

## About the Linguistic and Spiritual Characteristics of the Units Used in the Work "Ne Erur Bu Jaholat?"

*Tilavova Munisxon Alijon qizi*<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** This article deals with the linguistic and spiritual characteristics of words and the linguistic and spiritual characteristics of words in Tahir Malik's "Property of Humanity". In this article, some phraseological units used in "Property of Humanity" Linguistic features are discussed. The development of semantics in the language, its specific features, their expressiveness, conciseness and other similar features are more clearly manifested when studying the materials of artistic works.

**Key words:** linguistic and spiritual features, stylistic features, stylistics, meaning coloring, phraseological synonyms, contextual antonyms.

**Introduction:** All languages in the world go through certain stages of development. Its development is closely related to society, thinking and culture. A person's thinking, worldview, and culture are expressed through his language. When it comes to language and thinking, language and culture relations, it is appropriate to pay attention to anthropological linguistics and linguocultural studies. Language, being a social phenomenon, reflects the specific culture and spirituality of the people who use this language, the society, and the nation as a whole. Customs, traditions and values, which are the heritage of our ancestors, are reflected in the language. Also, the language contains the cultural and spiritual characteristics of the people. These features are important now, and they also give the world information about the spiritual life of the people who use this language. And the study of these spiritual features is becoming one of the topical issues today, and because of this, it is attracting the attention of linguists.

Nowadays, the study of the spiritual aspects of our language has become a separate field of linguistics, and this field includes a number of issues such as cultural and spiritual aspects of our language and increasing interest in our language through these aspects. This department is called "linguoculturalology". This department, created through the integration of cultural studies and linguistics departments, is quite different from the departments listed above. In addition, many linguists have conducted and are still conducting research on this field of linguistic and spiritual features of our language. Mahmudov's "Looking for ways of perfect study of the language", N. Sayidrahimova's "Some comments on the scientific basis of linguistic culture", The articles entitled "Components of Linguistic Culture" and the hymnography of D. Khudoyberganova on the topic "Anthropocentric study of the text" can be cited as examples.

As in all living languages, the role of oral and written literature in the development of the Uzbek language is incomparable. In fiction, all the means of speech are involved in the poetic image. As one of them, synonyms have a special place in linguistics and artistic speech.

In linguistics, the significance of the artistic text for determining the state of synonymy and defining its types is incomparable.

Despite a number of achievements in this field, there are also certain shortcomings. The role and types of context, stylistic characteristics of synonyms, and several other aspects of the issue: theoretical and

<sup>1</sup> Buxoro davlat pedagogika instituti, Tillar fakulteti o'zbek tili va adabiyoti kafedراسi o'qituvchisi, Bux DU o'zbek tilshunosligi va jurnalistika kafedراسi mustaqil izlanuvchisi  
tilavovamunisxon94@gmail.com



practical aspects are covered to a certain extent in determining the criterion of synonymous relationship between words.

The development of semantics in the language, its specific features, their expressiveness, conciseness and other similar features are more clearly manifested when studying the materials of artistic works.

If synonyms are studied according to their use in literary texts, the issue will be covered in a wider scope. It brings together the objects of study of lexicology, stylistics and the theory of artistic speech.

Different aspects of meaning that distinguish synonyms from each other are considered as one of the important tools of language material in revealing the complex inner world, feelings, and behavior of characters in an artistic text. This phenomenon makes it one of the important tasks for the artist to study synonyms in depth and learn their "secrets".

Knowing the "secrets" contained in meaningful words gives an opportunity to select the most clear and fluent visual tools necessary for the artist. In turn, these tools allow natural description of an event or object. With the help of this tool, the writer goes to the heart of his reader.

That's why synonyms are a means of determining the color and expressiveness of speech, the principle of word selection, the issue of learning the language and style of the writer, and the most important aspects of studying the unique, unique individual aspects of a certain writer. is distinguished by the fact that it is one of the issues.

Discussion and results. Tahir Malik talks about ignorance in the chapter "What is ignorance?" in his work "Human Property", he explains this word, enumerates a number of feelings that give rise to it and explains their meanings, and he cites various phraseological units, as well as stories about prophets, caliphs and kings as proof of his ideas. Below we will talk about phraseological units, words and their meanings used in this work.

The writer emphasizes that the terms "ignorance" and "ignorance" in our language mean ignorance and the lack of knowledge that gives rise to this ignorance. While enumerating the qualities of an ignorant person, it is like the blind saying that he sees. Such people are considered evil in the society. When talking about raising them, he uses language units such as raising an old man-hardship, raising a wolf-tormenting him. Also, in this chapter, "to be sick in the heart", "to look like I'm going to raise an eyebrow", "to be a chipmunk on pain", "to kill time", "to raise the ego to the blue", "to be a slave to the ego" He explains their spiritual qualities and characteristics by using compounds such as "to soften" and "to soothe". While enumerating heresy and superstition as factors that cause ignorance, he dwells on their dictionary meanings and explains them as follows:

"Bid'at-so'zi aynan tarjima qilinsa: "Yangidan paydo bo'lgan odat" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Hazrat Alisher Navoiy asarlarida bu so'zni "yoqimsiz" degan ma'noda ham qo'llaganlar. Yana "bid'ati sayyia" ham derlarkim, bu "Yangi paydo bo'lgan yomon odat" demakdir. Ta'bir joiz bo'lsa-dinga yot, yangi paydo bo'lgan yoqimsiz odatlar "bid'at" deb belgilangan.

"The word heresy, if translated exactly, means: "newly emerging custom". Hazrat Alisher Navoi also used this word in the meaning of "unpleasant" in his works. And "heresy" "Ati sayyia" means "New bad habit". So to speak, new unpleasant habits defined as "heresy".

"Superstition" means "unfounded". That is, there is no basis in religion, they are useless deeds and habits. His Holiness Abu Usman Jariri said: "If anyone follows the Sunnah of the Prophet, peace be upon him, his word is wisdom. If anyone follows his own desires, his word is heresy." In Uzbek In the published "Islamic dictionary" the term "bid'at" is interpreted as "inappropriate news", "news contrary to religious beliefs". Language-spirituality treasure. It gives an indication of the unique culture of the people, which has been preserved for centuries. Every word in it, the unique spirituality of the people "lives" with the passage of time. delivered to its owners.

Experiences of famous word artists in the use of words are the most important in studying some general and partial aspects of synonyms, in creating synonym dictionaries that fully meet the requirements of modern philological sciences. will undoubtedly provide valuable factual material.



Because the writer is based on the material of the language, its grammatical structure and vocabulary, he has the opportunity to exaggerate certain events through artistic language. At the same time, the author succeeds in arousing feelings of love or hatred, pleasure or sadness in the reader in relation to the images and events created by him.

Synonyms in the common language used in works of art, including phraseological synonyms, are one of the factors that show the level of speech culture of the people and the development of artistic speech. Each character in the work of art is spoken in its own "language" depending on its place in society, stratification, and characteristics. The use of synonymous units corresponding to the characteristics of each character brings life to the speech of the characters, revives it, and presents it in front of the reader with all its being.

The language of the work is also important for the idea advanced by the writer to reach the masses of readers. In fact, the language of the work is characterized by the conciseness and smoothness of expressions, the use of words in their proper place in the interpretation of that idea. Every writer goes through the "trouble of choosing words and phrases" in order to ensure that the language of the work is juicy, artistic and impressive, and tries to find units that will please the reader. He repeatedly ponders over phrases and in the process of work acquires artistic tools that allow him to create a full-fledged image. The extent to which such tools are used depends on the skill and ability of the artist. Such opportunities are innumerable in the national language, and they require a writer and a speaker working with word material to spend all their energy and do a lot of creative work. The uniqueness of the writer's style, the individual features of his language are revealed due to the rich possibilities of choosing the means of expression available in the common language. In addition to providing the writer with all the tools in his vocabulary, the universal language gives the writer the opportunity to choose from them. In addition to providing templates of constructions, it also provides an opportunity to choose from various variants of word, phrase and sentence constructions.

The fluency and impact of the language of an artistic work also depends on the skillful use of the various shades of meaning of the words available in use. Because all the stylistic tools that make up the language of the artistic work are created as a result of appropriate use of the opportunities of the national language.

The lexicon of a work of art is only one branch of the study of the language of the work. The lexicon of the language of the artistic work, in turn, in addition to synonyms, is divided into several layers, such as antonyms, archaism, dialectism, and each of these requires separate scientific research. It seems that the language of the artistic work, especially the content of its lexicon, is very wide and diverse.

Only when the writer finds and uses units that express them clearly and clearly while describing various objects, movements, colors, sounds and other similar concrete and abstract things and situations in nature and society. can create a complete picture of them in the reader. In such places, the different stylistic values of synonyms are very useful to the writer. Because synonyms in a work of art not only ensure diversity of the image in terms of form, but also provide its emotionality and are considered to be one of the most effective tools in rendering it stylistically fluent.

Synonyms indicate different degrees of signification in action, sign, and object with the different nuances and signs they contain. The stylistic characteristics of synonyms in the language of the work, the fact that they perform various tasks, their widespread use as an artistic tool, and the relevance of this problem show that it can be made the object of a separate work. The purpose of focusing on synonymous units in this work is to analyze the stylistic tasks performed by synonymous units in Tahir Malik's artistic works and their semantic analysis.

In order to increase the ideological and artistic value of the work, every writer uses the synonymous units available in the language and includes them in the composition of the artistic work in different ways. Words and phrases are at the same time a sign of the speaker's thought and all mental experiences that are part of the task and purpose of this thought. It is clear from this that words and phrases can convey emotions, feelings, and experiences along with lexical meaning. The level of



emotion and experience expression of words and phrases is different, and this characteristic is clear and noticeable in some words and phrases, while in others it is hardly noticeable. Also, many words and phrases emotionally carry an element of value in their meaning. Words and phrases of an emotional nature indicate the attitude of the speaker and the writer to the subject, events, or different emotions. The writer himself is well aware of stylistic and semantic differences in synonymous units. We will see these through examples.

Verbal components of the phrases "heart-wrenching" meaning "to burn with sorrow"; *yurag(i) uvushdi-et(i) uvushdi-eti seskandi* verb the basic component of the first two phrases in the phraseological synonyms series consists of the same word form, "feels bad mentally under the influence of negative thoughts to feel" means: If we don't take care ourselves, will someone take care of us, will someone's life hurt us? (T. Malik) – Seeing him, Salman Farsi's heart broke. At that time, everyone is really poor, but if one of them opens his heart to another, imagine how difficult it is for the other. (p. 124) – Dervishes served not only people, but also animals. For example, seeing a mangy dog, he has a stomach ache, he takes it and cures it. Why? Because he loves the creature for the sake of Khaliq, and does not withhold his love from him. (page 43)

The verb phrases "to love" and "to like" also form a synonymous series: It is better to have average friendships with people. . Don't trust everyone because you have many friends, look behind you. (p. 137)– Socrates was taken to kill the judge. His disciples pressed him and asked: "O Hakim, now that you have set your heart on death, tell me, where shall we bury you?" When Socrates heard this question, he said with a smile: "Bury me wherever you want, and if my body is fine, let my ashes be there." As long as you remember me! (p. 138)– There are many conditions for seeing well. One of them is not to quarrel. (page 47)

"love, love, love" are synonyms of heart work-heartache-dil tori phrases: Let's think: someone loves "Mercedes" and works day and night to get it. Tinim doesn't know. He even goes to his factory in Germany. This is his passion. Nafsi ordered and did so. We regret to say: I wish he would strive for God's approval... (p. 40) – I know my friend's heartache in love. (p. 134) – I will not break my heart from faith. (T. Malik)

The synonym phrase "to raise head" means "to stir up, to move" and the first phrase's weak component is an unmarked receipt; and the non-base component of the second phrase is formed by a word form in the definite article. The expression plan of these idioms is a management phrase: The patient read this letter over and over until he recovered from his illness and raised his head in good health, and when he recovered, he wore it around his neck as an amulet. (p. 25) – Instead of closing her eyes, the girl removed her head from the pillow and sat down with her scarf that fell on the floor. (Tahir Malik)

The following phraseological synonyms are also found in the work:

discouraged, stone-hearted, hard-hearted: No matter how much rain falls on a stone, water does not grow, no matter how much you preach to those who are discouraged. they can't They cannot get any benefit for themselves. (Page 14)– After the book was given to them before, and then the period after their prophets was extended, isn't it time for them not to become like those who are hard of heart (i.e. Jews and Christians)? (p. 4) – The breath of the people of love is a herb that softens the hard-hearted and makes even the hard-hearted cry. (page 36)

to have a bird of happiness land on your head, to be lucky, to be successful: Our Prophet (pbuh) said, "The house of a Muslim is a small garden from the garden of paradise." An example of this is that a bird of happiness landed on the head of a husband who married a girl who "grew up in heaven". But in order for the bird of happiness to land, it must have grown up in paradise. (p. 103) – Since I became friends with you, I have been living in happiness, my luck is running out. (p. 133) – Even though one of the true friends is in the East and the other is in the Maghrib, things went well. (page 135)

to conclude a treaty of friendship, to end the enmity: the ruler of Egypt and the ruler of Rome came to an agreement, concluded a treaty of friendship and ended the enmity between them. (p. 10)



Contextual synonyms within different categories are also found in the work. For example, hard heart, sick: The breath of the people of pain (love) is a herb that softens a hard heart and makes even a sick person cry. The taste of those who burn is such that it blows away the weeds of pride and sweeps away the soil of ignorance. (page 36) Conclusion. There are beautiful examples of phraseological meaning in the work. When choosing a phrase, the writer pays attention to the semantic features of phraseological synonyms as well as their stylistic color. Because this stylistic color in synonyms has a descriptive character.

In general, phraseological synonyms can be found in all of Tahir Malik's works. They served as an important factor in accurately describing the event, enhancing the situation, detailing every aspect, and performing many other artistic and stylistic tasks. Adib was able to demonstrate that he was able to use these units very efficiently.

Many such words can be found in the work. Each antonymic unit has its own synonymous line, and it is possible to choose a specific one according to the text.

Phraseologisms such as "to not fit into one's skin", "to throw one's hat into the sky", "to fly seven floors into the sky", "to be disappointed", "to fly with joy", "to fall on one's shoulder" are separate synonyms. In relation to the phrase "to not fit under the skin", the phraseologism "to be disappointed" in the second line was taken, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the meaning. Therefore, the text will have a choice for the use of each phraseology. The text expands the possibilities of phraseological units and defines the character in it.

Antonymous units are clearly felt in the text, their specific meaning and to what purpose is very important for the text. Tahir Malik's original language skills are well seen in his use of antonymic units for the purposes of clarity of image and the occurrence of a certain point in the expression.

#### References:

1. Tilavova, M. (2024). LINGUISTIC AND SPIRITUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN TAHIR MALIK'S "HUMAN PROPERTY". *Theoretical aspects in the formation of pedagogical sciences*, 3(9), 26-30.
2. Tilavova, M. (2024). LINGUISTIC AND SPIRITUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN TAHIR MALIK'S "HUMAN PROPERTY". *Theoretical aspects in the formation of pedagogical sciences*, 3(9), 26-30.
3. Mohinur, Usmonova, and Elonova Sitorabonu. "GRADUONIMIYA HODISASI VA UNING AYRIM O 'ZBEK XALQ MAQOLLARIDAGI IFODASI." *Innovations in Technology and Science Education* 2.9 (2023): 1757-1763.
4. Alijonovna, T. M. (2024). PHRASEOLOGISMS RELATED TO THE WORD USED BY TAHIR MALIK IN "HUMAN PROPERTY". *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EUROPEAN RESEARCH OUTPUT*, 3(3), 83-87.
5. Тилавова, М. А. (2024). ФЕНОМЕН СИНОНИМИИ И ФЕНОМЕН АНТОНИМИИ ВО ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМАХ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫХ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИИ ТАХИРА МАЛИКА «ДОСТОЯНИЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА». *TADQIQOTLAR. UZ*, 37(4), 59-63.
6. Tilavova, M. (2023). FRAZEOLOGIK POLISEMIYA HAQIDA BA'ZI MULOHAZALAR. *Philological issues are in the eyes of young researchers*, 1(1).
7. Тилавова, М. (2024). ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЫ, РОДСТВЕННЫЕ СЛОВУ, УПОТРЕБЛЕННОМУ ТАХИРОМ МАЛИКОМ В «ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ». *Talqin va tadqiqotlar*, 2(3 (40)).
8. Tilavova, M. (2023). TOHIR MALIKNING "ODAMIYLIK MULKI" ASARIDA QO 'LLANILGAN FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING FUNKSIONAL JIHATI. *Science and innovation in the education system*, 2(5), 197-203.



9. Usmonova, Mohinur. "MATNLARGA DASTLABKI ISHLOV BERISH VA SEMANTIK TAHLIL QILISHGA OID AYRIM MULOHAZALAR." *Current approaches and new research in modern sciences* 3.1 (2024): 44-48.
10. Khayriev, Umedjon, Mohinur Usmonova, and Gavhar Turdieva. "An optimal quadrature formula in the space  $W_{\sim 2}(2, 1)$  of periodic complex-valued functions." *AIP Conference Proceedings*. Vol. 3004. No. 1. AIP Publishing, 2024.
11. Ulugbekovna, U. M. (2024). Some Comments on the Principle of" Speech Realization of Linguistic Possibilities" and its Importance in Applied Linguistic Research. *Journal of Intellectual Property and Human Rights*, 3(4), 181-185.
12. Tilavova, Munisxon. "" ODAMIYLIK MULKI" ASARIDA QO 'LLANILGAN FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARDA SINONIMIYA HODISASI VA ANTANAMIYA HODISASI." *Theoretical aspects in the formation of pedagogical sciences* 3.1 (2024): 62-67.
13. Tilavova, M. (2023). TOHIR MALIKNING" ODAMIYLIK MULKI" ASARIDA QO 'LLANILGAN FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING FUNKSIONAL JIHATI. *Science and innovation in the education system*, 2(5), 197-203.

