

# The word "love", the national-cultural characteristics of the paremas related to the concept of meanings

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**Annotation:** This article will talk about one of the interesting scientific areas in World linguistics, the lexical-semantic analysis of phraseologisms, in particular phraseological phrases related to the concept of "Love", national-cultural characteristics. In Uzbek linguistics, on the basis of the meaning of phraseologisms, their classification according to their lexical and semantic characteristics, phrases related to the expression of the concept of "love" are grouped on the basis of a certain system of color-coloring of phrases, expressions that manifest subtleties of meaning in them, the concept of "love" and concepts

**Keywords:** linguomadanium, concept, parema, phraseological unit, groups of phraseologisms, semantic aspect, lexical-semantic analysis.

Linguoculturology, which has become an independent science of linguistics, studies the national-cultural characteristics of language as a phenomenon of culture, that is, the landscape of the world of linguistics is manifested through language. And through the means of certain national-cultural relations, norms, stereotypes, symbols that make up the life of society, languages reflect the world in their own way, in which each national language, with all its capabilities, takes the field as an expression of a national mentality. This work explores the peculiarities in reflecting the National worldview of compounds that represent concepts surrounded by the lexeme "love" and its meanings, that is, the approaches of meaning, the possibilities of linguistic phenomena, based on the study of lexicographic sources, Proverbs, matals, aphorisms, in particular phrases.

The lexeme "love" is defined in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" as: 1 the feeling of someone being given to someone from the heart; love, work. 2 to give someone something or work, a sense of inclination, affection. 3 Love (female name).

In short and clear form, the following can be included in the main tools that represent the SEMA "love" in Uzbek:

1. Lexemes
2. Phrase (phraseologism and aphorisms)
3. Proverbs and sayings

In this article, the lexeme "Love" contains the meaning of the phrases let's dwell on the features of linguomadanium. It is known that the field of scientific research of expressions in linguistics is called phraseology.

Provides for the free combination of parts of the phenomenon of the formation of a word-compound by a combination of words. Stable-stable compounds, phraseological expressions have a different feature, in which there will be a grammatical-semantic whole, inseparability, not free connection. 1. A. Güloomov, M. Askarova. Current Uzbek literary language (syntax). Episode 2. T., "The teacher" 1987, p.26. Thus, the scientific nature of phraseologisms is fully reflected by the following definition: a lexical unit

composed of more than one lexical base, structurally equivalent to a compound or sentence, corresponding in content to a word, meaning a portable meaning in its integrity.

The role, significance of phraseological phrases in the figurative representation of reality, its clear and full embodiment is incomparable. Phrases are also a kind of figurative expression of the conclusions made by the people based on the observation of phenomena in life, the assessment of negative and positive behavior in society, the generalization of living experiences. "Writers usually don't suffice until they know how to selectively apply phrases according to the purpose of the image. Maybe the characters change, process, adapt to their nature, mental state, way of life. In this way, folk phrases are polished, saturated with new connotations of meaning"<sup>2</sup>. Semantic properties of phraseological compounds. Aazamova G

Phraseological units have existed in the language for several hundred years, with many phrases Moving from mouth to mouth, becoming important for the prosperity of each national language. Even because phraseologisms represent emotionality in tattoos, with them it is possible to describe the story figuratively, strongly express the impression, the state. Hence, in a phraseological unit, meaning is not equal to the simple sum of lexical meanings inherent in the components of a word in it, since these words will have a portable meaning. The lexical-semantic analysis of phraseologisms ultimately observes that phrases reflect aspects of the national language and the worldview, way of life, thoughts, religion, feelings, experiences, and customs of the speaking population. The study clearly shows national-cultural characteristics with the meaning of phrases related to the lexeme "love", which is our object, the large scale of organized lexical units around it, as well as the expression of colorful emotions, mental state, etc.

So, we focus on phrases that come with the lexeme "love" and bear this meaning: "overflow of Love", "increase in love" – a certain situation, an extremely arousal state of positive feelings in relation to an object (to a child, yor, motherland, parent...) in the heart at the time; "burn love" – in this is the state of finally increasing feelings of love towards the object – yor, Mahbuba;; in the phrases "burn from love", "love to die", on the contrary, the inability to receive a corresponding response to the emotional demand of the subject, the state of loss of euphoric feelings towards the object, is expressed.

There is also an image of the same circumstances in the following lexical units, which formed a meaningfulness with the word "love", which carries the main meaning: "love overflow" (love overflow from the heart, flame, grief, I walk, I'm, piece sink in the heart. In the pain of love, majnun is less than me, my beauty did not come, I burn in quarters. Aybek), "falling in love", "burning in the anguish of love", "love to die". Or "to fall in love", "to go in love" - to wake up in love, to connect in love; to fall in love. (The beauty of this was also the work of a Tajiboy elder. P. Tursun, Teacher ...), "to burn in the fire" - to be given with the whole body, to grieve diligently, to intensify, to escalate; to flare up., such as

One of the founders of phraseology in linguistics is academician V.V.Vinogradov classified phraseologisms into three groups, depending on the unity and degree of meaning (1. Phraseologische Zusammenbildungen (phraseological chats) 2. Phraseologische Yeinhyeiten (phraseological Units) 3. In the case of Phraseologische Verbindung (phraseological compounds), based on this semantic classification, three different semantic manifestations of phraseologisms are distinguished in Uzbek linguistics: phraseological joints, phraseological whole ones, phraseological chats.

According to our research, "love" semali words are manifested in a more phraseological way of joining. Like "falling in love", "falling in love", "falling in love", "falling in love" (phrases in which one word is correct and the other word is in a portable sense are phraseological suffixes) :

The meaning and grammatical aspect of the words in the composition are combined, and the phrases that give a common portable meaning are phraseological wholes: "to entertain", "to keep hearts", - to love, "to open your heart", "to open your heart" - to express, that is, to talk about love, or to tell a person who has kept his other troubles close.

Phraseologisms that stand close to the meaning of the concept of "love", in which no lexical connection is felt between the meanings of the words expressed by the phrase, such as "to touch the heart", "to get out of the vagina of the heart", "to sink into the heart", "to take under the eyes", are desirable to be included in the semantic classification of phraseological

In the expression of phrases in the context of the word "love" and the meanings it means, words such as heart, eye, heart, affection, heart, captive, mouth, grass refer to the state of love at different levels through the subject within the framework of this sema.

The semali words "heart" express the different rave of the concept of "love": "to get out of the vagina of the heart", "to put a hand in the heart", "to be a talkie-bribe", "to love from the heart", "do not open the heart", "to sink into the heart", "to burn the heart"... for example, "to sink into the heart", "to burn the heart" - to be given with the whole body, to act diligently; to grieve, to strengthen, Like an immaculate morning, the work of the motherland and the love of the people will burn in your heart. Enthusiastic. 1. <https://uz.wiktionary.org/wiki/burn>, or "wound sneeze" is an excitable mental state when one sees or hears about a loved, missed object or subject;

The semali words "eye" represent the different rave of the concept of "love": to look under the eyes, to look like a grass, to look under the eyes, to look at the eyes, to look at it, to look at it, to look at it, to look at it, to look at it, to burn it, to look at it. "Eye - popping" - it is also possible to express a certain meaning by agreeing, by saying that they like each other, by indirect action of the eye, that is, by throwing a gaze. Communication in the intervention is to "agree" through the eyes (wink), to get towards each other. on the day of the celebration of his eighties, my teacher smelled at an old woman with a stranger, it turned out that the old woman brought a hug flower.2 X. Tokhtaboyev, "Land of sweet melons "can mean SEMAS like" a meaningful look": Anwar was strongly attached to his work. The mufti of Shahadat shook his head with Kalonshah, saying "it was not good".3 Kadiri Abdullah. Scorpio from Love. - Tashkent: East, 1987. - 246 b.

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