



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 05 Issue: 01 Jan 2024
<https://cajipc.centralasianstudies.org>

Linguo-Cognitive and Linguo-Cultural Analysis of Phraseological Units in English and Uzbek Languages

Sherbekova Madina Shavkat qizi

Alisher Navo'i Tashkent State University of the Uzbek language and Literature

Received 19th Nov 2023, Accepted 21th Dec 2023, Online 17th Jan 2024

Annotation

At the present time, cognitive linguistics is paying considerable attention to the problem of language units that represent distinct knowledge structures. Phraseological units, being one of the primary linguistic mechanisms of verbalizing various knowledge frameworks, should be thoroughly studied. Additionally, idiomatic phrases and proverbs are essential signals in the verbalization of cultural beliefs and national unique notions, demanding linguistic and cultural research into these units. This article discusses the scientific-theoretical aspects of the linguo-cognitive and linguocultural characteristics of phraseology in English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: phraseology, phrase, phraseological combination, phraseological combination, phraseological combination, linvoculturalology, cultural relations.

Today, in linguistics, the cultural study of the development of phraseological units in the language shows the relationship between language and culture, because stable phrases are more related to the life of the people than other linguistic units of the language. They were formed on the basis of centuries-old life experiences, traditions and rituals that continue to this day. Thus, mental qualities are clearly felt. Especially, when there are onomastic components in the composition of phraseological units, this feature becomes more apparent. The reason is that onomastic units have become a bridge connecting the people's past and present life. Therefore, one of the important tasks of linguistics is to study and classify phraseological units of different systematic languages, their etymology, structure, semantics separately.¹

Although the term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "frama" (phrasis- expression, speech package)², this term serves to express different meanings. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two senses: the total meaning of the existing phraseological units in the language, and the meaning of the field that studies such units. So, phraseology means the science of phrases.

Phraseology, like other branches of linguistics, has its stages of formation and development. Although phraseologisms are very ancient in origin, the science of phraseology covers almost two hundred years. The founder of the science of phraseology is the Swiss scientist Charles Balli. In his work entitled "French Stylistics" (1909), he included special chapters studying word associations, that is, phraseological units.

¹ Kharatova, S. K., & Ismailov, T. X. O. G. L. (2022). Use of innovative technologies in the educational process. Science and Education, 3(3), 713-718.

Ferdinand de Saussure expressed his views on syntagma and its signs. It was said that there are such ready-made units in the language, whose linguistic nature is derived from their meaning and syntactic features, such compounds are used ready-made, according to tradition.

Phraseology is one of the fastest growing areas in the further development of linguistics. Phraseology began to be studied much earlier in Russian and English linguistics, while in Uzbek linguistics this field began to be systematically studied in the 40s and 50s of the last century. During this period Sh. The doctoral theses of Rakhmatullayev (1969), G.A. Bayramov (1970), G.Kh. Akhunzyakov (1974), V.G. Uraksin (1975), L.K. Bayramova (1983), M.F. Chernov (1986) are devoted to the study of phraseologisms. V.V. Vinogradov classifies phraseologisms into three classes.

1. phraseological fusions.
2. phraseological units.
3. phraseological collocations or combinations.

In cognitive linguistics, the ponder of phraseological units is additionally broadly advanced. In cognitive linguistics, extraordinary consideration is paid to the issue of classification of information structures and implies of their expression. Until presently, distinctive researchers have given distinctive classifications of information structures, but in cognitive etymology, the foremost common is to recognize between these types:

- Linguistic (lexicon, grammar, phonetics word-formation, etc.);
- Encyclopedic (knowledge about the world, history, politics, economies, nature, etc.);
- Communicative (knowledge of communicative aims and intentions, conditions and circumstances of communication, behavior norms and aims of different speech acts);
- Cultural (knowledge about literature, art, cultural values, customs and traditions, religion, mythology and beliefs, etc.).

Phraseological phrases-components are phraseologisms whose meaning is not related to the meaning of the whole unit. Phraseological associations are made up of words that have a specific valence. One of the components of such phraseological units is used in its proper sense, and the rest in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological associations are to some extent semantically indivisible.

For example: heavy father - the main role in the play; to kick the bucket - to die;

Phraseologisms such as red tape - bureaucratic method are phraseologisms that have the same meaning as a whole. Phraseological confusion is a combination of words whose meaning has completely changed. However, unlike phraseological compounds, their meaning cannot be understood from the meanings of their components.

In cognitive linguistics, the use of phraseological units in verbalizing various knowledge systems is not critical. Particularly, phraseological units including natural phenomenon components serve as a vast repository of culturally distinctive and historically defined knowledge structure representation. Natural phenomena are used at this level of linguistics in many languages because these language units have unique national-cultural codes and cognitive models.

In Linguo-culturology, phraseological units are studied broadly because they represent cultural and national specific values. According to N. F. Alefirenko, the following types of cultural values are widely represented in the language :

Vital: life, health, living, environment;

Social: social status, profession, wealth, gender equality, tolerance;

Political: freedom, democracy, lawfulness, peace;

Religious: God, faith, sacred laws, salvation, blessing;

Moral: goodness, kindness, friendship, honour, decency;

Aesthetic: beauty, ideal, harmony, lifestyle.

According to the cultural parameters, we grouped the phraseological units to the ones that political, religious and moral values. The first group of phraseological units verbalizes the concept "criticism" and this notion can be understood as the violation of social and moral values. Examples are: put down, look down upon, and pass by and make fun, take sth personally, pull/tear sb into pieces which mean criticize sb or their ideas very severely. All phrasal verbs mean to be criticized or to make harsh criticism towards someone, discriminate of human rights and by no means, these types of situation in many nations are considered negatively.

Words and phrases from the holy religious book are widely presented in the book "Studies in English, Written and Spoken" by S.Stoffen. In the chapter "Scriptural phrases and Allusions in Modern", the scientist studies and scientifically analyzes biblical phrases and their etymology. In Western linguistics, the study of biblicisms is again associated with the name of L.P. Smith. In his book "Phraseology of the English Language", he devoted a separate section to biblical phrases and studied them. The author writes that "the number of biblical idioms and expressions in the English language is so great that it is not an easy task to collect and list them." L.P. Smith notes that the English language contains not only many biblical words, but also biblical idiomatic expressions that represent the literal translation of ancient Hebrew and Greek idioms. As a result of the analysis, the following are examples of phraseological combinations with a food component related to the Bible:

Adam' apple - a stew, a throat apple;

The apple of Sodom - a beautiful but nauseating wet fruit;

Milk and honey - abundance, abundance;

Manna from heaven - to wait eagerly;

A similar situation is observed in Uzbek phraseology. As an example, it is very peaceful in Baghdad, you can find Mecca by asking, Khoja korsyn, Alikhoja-Khojaali, a young man like Alpomish, beautiful like Barchinoy reflect the Uzbek culture can be shown to do so. Therefore, each nation has its own language and culture, and the fact that culture is reflected in the language in various language units (lexemes, phraseological units) confirms that language and culture are closely related.

In other example, the writer skillfully used several paremiologies in the drama "Oltin devor" by Erkin Vahidov. One of these is used when two godparents are planning to have their wedding ceremony at whose house:

Sichqon sig'mas iniga, g'alvir bog'lar dumiga- even though it is a small animal, the reason why it is used figuratively for a mouse to pick up something as big as a mouse on its tail is that Mo'min pointed to the smallness of Abdusalam's yard. Even though Abdusalam's yard wedding ceremony is small, he wants to make his only daughter Dilorom a big wedding and invite his neighbors and neighbors to his yard to give away his daughter. This proverb of the Uzbek people is very masterfully used in the context, and it is pointed out that a person makes unnecessary actions when he is in an anxious situation. In this case, Abdusalam's yard is small, but it is used by Mo'min, who is bitter that he wants to invite too many people before the wedding, and that he asked for extra things from the quad for one wedding.

The phraseological layer of each language is formed based on the culture, customs and way of life of the nation and enriches the language. Phraseology is an extremely complex phenomenon, and its study is on its own special research method, as well as other disciplines - lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, language history, history, philosophy, logic and regional studies requires the use of information. A series of phraseology problems linguists have different opinions about it, and this is natural. Nevertheless, important task of linguists working in the field of phraseology the interests of both the theory of phraseology and the practice of teaching foreign languages is to unite efforts and find a common language.

To sum up, the phraseological layer of each language reflects the customs, life, worldview of the people who own that language. In addition, figurative, meaningful, impressive, expressions are the wealth of every language. Linguistic and linguocultural characteristics of phraseology of any language shows the social life of the nation. Linguistic analysis is actively used in the study of language reflection of the level of social life.

References:

1. Evans, V. (2006). Cognitive linguistics. Edinburgh University Press. (in Russian).
2. Matveeva, G. G., Lenets, A. V., & Petrova, E. I. (2013). Osnovy pragmalingvistiki. Moscow. (in Russian).
3. Popova, Z. D., & Sternin, I. A. (2007). Kognitivnaya lingvistika. Moscow. (in Russian).
4. Lakoff, Dzh., & Dzhonson, M. (2008). Metafory, kotorymi my zhivem. Moscow. (in Russian).
5. Maslova, V. A. (2004). Kognitivnaya lingvistika. Moscow. (in Russian).
6. Ashurova, D. U., & Galieva, M. R. (2013). Stylistics of Literary Text. Tashkent.
7. Maslova, V. A. (2004). Lingvokul'turologiya. Moscow. (in Russian).
8. Kunin, A. V. (1984). English-Russian phraseological dictionary. Moscow, Russkij jazyk.