out of the herd! - The eldest scolded his wife. (O'. Hoshimov. “Between two doors”)

The phrase used in the text, “Do not stir up dust before the flock,” is used in the context of thinking, not making decisions without knowing something, and thus expresses a negative attitude.

- You think Chuchvara is rude, elder! If you walk on a branch, I walk on a leaf. (O'. Hoshimov. “Between two doors”)

Two expressions are used in the text: 1) “Looking at the dumpling raw” here means thinking something wrong and 2) “If you walk on the branch, I will walk on the leaf” is used in the sense

of thinking well and uses both solutions negative attitudes.

“Even if the old man gets off the horse, he doesn't want to get off the saddle.” (O'. Hoshimov. “Between Two Doors”)

The phrase used in this sentence, “Even if he descends, he does not want to descend,” is used in the sense that he insists on his speech, does what he says, does not engage in the conversation, and expresses a negative attitude.

My mother and Amon beamed and looked at me and my father. Aman Khairan's eyebrows lowered. (O'. Hoshimov. “Between two doors”)

The expression “frown” used in the text conveys the meaning of upset, not in a good mood and evokes a negative attitude.

Then our grandfather sinks his hoe into the ground. The supporter claps his hands and looks underground at the street.

The term “look” used in this sentence expresses the meaning of looking and caring.

Therefore, phraseology, as a powerful means of linguistic expression, plays an important role in enriching language and preserving culture. As an important branch of linguistics, phraseology plays an important role not only in ensuring the semantic richness of the language, but also in reflecting the cultural experience and social values of people. The traditions, historical experiences and emotional states of people are illuminated in the language through stable expressions and phraseological units. Phraseology has its own properties as a means of expression in language and plays an important role in enriching language and preserving culture.

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