

THE PROBLEM OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF PHRASEOLOGISMS AND PROVERBS IN THE LANGUAGE

Elyor Toshtemirov

Senior teacher, Andizhan state institute of foreign languages, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article describes problems concerning the relationship of phraselogsims and proverbs in the language. As long as phraseologisms and proverbs are the wealth of the language, they have useful feature in expressing ideas effectively, it is natural to use them effectively in speech and language.

Key words: phrasologisms, proverbs, sayings, expressions, set expressions, folk

Phraseologisms are figurative means of expression and image created by the people over the centuries through language. That is why language and fiction cannot be imagined without phraseologisms.

Phraseologisms created by the people can be conditionally considered as “words that please the ear”. Because if the ears did not like it, the people would not have passed them down for centuries, from language to language, from heart to heart.

In linguistics, scientists divide phraseologisms according to their origin into two - oral and written phraseologisms. Phraseologisms are usefully used in language, literature and oral speech, and new phraseologys may appear.

Of course, phraseologisms are mainly created by the people. In the examples of written literature, poets, writers, and dramatists use new, untouched expressions that are similar to folk phraseology. They are the inventions of people. But if they are used a lot, these expressions, which are the product of written literature, become popular among the people and are used for consumption, just like phraseology. Later, it doesn't even matter who made it. Linguists, literary critics and translators easily use these famous “patterns” when searching for expression.

The concept of phraseologisms also includes proverbs. A proverb exists in all nations. Proverbs are typologically created on the basis of almost the same laws in all nations. At the same time, the proverbs of each nation have national, that is, their own characteristics.

As long as phraseologisms are the wealth of the language, they have a strong artistry and are very useful in expressing ideas effectively, it is natural to use them effectively in speech and language. As long as phraseologisms are often found in written texts and oral speech, their scientific study will always be a relevant issue.

The concept of phraseologisms includes:

- expressions;
- sayings;
- proverb.

Each of these phraseological units has its own characteristics. In linguistics, they are defined, their similarities and differences are studied. For example, Shavkat Rahmatullaev writes the following about a phrase: "An expression is a large language unit, consisting of at least two independent words (lexemes). Accordingly, "plan of an expression" means words (lexemes), language units contained in them. The meaning of a constituent morpheme, lexeme is usually embodied as a sum of meanings specific to the language units that make it up, and the meaning of the whole is understood based on the meaning of the parts. An expression is also a language unit with a content, but its meaning is not equal to a simple sum of the meanings specific to the lexemes in the content" [4, 14].

The great researcher of the Russian language of the 19th century V. Dal compared sayings and proverbs and said: "Saying is a description of the people, a bud, and a proverb is a fruit; this definition is very correct" [1, 15].

M. A. According to Rybnikova, a proverb is a sentence with a complete meaning, while a saying is a phrase expressing a figurative meaning, it is half of a proverb [2, 15].

Thus, in proverbs and sayings, sayings and stable expressions, the people's life problems - labor, grief, painting styles - are all reflected as in a mirror. The language wealth of the people is also measured by the richness of its colorful, colorful lexicon and phraseology layer.

In peoples speaking different languages, there are proverbs that are very similar in terms of form and content. Before thinking about this, it is necessary to talk about the direction of phraseologism in linguistics, the language units it studies, their types and mutual differences. The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan provides detailed information on phraseology. According to it, the field, derived from the Greek word phrasis, which means expression, is a direction that examines the phraseological structure of the language in its current state and historical development, as well as a set of phraseologisms in a specific language.

Depending on the specific differences between idiom-phraseologisms, phraseological combinations and set phrases (proverbs and other phraseological equivalents), many researchers understand phraseology in 2 ways: narrow and broad. If we understand it in a broad sense, proverbs and sayings, set phrases typical of folklore, and some forms of communication are included. Phraseologisms, formed over the centuries, are widely used in oral speech, fiction and journalism as a sharp,

impressive visual tool. Writers make good use of phraseology in their works, and partially change existing phraseology in accordance with the spirit of the work, thereby creating new expressions.

A set of phraseologisms with different characteristics makes up the phraseological layer of the language. The phraseological layer of the language is constantly enriched with new phraseology and reflects the cultural-historical experience of the nation, as well as its laws. The phraseology direction of linguistics deals with the study and classification of phraseologisms.

In fact, there are proverbs that advises, teaches wisdom, encourages to be brave and heroic; tells our fault to your lazy face, gives the impression of a bribe-giver, slanderer, liar, thief, hypocrite, hypocrite, flatterer, flatterer, swindler; he scolds with bitter, hurtful words, insults and insults mixed with sarcasm.

Of course, our people did not say for nothing that “A word is a proverb”. Because a proverb is a type of expression of the people that has been refined over the centuries and has come to the most acceptable and acceptable form. Therefore, among literary genres, there is no type that is more elaborate in terms of language and style than the proverb. In this genre, words not only express the thought to be expressed, but also make the person who hears or reads the proverb think and feel it. Sometimes it is possible to assess the strength of this national language by looking at its proverbs.

In this respect, Uzbek folk proverbs are not inferior to any folk proverbs. This opinion can be expressed both depending on the quantity and quality of this type of expression.

Thus, if we look at history, Mahmud Koshgari is the scientist who first collected Uzbek folk proverbs. According to experts, his great work on linguistics created in the 11th century – “Devoni Lug‘otit Turk” contains about 400 proverbs and sayings that are common among Turkic peoples with different attitudes. Many of these languages are still in use today. Only some of them have undergone some changes.

REFERENCES:

1. Даль В. Пословицы русского народа. М.: 1957.
2. Рыбникова М. А. Русские пословицы пословицы и поговорки. М.: 1961.
3. Fozilov M. Turkish and Persian with proverbs and aphorisms. Dushanbe: Publisher “Irfan”. 1975.
4. Rahmatullaev Sh. An explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language. T.: “Teacher” publishing house. 1978.
5. Salomov G‘. Language and translation. T.: “Science” publishing house. 1966.
6. Uzbek folk proverbs. Two volumes. T.: “Science” publishing house. Volume 1. 1987. Volume 2. 1988