

The Sematico - Paradigmatic Structure of Phraseological Units in the Work” Qutadgu Bilig”

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Abstract

To date, a number of scientific studies have been carried out on the application of phraseological units in the text of a work of art not only in world but also in Uzbek linguistics, on the structure of phraseological units in it. This article reflects on the semantic-pragmatic structure of phraseological units in one of the Uzbek historical works, “Qutadgu bilig”.

Keywords: Phraseological units, the structure of phraseological units, the displacement of meaning in phraseological units, phraseological synonyms, phraseological antonyms.

Introduction

One of the pressing problems of World linguistics is that language has different manifestations without being in a particular mold.

The progress of Uzbek linguistics involves long periods. In linguistics, the immediate period and socio-political environment not only have their own influence, but also cause changes in linguistic phenomena. The study of linguistic features in the text of the work assumes the comparison of the structure of propositional devices in historical and modern linguistics, the analysis and study of the process of generating expressed semantic meanings.

Particular attention is paid to the study of phraseologisms, which by the 20th century were one of the most important units in World linguistics. The need to draw clear theoretical conclusions about the linguistic, semantic-programmatic properties of generalized phraseology using modern methodological principles, as well as their status in speech, using semantic, poragmatic, stylistic, cognitive meanings and their application in speech, testifies to the need for the study of phraselogic compounds in Mante.

The observation of the occurrence of phraseological units and semantic meanings used in the work of Joseph Hosh Hajib “Qutadgü bilig”, a rare work of the 11th century, which accordingly contains mosius ' summaries, is one of the learning problems of linguistics.

The work 461 Ah (mld.1089-1070), completed in 18 months. Large in volume, with a much more artistic perfection of 73 chapters.

THE RESULT OF THE STUDY

The work “Qutadgü bilig”, a rare example of Uzbek classical literature created in the 11th century, is based on the conversation of the heroes of the work on the basis of mutual questions and answers in the description of direct reality. In describing the realities of the work, a number of phraseological units were widely used in the questions and answers of their heroes. Accordingly, in the work, word-equivalent, sentence-equivalent phraseological units are formed on the basis of word-categories such as verb, adjective, noun, and ravish, structurally meaning portable when morphologically analyzed.

A number of linguists have done research on the structure of phraseological units as well, with particular emphasis on their structure.

Phraseological units are stationary units used figuratively, the general holistic meaning of which is partly related to the semantics of their components. In phraseologisms, a particular people will be judged about their myths, customs, traditions. Phraseologisms will feature aspects that reflect the portable meaning that comes in a stagnant manner of folk oral speech. In this regard, the Russian linguist A.I.Fedorova “the nature of Phraseological units is closely related to the knowledge of the language owner, his life experience and the cultural and historical traditions of the people who speak this language. The semantics of phraseological units will focus on the description of a person and his activities” “ he said.¹

The focus of phraseologisms studied in linguistics on its historical origin only on its semantic aspect almost does not give results. Particular attention was paid to the structural aspect of the components contained in phraseological units, taking into account the fact that according to the structure of phraseological units learning is required.

The phraseological units were historically - structurally analyzed into²:

1. Phraseological units that have undergone (historically) changes in their component;
2. Phraseological units that have not undergone changes in their component (historically).

In the analysis of phraseological units in “Qutadgü bilig” by Yusuf Khos Hajib, the component changes with changes in the structure of phraseological units, as well as a number of peculiarities in the functional-semantic aspect. On the basis of phraseological changes, direct semantic meaning narrowing and meaning expansion have occurred.

Taking into account the fact that the phraseological units presented in the work have lost their semantic meaning, it can be taken as withdrawn according to the current Uzbek literary language norms.

N.In jamolkhanov's textbook “the present Uzbek literary language” (Tashkent, publishing house “interpretation”, 2005), phraseologies are a branch of linguistics, which provides information about phrasemes in the vocabulary of the language. Alternatively, the author of the textbook noted

¹ Frazеologichесky slovar ruskogo literaturnogo yazika / pod ped.A.I.Fedorova-M,1996;Obrazniye sredstva ruskogo yazika/pod.Ed.V.N.Telia, M, 1995.

² N.Textbook “current Uzbek literary language "by jamolkhanov, Tashkent, publishing house"interpretation", 2005, p. 216

that phrasemes are a stationary construct with a portable meaning. As an example, it seems that the word “rape” can be defined in a constructional case in the style of “outbreak”. It can be seen from this that phrasemes differ from lexemes in terms of their expression and content.

N.Jamolqhanov under the term phrasemalarnig expression plan refers to the sound, lexical composition of phrasemes, a construction (compound)equivalent to a compound or a sentence. Phrasemalarnig indicates that the constituent words are connected on the basis of mutual tobelation. Tobelation in phrasemes is formed long before speech and becomes indistinguishable, that is, it becomes stagnant and becomes impossible to isolate or modify such stagnant compounds. To be a phrasema, the derived stationary units require the expression of a moving meaning in a holistic manner.

Language units, consisting of a stable relationship between two and more words, which are brought in ready-to-speak, are stable compounds.

Phrasemes can be based on auxiliary words in addition to lexemes. Such loadings directly contributed to the occurrence of portable meaning. As a result of the above analysis, we can realize that phrasemes, in terms of expressiveness, will have the structure of the word birkma as well as the equivalent of the sentence.

Phraseologisms are based on the fact that together with being a stationary unit, their meaning is reflected in the content of meaning. In phraseology, in addition to the phraseological meaning, stylistic staining should also be included.

As an object of scientific research, Yusuf Khos Hajibig in his work “Qutadgü bilig” arose on the basis of word derivatives of the semantic-pragmatic structure of phraseological units.

The new era the emergence of direct new analysis in the current Uzbek literary language also creates opportunities for the analysis of phraseological units in a unique way.

In World Science, all interdisciplinary systematic learning is becoming important in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As with world linguistics, the introduction of systematic approaches in Uzbek linguistics has resulted in the concept of a paradigm in linguistics.

The first to explore the concept of Paradigm was in the scope of philosophy. This concept is G.Bergman and T.Days were used as a philosophical term . In linguistics, on the other hand, the term pragma was coined by Ferdinand de Saussure as a linguistic term referring to the word form and the grammatical form system. In the” Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language“, the” paradigm “is derived from Greek, meaning” example“,” sample”. In linguistics, linguistic units, unifying in the general sense of grammatical forms, and differentiating in the private sense”; Have expressed meanings such as” a system of speciation or tussian forms of a word”.

Linguist Ferdinand de Saussure had made the following point about paradigmatic relations, evaluating the associative (pragmatic) relationship between the linguistic unit as the most fundamental relation for the linguistic units.

"The associative groups that arise in our minds are not limited to the convergence of the slices of the relation that have some kind of commonality. In each case , the mind is progressing the nature of the relationships that connect them, and with this, the more different relationships, the more associative series they form.

As alternatives to the term paradigmatic relation, similarity relation, associative relation terms are also used. The word "system" is also used in many cases in place of the term paradigm. It can be

said, then, that in linguistics, a one-to-one distinction is made between pragmatic relations to phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic paradigms.

As a rare source of 11th-century literature, attention was paid to studying the following aspects of phraseological units in terms of their semantic-pragmatic structure in the work "Qutadgugh bilig":

1. Structural aspects of phraseological units in components;
2. Phraseological units' semantic meaning aspects;
3. The resulting changes in the component of phraseological units.

In the syntactic analysis of phraseological units in the work, a special emphasis was placed on the above aspect. Analysis has shown that in the work "Qutadg'u bilig", structurally, word-categories-based components are made, syntactically, words containing phraseological units are chocked by ways of interrelationship, adaptation. The analysis shows that the Silla of times was able to fully demonstrate the norms of language in the work itself.

About phraseologisms turkologist Ya.Pinkhasov calls stable word link or phraseological phrases as the type of suffix. Stable words are similar in terms of the amount and means of interacting the elements of words in sostavi to the compound words link and the Free words link. But stable words indicate a firm that the link is distinguished by the signs on its bottom.

Frazeologik iboralar tarixiga to'xtalغانimizda, frazeologiya termini dunyo fiologiyasida 1558 yil ingliz adabiyotshunos olimi Neadr tomonida birinchi marta qo'llagan. U badiiy asarlarni tarjimasida shu termini ishlatgan.

In Russian linguistics, it began to be studied in the 19th century, and in Uzbek linguistics-in the 50s of the 20th century. By now, a number of studies have occurred in the current Uzbek language. In linguistics, the following classification has been achieved in studies of phraseological units structurally.

Phraseological units have been analyzed and studied to be 4.

(Ya.According to Pinkhasov's study)

Semantic in terms of	Grammatically	Etymological in terms of	Stylistic in terms of
Phraseological Association	Is equivalent to the word	Original Uzbek	Wide consumption
Phraseological chatter	Is equivalent to the compound	Tajik, from Arabic passed	Specific to the dialect
Phraseological disjoint	Horse phraseological compound	From other European languages mastered by	Specific to the profession
	Adjective phraseological compound		
	Verb phraseological compound		
	Ravish phraseological compound		

When examining the grammatical side of phraseological phrases, their equivalence to the word, to the word unit, and to the sentence, and other similar properties, are studied.

SH.Rakhmatullayev reflects on the division of phraseological units into SEMAS on the basis of word categories under the pragrif" phraseological units'nig categorization "in the textbook" current Uzbek literary language". Sh.Rakhmatullayev states that " Phrasema is spoken to lexical phraseological units and is classified into the following five categories: noun phrasemes, adjective phrasemes, verb phrasemes, rhabish phrasemes, cross-section phrasemes. The phrasemes emphasize the absence of number and pronoun derivatives."

Phraseologisms analysis of semantic meanings on qiish in 2022 in the scientific research work of Iqbolkhan Orazova on the topic "phrasem research in Turkic written sources dating back to the 2nd half of the 14th century", "half of Xi asrnig II is devoted to the semantic field-based classification of phrasemas in Turkic written sources". In this scientific research work, it is determined that phrasemes belong to 5 phraseosemantic fields. The frzeosemantic field was divided into groups as follows:

1. Horse semali farzesemantic field;
2. Motion semal farzesemantic field;
3. State semal farzesemantic field;
4. Character-property semali phrasemantic field;
5. Huq-a phrasemantic field with a semal.

Chapter III of the scientific research work "struktur-grammatical analysis of phrasemes in Turkic written sources dating back to the 2nd half of the 20th century" in the scientific research work of Iqbal Orazova focused on the structural aspect of phraseologismsnig, in which phraseologisms are divided into two structurally-grammatically.

1. Phrasemes in the form of a word compound;
2. Gap-shaped phrasemes.

Like the upper ones, the phraseological units in Yusuf Khos Hojibing's "Qutadgü bilig", created in the 11th century, structurally analyze phraseologk units in historical linguistics, further complementing the knowledge that arose from the origin and structural(structure) Jihar of the language.

According to the participation of word categories in the occurrence of components of phraseological units, in the work of scientific research it was divided into the following types:

1. Structural classification of the component of phraseological units.
- 2 classification of binding methods in the formation of a mutually stationary compound in the components of Phraseological units.

In the derivation of phraseological units, the above word categories are the role is very important and they are also interlinked with each other by sledding.

In this regard, a.Mamatov's paper" Phraseological units and derivative study of stationary compounds " also notes that vocabulary, consisting of the introduction of its components into the relationship on the basis of equality, the semantic and syntactic nature of stationary vocabulary has not been studied to the point, or that the opinions and considerations expressed by linguists Tomini in this regard should be annotated, as well as

A.Based on the specific, diverse methods developed in Phraseologism, Mamatov has different phraseological composition: it is classified according to structural-semantic, grammatical, task-methodological foundations. The principle of structural-semantic classification is fundamental.

In the current scientific research work, based on the study of the mantle of the work "Qutadgü bilig" as an object in the study of the structural and syntactic aspects of phraseological units with a portable meaning in historical words, from the history of the language created in the XI century, relying on the above points.

In his work "qutadg'u bilig", phraseological compounds were structurally grouped into groups. Referring to the name of the word categories involved in the structure of phraseological units, they were associated with their name.

1. Phraseological units with verb components
2. Fraeological units with qualitative components
3. Rhabish component phraseological units
4. Ot component phraseological units

1. Phraseological units with verb components occur mainly in the form of a sentence. The semantic meaning realized in such a phraseological unit indicates the completion of the thought. An example of the following examples in the work is mumiin: the sun returned, opened an eye, lowered the sky's skull, the flowers opened a face. "In the process of analyzing phraseological units in the work of qutadgü bilik, verb phraseological units in the work "Qutadgü bilig" were applied repeatedly in multiple positions, which was 50 percent.

2. Fraeological units with qualitative components also form an anchor in the text of the work. Adjective phraseological units of the components, but one of which is necessarily composed of lexemes specific to the adjective category. Example: Boz pulled a green veil from the face of the earth; people with mouths take off tight knots; my face turns yellow, makes my face light, holds tight, the collar of the black head is a red tongue.

ЙАҒЫЗ ТАҒ ЙЭР ЙАШЫЛ ТОРКУ ЙУЗКЕ БАДЫ

ХЫТАЙ АРКЫШЫ ЙАДТЫ ТАВҒАЧ ИДИ

Meaning:

Bo'z yer yuziga yashil parda tortdi,

Tavg'och hazrati oliylari Hitoy karvonini tarqatdi [73-bet]

Adjective phraseological units come in the function of determinant, determinant-case in the sentence. In "Qutadg 'u bilig", qualitative component phraseological units were used in many places, with qualitative component phraseological units accounting for 30 percent.

3. Phraseological units with Ravish components will consist mainly of one of the phraseological unit components, Ravish.: light with his eyes, laugh in laughter, laugh not trample, lose himself.

Ravish phraseological units come in a determinant - case task in the sentence, with "Qutadg 'u bilig" being used in many places, accounting for 20 percent.

4. Each of the components of Ot-component phraseological units is called ot formed from the word category. In the sentence, the owner performs the function: the door of the world, the mouthbroker, the man with the mouth, the headache, the like of the robe of rostriness. "Qutadg' u bilig", used in many plays, accounted for 60 percent.

Phraseological units come in different tasks depending on which word category they belong to in the sentence

a) phraseological units that have arrived in the capacity of:

(b) phraseological units arriving on cross-sectional duty:

s) phraseological units arriving at the determining task:

d) phraseological units arriving in the filler task:

Phraseological units come structurally in the form of a word combination, a simple and a compound sentence. "Qutadg'u bilig" is so widely used from phraseological units that one can see phraseological units cited in all three respects in terms of structure.

1. So phraseological units formed on the basis of phraseological units in the form of a compound sentence: the door of the world, the mouth bathers, the mouth men, the capture

2. Phraseological units formed on the basis of phraseological units in the form of a simple sentence: eye and hand hold, eat eting, catch, speak, faith take off the cloth Apple, the eye of the reader opened; the face makes light;; flowers opened the face; captured the universe.

3. Phraseological units in the form of a compound sentence: the sky has lowered its skull, it is shining from its eyes; the state gives hands if it shines with its eyes; it has come to you a long way; such as taking a hand and holding yogurt.

RESEARCH DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In our article on the analysis of the features inherent in Uzbek linguistics, we were tempted to study the linguistic features of the works preserved in the history scrolls so that through history we can learn the past, language and culture of our people.

It is known that in the development of the cultural life of the peoples of the East there is a special place in the work of Joseph Khos Hajib "Qutadg'u bilig". Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that provides information about phrasemes in the vocabulary of a language. Phrasemes, on the other hand, are a stationary construction with a portable meaning.

In linguistics, phraseologies have expressed two meanings. Phraseological compounds like these have been called phraseological monosemia and phraseological polysemia. In phraseological monosemia, there is one phraseological meaning in the composition. As an example, "shaking hands" means knowing. In phraseological polysemia, it will be possible to understand two or more meanings.

When we analyzed our scientific views, we came up with the following indicators.

That said, when analyzing the semantic and structural aspects of phraseologies, the verb components accounted for 50 percent, Quality 30 percent, ravish 20 percent, and ot component phraseological units 20 percent.

It seems that phraseological unit components are directly related to the word categories bian. Part of the phraseological units is formed precisely in the presence of the above word categories.

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