

Phraseologisms Formed in Relation to Personal Activity and Psychology in Shuhrat's Work "Oltin Zanglamas" (Gold does not Rust)

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Abstract: In this article, phraseologisms formed in Shuhrat's work "Golden Rust" were studied and analyzed on a scientific basis in terms of their connection with personal activity and psyche. Also, the writer's ability to use expressions was widely covered.

Keywords: phraseology, artistic work, Shuhrat's work "Golden Rust", emotionality and expressiveness, personal activity, personal psyche.

Introduction

In works of art, the word acts as a material, a tool for reflecting the reality of life. Writers and poets use words that clearly and effectively express a certain view of reality, the state, actions, and experiences of people. These words affect people's minds, they create imagination of certain reality of life, human experience, feelings through artistic language. Artistry is characteristic of all types of art. The art of words is also the basis of literature. In literary works, life events are expressed not in their appearance, but through the artistic language and artistic skills of the creator. Linguistic analysis of poems, stories, short stories, novels, dramas, and similar works, by analyzing the words in them, one can find out how much the writer's skill and level of artistic language is used.

Shuhrat's work "Golden rust" clearly shows the situation of the Uzbek people during the Second World War. This work was written in 1967. It has been shown how honorable a profession teaching is. In this work, the inner feelings of a person are shown clearly and clearly, good and bad, humanity, envy, lust, pure, innocent love and mother's love are shown in a particularly impressive way. everyone who reads this work imagines himself in this period. Gives separate descriptions for each episode. We can fully see the potential of teachers in this work. Not only positive images, but also negative ones are skillfully highlighted in the work.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY.

In linguistics, the linguistic analysis of a work of art is developing slowly. The words that make up the work of art are valued for their high stylistic color.

Language units consisting of two or more words that are stable in relation to each other and have the quality of opportunity in the memory of the language owners who introduced them in the speech process in this way are called stable compounds. Phraseological expressions are of great importance in pictorial description of reality, in describing it clearly and clearly in the eyes of the reader. At this point, our writer, Shuhrat, also used phrases effectively in the work "Golden Rust".

All units are very well suited to the situation and the event. Such phrases help to save words and clearly convey the meaning of words, to facilitate the process of communication between the writer and the reader, and to deepen the content of the work. Writers usually do not content themselves with selecting phrases to suit the purpose of the image. Maybe it changes and reworks according to the nature, mental state, and lifestyle of the characters. In this way, folk expressions are refined and filled with new meanings. Phrases make up an important part of the student's vocabulary. Phrases are a combination of words that are equivalent to one word in terms of meaning and usage. It is a tool that enriches, beautifies and increases the effectiveness of our speech. In the process of linguistic analysis of a work of art, it is necessary to identify the lexical units that show the skill of the writer in using the language, the emotional-expressive expression schemes are realized convexly, and to reflect on the extent to which they served the artistic-aesthetic purpose of the writer. For this purpose, synonyms, synonyms, antonyms, polysemous, historical and archaic words, new creations, dialectal words, foreign and vulgar words in the language of the artistic work are analyzed.

RESEARCH RESULTS.

Analyzing the work of art, taking into account the expressiveness of the words and means of speech used in artistic speech, along with the analysis of the work, enhances the aesthetic pleasure of the readers from the work of art, develops their views on the work of art.

Phraseologisms are mainly related to the concept of personality and express some kind of imagination, behavior, physiological and mental states of a person. Phraseologisms are also formed in terms of embodying the image of animals and depending on a certain profession.

Phraseologisms in a work of art are also a language phenomenon formed on the basis of the need to figuratively, emotionally and expressively express a person's mental state, emotions, inner experiences, reaction to events. In scientific literature, it is emphasized that the internal form (image) of phraseologisms plays a special role in its semantic structure. Internal form means an image or figurative image that is the basis of phraseology. Figurative imaginations are based on phraseologisms formed in terms of connection with the activity and psyche of a person. In this framework, a number of studies have been conducted on the semantic description of phraseologisms and their analysis in terms of ideographic symbols. In these works, phraseologisms are approached from the point of view of emotionality and expressiveness, and they are interpreted semantically. Observations show the need to study the process of formation of phraseology expressing psychological state. In the composition of phraseology formed in this framework, abstract words such as heart, soul, joy, which often express a mental state, participate as semantic base members:

1. Phraseologisms related to the word "heart".

Calmly, he took another one under his eye (p. 4: 328).

He forgot where to take himself and how to resist if the need arose (p. 4: 313).

Only in this difficult moment, he was relieved to meet his acquaintance, his hometown, which was very far away, his acquaintance, who was walking with Aziza (p. 283).

Today, he put his hand on Sadiq's heart and kissed him on the lips (4: 231 p.).

But yesterday's violence was still bothering him. (4: p. 214)

His lips trembled nervously as he was whispering, he was upset and tears came to his eyes. (4: p. 210)

"He will be happy if he knows," Sadiq consoled. (4: p. 206)

She is still young, she can read, Jannat cheered up her aunt. (4: p. 193)

At that time, Aunt Adolat's heart became depressed, thinking about who it was, she couldn't finish her game (p. 4: 189).

Then he is relieved of his curse (4: p. 176).

He was relieved that Sadiq was convinced by the missing books (p. 4: 81).

2. Phraseologisms related to the word "soul".

Seeing that the legionnaire on duty at the door was dozing with his hat aside, he went out (p. 4: 327).

They surrender John to Jabbar and fight, but still retreat (5: p. 269).

3. Phraseologisms related to the words "spirit, joy".

Sadiq did not give up hope, lived with his imagination and kept his soul. (4: p. 211)

He felt relieved as if he had forgotten his sorrows. (4: p. 193)

He could not contain his joy (p. 4:32).

Such phraseologisms rely on the logical basis of the abstract word involved in the composition and they have a spontaneous character: For example, "to calm down", "to put the mind to heart", "to find comfort in the heart", "to calm down". "to drink water", "to cheer up", "to touch the heart", "to not fit into the joy", such as calmness, joy, love; "to be disappointed", "to be depressed", "to be embarrassed", "to be disappointed" are mental sadness, sadness; such as "to lighten the soul" are formed according to the logical basis of the words expressing the mental state, as well as expressing mental states such as making one's desire agree with the desire or making oneself inclined by action.

CONCLUSIONS.

The emotions and physiological processes of a person are diverse and endless. There are studies that divide the phraseologisms representing these processes into phraseo-semantic groups. But it is difficult to say that they cover all aspects of a person's psyche. In this sense, it is necessary to continue such research.

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