

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF PHRASES EXPRESSING THE MENTAL STATE OF A PERSON IN THE WORK "KUTADGU BILIG"

Abdullaeva Vazira Kuronovna
Senior Lecturer, Kokand University
abdullayeva16@gmail.com Tel: 93-0434579

Abstract

Language is not only a means of communication, but also a value. As long as language exists, world realities, spiritual and educational views, and traditions reach the next generation through written literature. The role of historical written sources in this regard is incomparable. The role of ancient written sources and monuments in determining the historical characteristics of the language in Uzbek linguistics is very important. Analyzing the linguistic characteristics of the rare work "Kutadgu Bilig", written in the 11th century, helps to reveal the grammatical aspects of the current Uzbek literary language. This scientific article considers the grammatical and semantic characteristics of the language in "Kutadgu Bilig", in particular, the components of phraseology that help to figuratively describe the plot of the work. The analysis studied the components of phraseology.

Keywords: Phrase, component, noun component, verb component, language features, lexical feature, phraseological units, stable expression, word with a portable meaning.

Introduction

The study of classical works, the determination of the scientific, spiritual and educational value of written sources, the study of artistic and linguistic features are the main issues of the field of philology. In this regard, the study of the linguistic features of ancient sources is the basis of the modern Uzbek literary language. The thorough study and application of the history of language in world linguistics will lead to the further development of the field of language. After all, the basis of the development of the field of language today is the history of language. In this regard, the study of the linguistic features of the 11th century, a unique masterpiece - Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu Bilig" - provides scientific conclusions on the solution of problematic issues in linguistics.

"Kutadgu Bilig" is a literary work created in the 11th century, and through the content of this work, the author managed to describe social life, state administration, and the spiritual and moral views of people during the reign of the Karakhanid state. Considering that the work was written in the ancient Turkic language, it cannot be attributed to any of the Turkic peoples. It can be seen that the work was written in a masnavi and prose style. The narrative of the work is reflected through four characters. The main idea of the characters is expressed through the

question-and-answer method. When this work was studied from the point of view of linguistics, the expressiveness of the language of the work was achieved through the extensive use of stable combinations, mainly phrasemes, in order to reflect the image of the heroes of the work and give emotional assessment. Although the author did not call phrases - phrasemes - interesting descriptions and strengthening the meaning of the work, such stable combinations served to reveal the content of the work and to reveal its meaning.

This scientific article analyzes the structural and semantic aspects of the widely used phraseological units in the work "Kutadgu Bilig" by Yusuf Khos Hajib, who lived and worked in the 11th century.

As is known, the main goal of historical linguistics is to reveal important aspects of the language of each period.

Analysis of literature on the topic

In world linguistics, phraseology began to be studied mainly from the 18th to the beginning of the 20th centuries. However, although the study began in these periods, the use of such stable relational compounds that express a single meaning with integrity dates back to long historical periods.

In world linguistics and in Uzbek linguistics, a number of linguists have conducted scientific work on phraseology. In particular, there is information that in world linguistics, V.V. Vinogradov, N.N. Amasova, A.V. Kunin, N.M. Shansky, O.S. Akhmanova, A. Bushin conducted studies.

In the field of Turkological studies, Z.G.Uransin, T.A.Bayramov, F.A.Ganiyev, G.Kh.Akhuniyazov, M.F.Chernov, and in modern Uzbek linguistics, linguists such as Sh.Rakhmatullayev, B.Yuldashev, A.Mamatov have conducted a number of scientific studies on phraseological units.

Y. Klaproth was the first to study the semantic properties of the words used in Yusuf Khos Hajib's work "Kutadgu bilig". E.Bertels, A.Valitova, A.Bombachi, I.Stebleva conducted scientific research on the semantic and morphological properties of the lexicon of the work.

Abdurauf Fitrat has special merits in bringing the work "Kutadgu bilig" to the general public. K.Karimov's merits in translating the work are incomparable.

Phrasemes - the use of units with a portable meaning - have arisen in every national language. In this regard, the study of the structural and semantic meanings of such units requires scientific research in modern linguistics.

In particular, I.A.Urazova conducted a scientific research on the use of phrasemes in Turkic written sources of the second half of the 14th century on the topic "Study of phrasemes in Turkic written sources of the second half of the 14th century". Of course, this dissertation by I.Urazova can be called a scientifically new study in linguistics. The fact that phrasemes are studied in groups according to the nature of their components in the dissertation can be considered a special approach.

Phrasemes consist of several components in terms of their nature. Through this dissertation, I.Urazova showed the active use of phrasemes in works written in the 14th century. Accordingly, this is the first time that phraseology has been studied in the study of the linguistic

features of the 11th-century work "Kutadgu Bilig". In this scientific article, a semantic study of phraseology in selected texts (verses) of the work "Kutadgu Bilig" has been achieved.

Research methodology.

In this scientific article, phraseological units were analyzed in small groups in terms of semantics. The methods of observation, analysis, comparison, and component analysis were used to analyze the phraseological units in the work. During the analysis, the translation and transcription of the verses in the work "Kutadgu bilig" were used. Phraseological dictionaries were used to determine the meanings of the phraseological units.

Analysis and Results

The main purpose of using phraseological units in a literary text is to enhance the content of the work and increase emotional impact.

Phraseologisms arise from the need for figurative, expressive expression of objects - phenomena, events, characters. In the linguistic landscape of the world or in the linguistic consciousness of a person, along with words, there are phraseological units or phraseologisms that are structurally stable and are readily reflected in speech. Phraseological units reflect the subtle diversity of human relationships. Among them are such negative and positive features as happiness, love, surprise, irony, hatred, interest, anxiety, excitement, greed, malice; here there are similarities and differences, beginning and end (beginning and ending), plurality and multiplicity, unity - disagreement and struggle; There are descriptions and images of birth, kinship, age, death, evaluation, success, prosperity and poverty, mistakes, punishment and many other similar concepts. We see that a holistic phraseological picture of the world opens before us.

Phrase is the second linguistic unit belonging to the lexical stage of language construction, consisting of a semantic-syntactic combination of more than one lexeme. Accordingly, the structure is called a segment. In terms of syntactic structure, it is equal to a compound, a sentence form, and usually performs nominative and significant functions, but differs from a lexeme not only in terms of expression, but also in terms of content.

In the literature, this linguistic unit is referred to by terms such as phraseology, phraseological unit; it is more appropriate to call it a phrase, similar to the terms lexeme and morpheme. We called the field of study of phraseology phraseology.

So, phraseology is a phraseological unit, which, although written differently in scientific literature, represents the same concept.

The most important problem of phraseology is to distinguish and isolate phraseologisms from word combinations formed in speech and, on this basis, determine the characteristics of phraseologisms.

From the point of view of general linguistics, a phraseological unit is understood as a certain lexical and grammatical structure, a unit that is semantically subordinate to each other (i.e., not free), is not formed by the speaker in the process of speech by adding free words to each other, is ready-made in the lexicon of the language and has a stable meaning determined by society.

Phrasemes in the work “Kutadg‘u bilig” can be divided into groups according to structural and semantic features. It was observed that there are phrasemes denoting state semes and action semes in the work.

In the formation of phrasemes in the work “Kutadg‘u bilig”, it can be observed that the composition of phrasemes was mainly based on human body parts. In linguistics, the inclusion of human body parts in the composition of phrasemes is found not only in ancient times, but also in the modern Uzbek literary language.

When semantically analyzing the phrases in the work "Kutadg 'u bilig", it was observed that there were phrases related to the psyche and thinking of the characters of the work.

Example:

Come back to me, young man,

I have laid down my robes, and I will carry you in my arms. (QBK 3868)..

Meaning:

Oh young man, come back to me,

I have laid down my robes, and I will carry you in my arms and honor you.

In this verse, the phrase "to hold in one's hand" in the ajada tujjin expresses the current meaning of "to lift in one's hand", that is, "to honor". This phrase is a phrase equivalent to the form of a word combination in terms of its structural expression, and the phrase "to hold in one's hand" in the ajada tujjin is a phrase based on the human organ - palm, hand, and is a noun + verb component. It is intended to express the psyche of a person.

This is a well-known saying,

The word is wise, you, aja köñlî tuz (QBN 67a).

Meaning:

Here, the following words are evidence for this saying,

You should read them, O you who have a pure heart

In this case, the phrase "köñlî tuz" means "a clear heart, a clear mind", which helps to show the mental state of a person. This phrase is also used semantically in the modern Uzbek literary language. However, it has undergone lexical changes. It is considered a phrase in the form of a word combination, with an adjective component.

The one who gives a greeting gives peace,

The one who receives a greeting receives peace

Meaning:

The one who gives a greeting gives peace to another,

The one who receives a greeting receives peace (QBK 3011).

This verse refers to the meaning of aman berdi - "he was healthy." This phrase is structurally formed on the basis of a verb component. This phrase is also widely used in the current Uzbek literary language.

For example: Be healthy – be safe

Just a box of wise scholars,

– take, their knowledge illuminates the path for the people. (QBK 2574).

Meaning:

Another category is wise scholars,

Their knowledge illuminates the path for the people.

Variants such as "yaruttaëi yol" in the verse - "he leads an enlightened path, makes a wise path", "lights the way, opens the way, wishes a clear path" are also used in the modern Uzbek literary language. This phrase is a phrase associated with the thinking of a person, a phrase with a verb component.

Keep your face bright. QBN 3763).

Meaning:

Keep your face open, your forehead bright

In this verse, the author can be seen to have widely used a phrase related to a person's appearance. In this case, Aëuq tut juzünni - "to keep the face open" - meant "open face"; jarüq tut alin - "to keep the forehead bright", "light shines from the face" - meant such meanings as "to keep the face open".

Conclusions and Suggestions

The work "Qutadgu bilig", which reflects the specific aspects of the ancient Turkic language, created in the 11th century, is a work that provides excellent information not only about the socio-political but also about the philological aspects of its time. In the process of studying the linguistic features of the work "Qutadgu bilig", although several centuries have passed since the creation of this work, it is possible to observe the closeness of its lexical layer, sentence constructions and phraseology to the linguistic features of the current Uzbek language.

In particular, it can be seen that the structural composition of the phraseology, which serves to enhance the figurativeness and expressiveness of the work, has been preserved, and the semantic views are also close to the current Uzbek literary language. Such linguistic features in the work show how rich the history of the Uzbek literary language is.

References

1. Yusuf Xos Hojib, "Qutadg'u bilig", Toshkent, "Fan" nashriyoti, 1951.
2. Z. Xolmonova. "Boburnoma" – til qomusi", Toshkent, "Akademnashr", 2021.
3. SH. Rahmatullayev. O'zbek frazeologiyasining ba'zi masalalari, Toshkent, 1966
4. A. E. Mamatov. Zamonaviy lingvistika, Toshkent, "Noshirlik" nashriyoti, B. 142
5. M. Irisqulov. Tilshunoslikka kirish, Toshkent, "Yangi avlod", 2008.
6. B. Isaqova. O'zbek tili frazeologik birliklarning transformatsiyasi, dissertatsiya avtoreferati, Samarqand, 2019.
7. V. Abdullayeva. "Qutadg'u bilig" asaridagi frazemaalrning semantik xususiyatlari, "Til va adabiyot" jurnali, 2025 –yil, 3-son.
8. V. Q. Abdullayeva. (2023). YUSUF XOS HOJIBING "QUTADG'U BILIG" ASAR MATNIDA FRAZELOGIK BIRLIKLARNING QO'LLANILISH SINONIMIYALARI. Международный журнал научных исследователей.
9. V. Q. Abdullayeva. (2024). The Sematico-Paradigmatic Structure of Phraseological Units in the Work "Qutadgu Bilig". International Journal of Scientific Trends, 3(5), 27-34.

10.V.Q.Abdullayeva (2023). YUSUF XOS HOJIBNING “QUTADG’U BILIG” ASARINING O’RGANILISHI HAMDA ASARDAGI SOMATIK FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING QO’LLANILISHI. QO’QON UNIVERSITETI XABARNOMASI, 9, 174-179.

10.V.Q.Abdullayeva, (2023). YUSUF HOS HOJIBNING “QUTADG’U BILIG” ASARINING TIL XUSUSIYATLARI, UNDA FRAZEOLOGIK IBORALARNI QO’LLANILISHI TADQIQI. International journal of scientific researchers (IJSR) INDEXING, 3(2).

