



LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE WORKS OF N.V. GOGOL "THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR" AND KH.KH. NIYAZI "MAYSARA'S TRICKS"

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Abstract: The article examines the linguoculturological features of phraseological units in the works of N.V. Gogol "The Government Inspector" and Kh.Kh. Niyazi "The Tricks of Maysara". The article examines how phraseological expressions in these works reflect cultural and social realities, elements of the worldview and identity of their authors and the societies in which they were created to understand the national culture and mentality. A comparative analysis of phraseological units allows us to identify both similarities and differences in the language system and cultural contexts of the two literary traditions, which contributes to a deeper understanding of the works and their meaning for the development of linguoculturology.

Keywords: Phraseological units; Linguoculturology; "Inspector General"; "Maysara's tricks"; Cultural realities; Language system.

INTRODUCTION

Linguoculturology, as a scientific discipline, studies the relationship between language and culture, substantiating that language is not only a means of communication, but also a keeper of the cultural memory and identity of the people. In the modern literary context, phraseological units perform not only a linguistic, but also a cultural function, reflecting the traditions, customs and mentality of native speakers. The works of N.V. Gogol and Kh.Kh. Niyazi, "The Government Inspector" and "The Tricks of Maysara" respectively, are rich examples of the use of phraseological expressions that carry the cultural and social characteristics of their epochs. The study of phraseological units in these texts allows us to better understand not only the linguistic features, but also the specifics of the cultural context in which both authors worked. This work is aimed at analyzing the linguoculturological features of phraseological units used in these works, in order to identify their functional role and reflect cultural realities.¹

BODY

Linguoculturology is an interdisciplinary field that studies the relationship between language and culture. One of the key elements of this connection is phraseological units, which are stable expressions that reflect the cultural and social aspects of the life of the people. Phraseological units not only make the language more expressive, but also carry a variety of meanings and associations. A special place among Russian literature is occupied by the work of N.V. Gogol,

¹ ILDAROVNA, I. A. (2024). NATIONAL AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK. Novateur Publications, (16), 1-97.



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who in his works masterfully uses phraseological units to convey the mentality of the Russian people and criticize social phenomena. At the same time, the works of the Tajik writer Kh.Kh. Niyazi, such as "The Tricks of Maysara", reveal the specific cultural contexts and traditions inherent in Eastern society. The purpose of this article is to analyze the linguoculturological features of phraseological units in these works, to identify their functional and aesthetic role, as well as to consider how the cultural realities and identity of the authors are manifested through them.

Phraseological units are an integral part of language and culture. They serve as a kind of "cultural codes" that allow the transmission of specific ideas, characteristics and traditions of the people. In the Russian language, phraseological units were formed under the influence of historical, social and cultural factors, reflecting the mentality and spirit of the time. Gogol, who lived in Russia in the 19th century, actively uses idioms in his works to emphasize social contradictions and ridicule the vices of society. In "The Government Inspector", for example, phraseological units help to create a comic, but at the same time disturbing portrait of bureaucracy and officialdom.

On the other hand, in Tajik culture, phraseological units also serve as an important means of expressing values and traditions. In Niyazi's "Maysara's Tricks", phraseological turns of phrase focus on the family, social and cultural aspects of the life of the Tajik people. This helps the reader not only to understand the plot, but also to penetrate deeper into the essence of Tajik culture, its customs and traditions.

The work of N.V. Gogol "The Government Inspector" is a vivid example of the use of phraseological units to create irony and satire. One of the most noticeable idioms is "to be out of place", which, in the context of the work, conveys a sense of inconsistency between the protagonist, Khlestakov, and the role in which the officials are trying to introduce him. The use of such phraseological turns of phrase not only exacerbates the comedy of the situation, but also emphasizes the stupidity and incompetence of bureaucrats.

Another interesting idiom "to show off" is used to illustrate the manipulative intentions of the characters, who are trying to deceive each other in their actions. These idioms put into the form of folk wisdom the sharp observations and insight of the author, which contributes to the identification of the social context of the time.

In "The Tricks of Maysara" by H.H. Niyazi, phraseological units also play a key role in creating an atmosphere and understanding the cultural context. One of these expressions is "talking to the wind", which will indicate useless conversations that have no real basis. Through this idiom, Niyazi shows how in society the functions of conversations sometimes become formal, and further emphasizes the importance of actions, not words. Also in the work there are idioms associated with the traditional way of life and customs, such as "to make a mountain out of a molehill", which emphasizes the tendency of people to exaggerate petty problems spread in society. These phrases help create a realistic and rich cultural context where the reader can see what traditions influence the behavior of the characters.²

A comparison of phraseological units in the two works demonstrates how, regardless of the cultural context, they can perform similar functions. Both authors use idioms to characterize their characters and assess the social environment. In "The Government Inspector" the idioms

² Hojieva, Z. THE PROBLEM OF NATIONAL-CULTURAL SPECIFICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN NON-RELATED LANGUAGES.



have the force of satire, reflecting social vices, while in "The Tricks of Maysara" they perform the function of revealing the traditional norms and values inherent in the Tajik culture.

One of the most important tasks that both authors solve is the construction of a comic situation on the basis of established phraseological expressions, which makes their work memorable and relevant. In both cases, the reader gets the opportunity to better understand the characters of the plot, their intentions, as well as the values on which their actions are based through idioms.³ Linguoculturological analysis of phraseological units in the works of N.V. Gogol "The Government Inspector" and Kh.Kh. Niyazi "Maysara's Tricks" emphasizes the importance of these stable expressions as a means of expressing cultural features and social realities. Phraseological units in the works of Gogol and Niyazi enrich the text, giving it depth and polysemy. They not only illustrate historical and cultural contexts, but also become a kind of bridge between language and culture, allowing the reader to better understand the mentality and identity of two different peoples.

Thus, the study of phraseological features in these works opens up new horizons for understanding literature and culture in the context of the mutual influence of linguistic and cultural elements. Research in this area remains relevant for both linguists and culturologists, offering a rich body of materials for analysis and further research.

CONCLUSION

Within the framework of the study of linguoculturological features of phraseological units in the works of N.V. Gogol "The Government Inspector" and Kh.Kh. Niyazi "Maysara's Tricks", the key aspects showing how phraseological expressions serve as a link between language and culture were highlighted. It is revealed that in Gogol's "The Government Inspector" the idioms emphasize social and political criticism, and also reflect the realities of the Russian reality of the XIX century, while in Niyazi's "The Tricks of Maysara" the idioms focus on the traditions and values of the society in which the events unfold. A comparative analysis of these works allows us to conclude that phraseological expressions not only enrich the text, but also serve as carriers of cultural information, which emphasizes the importance of linguoculturological studies for understanding literature and language as a whole. Thus, the study of phraseological units in these works opens up new horizons for subsequent scientific research in the field of linguoculturology and hermeneutics.

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