

SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASES IN THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVOI

*S.Sh.Azamatova**1st year student of the Faculty of Philology,
Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov*

Abstract. This article presents a poetic and diachronic analysis of phraseologies created in the work of Alisher Navoi. The specific features of phrases in Navoi's poetry are highlighted.

Keywords. Alisher Navoi, phrase, idiom, poetic, phraseological combination.

Entrance . Phraseology is actually a subfield of linguistics, meaning phrase – expression, logos – doctrine. The term phraseology is mainly used in two meanings:

- 1) the branch of linguistics that studies the phraseological structure of a language;
- 2) a set of phraseologisms of this language.

Phraseology is not only the most diverse, but also the most democratic layer of dictionaries and this layer is enriched mainly by means of “live” speech. Phraseology first appeared in literary studies. When translating a certain work from one language to another, it became impossible to translate the exact combination of stable words. In this regard, phraseologisms existing in those languages began to be studied. The term phraseology was first used in world philology in 1558 by the English literary scholar Neander [5; 132-b].

He was forced to use this term when translating literary works. At the same time, there is information that the founder of the science of phraseology is the Swiss scientist Charles Balli. In his work “French Stylistics” (1909), he included special chapters on the study of word combinations, that is, phraseological units. Although Charles Balli introduced the term phraseology into science, this term was reflected in the works of American and Western European linguists. Charles Balli includes phraseology in the field of stylistics [2; p 187].

Phraseologisms, along with their deep and rich meaning, give speech a special charm and freshness, but they cannot be viewed only as an “ornament” or conversely, as an “excess” to the language. There is no language in the world without phrases and English phraseology in particular has a very rich and centuries-old history. Phraseology is a very complex phenomenon, and its study requires a specific method, as well as the study of a number of other disciplines, such as lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, history, logic and ethnography [3; p 4].

Despite the fact that many contradictory opinions have been expressed in the field of phraseology, scientific work has been carried out. The contributions of linguists such as N.N. Amosova, A.V. Kunin, B.A. Larin, V.A. Arkhangelsky, V.V. Vinogradov, A.U. Smirnitsky, S.S. Gorelik, I.A. Melchuk, I.I. Rezvin to this field are great. The study of phraseologisms in Uzbek linguistics began in the 1950s. 164 prominent linguists such as Y. Pinkhasov, M. Hasanov, I. Kuchkortoyev, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, A. Mamatov conducted scientific research in this field. The contribution of the linguist and scholar Sh. Rakhmatullayev to the field of Uzbek phraseology is great.

Alisher Navoi's works can be attributed to the processes of his personality that are completely unrepeatable and rarely encountered. His creativity is presented in relatively high grades and this is due to the time. But just as a child can not forget his mother, the modern Uzbek literary language does not forget Navoi's poetic language. This article presents a poetic analysis of the expressions found in Alisher Navoi's work.

Methodology

Phraseological units are distinguished by their unique features in providing a clear and poetic expression of thought in comparison with other language units. Phraseological units also occupy a special place in the linguopoetic analysis of Alisher Navoi's work. In particular, the phrase used in the following verse from the poem "Layli and Majnun", which is part of the poet's "Khamasa", became a key detail in increasing the level of the event depicted in the text and embodying the author's feelings:

Last night, the sky was clear,
Light came upon the darkness.

In the "Dictionary of Navoi's Works", the word Afghan is explained as follows:

AFGHAN, AFQAN – French, thrower, thrower, downer, bringer, thrower (often combined with other words); [4,64].

In the epic poem "Layli and Majnun", the phrase dulmat afghan expresses the meaning of darkness. If we analyze it symbolically, we can say that it is not only an image of the evening sky, but also expresses the despair, sadness and life struggle in the inner world of a person [4,64].

Alisher Navoi also used phrases effectively in his ghazal verses in his collection "Gharoyib us-sigar". For example, let's pay attention to the word majzub in the following verse:

Alarkim, whose mark is a masolic debon,
His former name is a tax debon.

In the "Dictionary of Navoi's Works" the word majzub is explained as follows:

MAJZUB – Arabic;

1. Attracted, interested, given;
2. Amazed, obsessed;
3. Intoxicated; [5,349].

Majzubi salik – meant going to the point of losing consciousness, demanding to get closer to God, approaching the level of death [5,349]. The verse embodies a deep mystical philosophy, referring to the experience of the Sufis of the past, emphasizing the need to learn from them and follow the right path. The combination "nishin masolik" is the main sign of the oetil, meaning the need to harmonize majzub and salik.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that Alisher Navoi perfectly demonstrated the linguopoetic potential of expressions. He used words in his poetry with aesthetic beauty, depth of meaning and artistic harmony, raising the language to the level of art in the literature of his time. Through symbolic and figurative images, he enriched his poems with multi-layered and philosophical content. Using all the poetic means of the language, he revealed the spiritual, philosophical and emotional potential of expressions. This has left his poetry in history as the highest peak of Uzbek literature.

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