

Conceptological Study of Phraseologisms

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Abstract: If we look at the history of linguistics, theoretical linguistics and its fields have been studied almost. The reason we say almost is because the terms are incomplete or not fully cleared of confusion.

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If we look at the history of linguistics, theoretical linguistics and its fields have been studied almost. The reason we say almost is because the terms are incomplete or not fully cleared of confusion. V. von. Humboldt, E. Sepir, B. Warf, A. Potebnya, F.de. Saussure, Ch. Pierce, A. Shakhmatov, Sh. Researches of major linguists such as Iskanderova, D. Nabiyeva, Q. Nazarov, A. Nurmonov, U. Rahimov restored the foundations of theoretical linguistics. In modern linguistics, attention is being paid to its practical areas. There was a need for it. The reason is that any field is first tested practically, and theoretically integrated rules are developed, taking into account the common and different aspects of private information that have emerged as a result of practical experiments. With this, we are far from blaming the researchers who conducted research on theoretical linguistics based on the metaphysical method. Linguistics is currently in the mental stage. In this respect, the scope of research aimed at analyzing the specific aspects of the language has increased, and now the research is paying more attention to the specific aspects of the language. In particular, scientific research aimed at clarifying the aspects related to the communicative function of the language has increased. Today's modern trends are based on the language-man-universe model. The human factor is at the center of the research object of such studies. Considering that the anthropological direction of linguistics is the result of the study of language based on the human factor, it is necessary to refer to anthropocentric theories in new fields of linguistics. Therefore, today's research based on anthropocentric theory is gaining innovation at the stage of theoretical knowledge. In my previous author's articles, I expressed my personal opinions about the direction, study, history, expansion and development of linguistics, pragmalinguistics, and conceptology. In addition, you have the opportunity to get acquainted with this direction through the books and scientific researches of major linguists. Linguistic culture, conceptology, pragmalinguistics and similar directions are based on the anthropocentric theory. On the basis of the synergetic method in linguistics, the above directions intersected with phenomena such as philosophy, psychology, and culture, and made it possible to expand into new areas. Direct knowledge of the above-mentioned fields began to be studied in Uzbek linguistics by the last century. To this day, the level of knowledge in this field can be seen in the study of foreign scientists and the joint study of the language and culture of each nation. As Sepir notes: "Language is the guide that a great enterprise has in the scientific study of culture."

Through the development of language, that is, through phraseology, it is possible to control the thoughts, social life, and world view of a nation. At this point, first of all, we need to clarify what phraseologism is. Phraseological unit is a lexical unit that is not divided by its lexical structure, is stable according to its composition and structure, has a complete meaning, is a ready-made unit, and is included in the speech. Phraseologisms are similar to compound lexemes, phrases and sentences in terms of organization, depending on its formal structure. Phraseologism, being a linguistic unit, has the nature of generality characteristic of all linguistic units, and it is manifested in speech in a special way. Phraseologisms are capable of beautifully and vividly expressing the thought of a person's linguistic mind. Each individual uses the variants of this linguistic unit in a way that he knows and does not know. Phraseologisms are a necessary unit for modern linguistics as a unit that clearly manifests the linguoculturology of one or another language relationship. We can see that the linguist A. Mamatov restores sentences in his scientific research. Phraseologisms, that is, its semantic layer is meant here, happiness, pleasure, irony, hatred, action, danger, love, pain, stubbornness, stupidity, greed, anger, that is, there are all characteristics of human action and state. Analyzing these concepts that we use in our daily life from the perspective of the concept, we will be able to have greater results than dividing the concept into semantic parts. They are equivalent in content to a word, phrase or sentence. Through the use of phraseologisms in the stories of Abdulla Qahhor, we can find a number of scientific works, articles and theses based on the analysis and research of the places of use in the work, which have considered the linguistic and cultural meanings specific to the Uzbek people. And we mentioned above through this article Based on the previous sources, we will try to reveal the conceptual analysis of some phraseologisms found in the work "Love" by Abdulla Qahhor.

As Marguba put his teeth in his teeth to make noise in the house, Javlon went beyond the limit [1]. In this sentence, the phrase "to put one's teeth in one's teeth" means to be patient, to endure, and we can see the concept of patience from the internal state of the meaning. We know that a concept is a much bigger phenomenon than a concept, its content area is very wide and due to its integral connection with other concepts, it is impossible to understand its limits. Dear reader, you can find more information on this issue based on other articles of my authorship.

On the way, Salimjon seemed to lose his temper, and when he came home, he got angry again. In this sentence, the expression "jazavasi" means to get angry, to get angry, and the expression "to calm down" means to calm down. Although the conceptual analysis is mainly interpreted according to the meaning it expresses, in some points it acquires a contextual meaning. According to this aspect, linguistics shows that language is based on the anthropocentric method. The phrase to get off the hook is in the state of conceptual relaxation, recovery, and moderation. Based on its pragmatic aspect, it is known from its presupposition that before the use of the phrase, there was some misunderstanding about the nervous system.

Mubarakkhanim suddenly fell into a coma and clung to Hakimjon [1]. The explanation of the phrase "fall into the air" was mixed with fear and was speechless. The conceptual meaning is to be silent, to be disappointed, to be dumb, etc. This is where the difference between the concept and the main interpretation of the expressions in the language is visible, that is, the concept is private, and the explanation is a holistic judgment resulting from a collection of concepts.

If Muhayyo takes heart from Anwar, his head will reach the sky.

Among those who praise Abdulla Qahhor's skill in choosing words, we can see that he used the expression of love instead of the simple word love in the above sentence. Conceptually, it belongs to the internal types of love.

Abdulla Qahhor (to love) is expressed with the expression of the Uzbek people with the idiom typical of the Uzbek people. The words in the three sentences are equal to one word, which clearly and clearly revealed the meaning of the letter in the mind of the reader: "You will send it to me!" he said after a long time, "I wish I could get some honey!" , in the process of studying the culture of a nation, we can study all national traditions, history and characteristics.

As a conclusion, it should be said that idioms acquire conceptual meaning mainly based on the permanent meaning they represent. All the new areas that we have listed above are studied together with the society. All verbal and non-verbal tools used in society require learning within a certain context, including the example of Abdulla Qahhor's works. We hope that this article will be a starting point for young researchers who are doing research in cognitive linguistics.

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