



## Research Article

### FEATURES OF CONFUSING PHRASES IN OUR LANGUAGE

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#### ABSTRACT

This article discusses confusing phrases and their features in our language. Phraseological confusion is analyzed in its original and figurative sense. We have tried to find and analyze examples of these phraseologies from works of art.

#### KEYWORDS

Phrase, ambiguity, linguistic units, semantics, tag meaning.

#### INTRODUCTION

Each language has its own history. In particular, Uzbek is one of the languages with a rich history. If we look at the field of phraseology of Uzbek linguistics, its formation and development was carried out by the great scholar Sh. We are sure that it is connected with

Rakhmatullayev's name. Linguists YD Pinkhasov and M. Husainov also contributed to the development of Uzbek phraseology (1: 456)



## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Phraseological confusions are phrases in which there is no lexical connection between the meanings of the words and the meaning of the phrase. Phraseological confusion is based on the figurative meaning of parts, and as a result, this figurative meaning has become incomprehensible from the point of view of modern language. The imagery of phraseological confusions can only be revealed using historical analysis. For example, the phrase "pressing the iron in the heat" is a clear proof of our point.

Thus, in phraseological confusions, the connection between the original and the figurative meanings is completely lost, and the figurative meaning is unique to them. This is why translating phraseological confusions into another language is much more difficult. Phraseological confusion has a number of unique features, including:

1. The words in them are nowhere to be found except in confusion;
2. Conflicts may include archaisms;
3. They are not syntactically divided into parts;
4. In most cases, the parts cannot be replaced;
5. They have a stable character and do not accept additional words.

Losing its independent lexical (lexical) meaning, words that are part of a phraseological complex become parts of a complex lexical compound and have the same meaning as a separate word. Therefore, phraseological confusions can be synonymous with a particular word. (2: 654)

M. Khusainov included the fourth group of idioms in the classification of phraseology. Rakhmatullayev's contribution to the in-depth study and improvement of Uzbek phraseology on a scientific basis has been

invaluable. He founded Uzbek phraseology with a number of researches. The scientist significantly narrowed the range of Uzbek phraseology and included in the phraseology only stable units based on figurative meaning (3: 231).

Uzbek linguists have also begun to deviate from V. Vinogradov's views in the interpretation of phraseology. (4:12) all imported stable compounds began to be introduced. As a result, proverbs, sayings, and wise sayings began to be considered as phraseologies. This gave rise to a narrow and broad understanding of phraseology.

Phraseology exists as a dialectical unit of form and content, like a word. The form of a phraseology is its appearance, and the plan of expression is called the component structure, structural structure, or material basis. The meaning of phraseology is its internal structure or semantics (5: 456).

We know that in recent years, significant and significant work has been done in the field of phraseology. Among the objectives of the work on phraseology, semantic, lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic relations were analyzed. There are currently at least six classes in phraseology, which are:

1. Each of them represents the "core" of the phraseological structure - the idiom.
2. Phraseologism, which has the meaning of a complex type, is a phraseological combination that directly affects the lexical-semantic unity of the language system in terms of its structure.
3. Proverbs and sayings are units that have both direct and indirect meanings.
4. A unit with a speech pattern.
5. Phrases related to different rod



So, summarizing the above, the following idea emerges. Phraseology is defined as a unit of language that is stable and reflective, has a distinctive character, consists of several components, is divisible and has whole meanings, and is compatible with other words.

Anthropocentric aspects of Uzbek phraseology Sh. Rakhmatullayev, A.Mamatov and B.Yuldashev. Phraseologisms in our language are so numerous that sometimes several phrases have the same meaning, or a phrase of the same form can have different meanings. Sometimes expressions are contradicted according to their meaning, and in this case the expressions are divided into groups such as homonyms, synonyms, antonyms and paronyms. Homonymy, synonymy, antonymy and paronymy features of phraseologies are widely analyzed in the works of N.M. Shansky, A.M. Melerovich and Yastenko.

There are cases when ambiguous phrases have two meanings, three meanings and even five meanings. For example, the phrase "mind" has two meanings, the phrase "submission" has three meanings, and the phrase "capture" has four meanings. Rakhmatullayev's book "Explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language" also mentions two different meanings of the phrase "bite the finger": For example;

1. Not being able to do anything, not being able to achieve a result. For example, "I would have achieved my goal if the enemies had bitten their fingers." (Oybek, "In Search of Light")
2. To regret. For example, Haytmat aka bit his finger and said, "Wow, we are ignorant." (H. Maqsudi)

Almost all phraseological expressions have expressiveness, figurativeness, special expressiveness. For example, the word "unexpected" is synonymous

with the phrase "seven did not fall asleep," but the phrase is much more expressive than the word. Phraseological expressions, in relation to their synonymous words, firstly, express the meaning in a strong way, and secondly, they reflect the imagery in a bright way.

Depending on the meaning of the expressions in our language, we can sometimes contradict them. Such expressions are called antonym phraseologies. "Antonymy is one of the phenomena that is defined on the basis of the semantic relationship between language units, and is also found in words at the level of words. Defining antonyms, on the one hand, leads to a deeper understanding of the lexical meaning of phrases, secondly, it helps to differentiate the meanings of a phrase in polysemy, and thirdly, it also helps to define synonyms." (6:56)

When we use phrases as antonyms, their components can sometimes be contradicted. For example, both components of the phrases "greet", "reply", and the first components of the phrases "hit the ground" and "raise to the sky" are contrasted. Sometimes the components of a phrase may not contradict each other. For example, the words "disappointed" and "heartbroken" are antonyms, but the components of the phraseology are not contradictory.

Examples of antonyms are:

To keep one's word is to keep one's word, A bright face is a shuvut face,

The desire is hot - the cold is cold, the tongue is long - the tongue is narrow,

Black inside - white, pure in heart, To hate is to love,

To come into the world is to die, The verb is broad - the verb is narrow,



Empty-hearted - hard-hearted, jumps to the sky when it hits the ground - the sheep did not bite.

Some phrases differ from each other by a component of the same word in the lexical structure, and the same word-components are similar to each other. Two phrases with such a formal similarity are called phraseological paronyms. Phraseological paronyms are a relatively minority in our language. In particular, we can cite the following examples of such phraseologies:

Even sleeps and not dreaming - seven sleeps and not dreaming,

His heart was pounding - his heart was pounding

It is also a great skill to use idioms in their proper place. When we use expressions, they reflect our national mentality, national values and traditions. In this regard, D. Ochilov states: "First of all, phrases will have an absolute national character. Nationality is reflected in their structure, component structure, imagery and meaning. The nationality of phrases depends on the way of life of a people. The formation of phrases as a linguistic unit also depends on the geographical location, history, culture, customs, religion, socio-economic, spiritual and enlightenment life of the representative of a language.

## CONCLUSION

In short, phraseological confusion not only increases the effectiveness of language, but is also a means of revealing its lexical and semantic meanings. We believe that the proliferation of such works will serve as an impetus for the emergence of many scientific aspects in the field of phraseology in the future.

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