



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 04 Issue: 04 Apr 2023
<https://cajlp.centralasianstudies.org>

Linguocultural and Semantic Analysis of English and Uzbek phraseological Units According to Cultural Features

Elmirzayeva Maftuna Do'smurod Qizi

*Teacher at the International Innovative University of Philology and teaching language department
elmirzayevamaftuna1211@gmail.com*

Received 4th Feb 2023, Accepted 5th Mar 2023, Online 24th Apr 2023

ANNOTATION

In this given article we analyzed about phraseologisms. In addition, comments were made about the scientific-theoretical aspects of the semantic and linguocultural characteristics of phraseology in English and Uzbek languages. As a result, academics have long strived to comprehend the function of language in human communication. To investigate language and culture, communication scholars, as well as those from other disciplines (e.g., linguistics, anthropology, psychology, and sociology), depend on each other's work.

KEYWORDS: phraseology, phraseological units, concept, linguo culturemes, native phraseological units, communicative phraseological units.

In world linguistics, research has been conducted in a number of areas, such as the interpretation of figuratively motivated phraseological units, their form and semantic relationship, the study of linguocultural tools and comparative analysis of the use of phraseological units in speech, their lexical semantic and grammatical classification. being carried out. Various features of phraseological expressions can be determined by classification according to external form. In this classification, more attention is paid to the number of words in phraseological expressions. As a result of the classification, it is possible to determine how many words are made up of phrases according to their nature. Many linguists are of the opinion that phraseological expressions are only more than two words. But observations show that phraseological expressions consist of two, three or more words. But some linguists think that there are also one-word phrases. In particular, according to Professor A. Jafarov, one-word expressions are formed at the highest stage of development of idiomatic expressions. Expressions of this type are expressed by a compound word or a single word, they differ from compound words in that they cannot express a direct idea. An idiomatic meaning can also be understood through a single word. But it is difficult to call such words a phrase. Because a phrase must consist of a combination of words.

Phraseological combinations, or phraseologisms, are distinct units of language that, depending on their structure, are fully or partially semantically modified figurative, stable word combinations that are freely connected or equal to sentences. includes. The majority of phraseologisms, both in English and other languages, are human inventions whose creators are unknown and whose points of origin are obscure. In this

regard, phraseological scientist A.V. Kunin provided support for the claim that most English idioms had no recognized creator and were instead coined by individuals. Nonetheless, it is feasible to pinpoint the origins of some phrasal units. Nonetheless, it is feasible to pinpoint the origins of some phrasal units. In this sense, phraseology is a microsystem that is a part of the larger system of language; it is passed down from one generation to the next and reflects prior heritage and values. The vast majority of the phraseological units that make up the system are a valuable source of a particular language. The phraseological system is composed of the relationships between phraseological units and their fundamental parts. A phraseologism is a stable word combination with more than one word in it that has more than one meaning. Phraseologisms are used figuratively in expressions, have historical usage conventions, and have their meanings explained in the context of a particular speech. In contrast to sentences, which are speech units, phraseologisms are expressions in the form of phrases or sentences. They resemble words in many ways as a lexical unit, and many of the traits that make words unique also apply to phraseologisms. While defining the phraseology object, various presumptions are made. Only stable compounds are the subject of phraseology. The definition of phraseological science is "the study of the structural characteristics of phraseological units, their occurrence in the language system, and their application in context". Although the term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "frama" (phrasis- expression, speech package), 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. 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 properties, such compounds are used ready-made, according to tradition.

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.

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. Phraseological units present in the language can be divided into the following groups: phraseological units related to place names, phraseological units expressing the human state of mind, phraseological units expressing the human state of mind, and so on. One of the important tasks facing linguists is the problem of structural morphological and lexical-semantic formation of phraseological units of phraseological units that express the mental state of man in English and Uzbek. Below we analyze the phraseologies that express the human mental state in three languages. It is important to note that a number of ideographic dictionaries describe phraseologies that describe a person's mental state. [4,5] Phraseological units that express the state of mind of a person given in ideographic dictionaries can be divided into the following groups:

1. Phraseological units that express the sense of sight:

In English language: *appear to smb; strike one's eyes*; in Russian language: *попасться на глаза; представать перед глазами*; in Uzbek language: *ko'zgatashlanmoq*. Phraseological units that express the sense of sight indicate the level of intensity of this psychological process.

2. Phraseological units that express the feeling of short-term vision can be given in English, Russian and Uzbek by these ways. In English: *cast (dart, flash, shoot, throw) a glance at smb (smth); cast (pass, rem) one's (the) eye on smth*; in Russian: *пробегать (пробежать) глазами, бросить (метнуть) взгляд*; in Uzbek: *ko'zurishtirmoq, qisqafursatdako'zgatashlanmoq*.

Phraseological units that express a person's mental state are characterized by phraseological units that express the sense of sight. 2. Phraseological units that express the sense of hearing are also related to a person's mental state and are also used in different senses. In English: *grate (jar) upon smb's (the) ears; fall on (upon) smb's ear; ring in one's ears*; in Russian: *ухо (уши) режет (дерет); в ушах шумит (звучит), ласкает слух*; in Uzbek: *qulog'igalag'monosmoq; qulog'ig tamburchertmoq*. We see that the phraseological units that describe the state of hearing are formed in connection with a part of the human body, the "ear." These phraseological units are common in human speech and enrich the phraseological layer of the language.

3. Phraseological units expressing the sense of smell (smell perception) in

Russian "*бросаться (ударять) внос*", and in Uzbek "*burungahidiurilmoq*" is given by a phraseological unit, but in English there are no phraseological units associated with this feeling.

4. Phraseological units that express the sense of sensitivity are also characterized by the fact that they occur in all three languages. These phraseological units are formed by the feeling of cold, other temperature-related feelings, as well as this feeling occurs as a result of strong surprise, sadness, excitement. In Russian:

зубна зуб не подает; In English: *be chilled (frozen) to the marrow, get the shivers*; In Uzbek: *tishini-tishiga qo'yumoq, (sovuqdan) titramoq*.

5. Phraseological units related to the sense of taste are also found in English,

Russian and Uzbek, they are phraseological units related to the sense of taste (perception) of something, *p* is used. In English: *lick one's chops; one's mouthwaters (after, at, for)*; In Russian: *пальчики (пальцы) оближешь; слюнки текут*.

6. Phraseological units expressing hunger, thirst and satiety: In English: *feel empty, be full to the scuppers*; In Russian: *горло (или в горле) пересохло; подложечкой сосет; живот подводит*; In Uzbek: *o'lgudayochqolmoq; suvsizlikdanchanqamoq; qorni yorilguday (ovqat) yemoq*. The above phraseological units in all three languages are associated with conditions such as intense hunger, thirst, and overeating, and are a factor in determining a person's mental state.

7. Feeling of pain. These phraseological units are the units related to the internal organs of the human throat, headache. In English: *get (have) butterflies in one's stomach; a lump in one's throat*; in Russian: *клубок подступил к горлу; тяжелая голова*; In Uzbek: *boshiog'irbo'lmoq; qorniog'rimoq*. Observations show that the phraseological units that express sight, hearing, smell, sensitivity, taste, sensitivity, taste, hunger, thirst, pain, fatigue form a separate group in language, and they are formed in the form of phraseological units that directly represent the organs of the human body. The classification of phraseological units that express a

person's mental state within different languages shows that they have different meanings in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages being compared.

Any formed phraseological units are inextricably linked with the way of life, way of life, customs, profession, aspirations, spirituality, attitude to reality of the people who speak the language. Therefore, they serve as an important tool for creating imagery and expressiveness in language. Phraseologisms are used figuratively, in figurative expressions and have historical norms and methods of use, and their meaning is clarified in the course of a specific speech. Phraseologisms are in the form of phrases or sentences, they differ from sentences that are speech units. As a lexical unit, they are close to words in many respects, a lot of features characteristic of words are also characteristic of phraseologisms.

In Linguistics, phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and other multi-word lexical units, in which the component elements of the expression take on a meaning that is more specific than or otherwise unpredictable when used alone. In a composite system of linguistic units, there is a collection of pointers that serve as carriers and providers of national-cultural information, and most visibly depict the people's national-cultural characteristics. According to V. A. Maslova, idioms play a crucial role in identifying national and cultural differences. They are the soul of every national language; they exemplify the language's spirit and the people's uniqueness. Phraseological units are called to interpret, assess, and convey our subjective attitude toward the world around us, not just to describe it.¹ In Uzbek language there are lots of phraseological units which formed in terms of agriculture:

- qovuntushuribqo'ymoq - to come down in awkward situation
 - xirmonnikattako'tarmoq - to dream about something very big which gives lots of money or derive benefit
 - ildizotibketmoq - to become very stronger or more powerful
 - qo'yninipuchyong'oqqato'ldirmoq - someone's hopes turn out a complete fiasco.
 - niholyozmoq - to settle in one place and become stronger day by day
 - bog'iniso'ragunchauzuminayemoq - it means that do not be interested in everything
 - tarvuziqo'ltig'idantushmoq - someone's hopes turn out a complete fiasco.
 - bemazaqovunningurug'iko'p - it means that something is very useless
- We found several groupings of phraseological units, joined by a shared semantics, using definitional analysis, which allowed us to determine the semantic components of phraseological meaning. The definitions of the phraseological units were derived from the "Cambridge Dictionary" and "Oxford English Dictionary" online resources.

Phraseological conflicts are phraseologisms whose component meanings are unrelated to the meaning of the whole unit. For example, heavy father - the main role in a theater play, to kick the bucket - to die, red tape - bureaucratic methods are phraseological units that give one meaning as a whole, the meaning of which does not depend on the meaning of the words in their composition. Phraseological phrases are combinations of words whose meaning has completely changed. But unlike phraseological compounds, the meaning of which cannot be understood from the meaning of its constituent parts, the transfer of meaning based on metaphor loses its clarity.

Phraseological compounds are phraseologisms, the meaning of which is understood from the phraseological meaning of the entire phraseology. The transfer of meaning based on metaphor is clear and obvious. Lexical components of phraseological compounds are the most stable.

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. Phraseological associations are combinations of words whose meaning has partially changed.. The literal meaning of one component of such phraseological units is used, while the remainder is metaphorical. Phraseological units are semantically indivisible to some extent. Phraseological units are word combinations that have been partially transformed. The meaning of these phraseological units can be deduced from the meanings of the words that comprise them. Phraseological units include being at one's wits end, being a good-hand at anything, coming off a terrible second, going to a sticky end, sticking at nothing, gospel truth, and bosom friend. Language's phraseological structure is indisputable as a mirror through which the linguistic community recognizes its national consciousness. The meaning of these phraseological units is easily understood from the meaning of the words that make them up.

In conclusion, the semantic aspects of the phraseological units related to the profession show that they are related to the physical labor of a person in both languages, they represent concepts directly related to human labor activity.

References:

1. Abdullayev A. Expression of expressiveness in the Uzbek language. - T.: Science. 1983.
2. Aziza Qobilova. The relationship of form and meaning of phraseology.
3. Monograph. Bukhara Durdona Publishing House. 2020. - p. 5.
4. Mamatov A.E. "Formation of Uzbek language phraseology.-T.:1997.-B.37.
5. Yoldoshev B. "Fundamentals of Phraseological Methodology" Samarkand State University.: 1999.-B.86.
6. Narimonova Z. About the translation of phraseological expressions.-T.: UzMU collection. 2007
7. 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.
8. Haydarov A., Jo'rakulova G. About the translation of phraseological expressions. Lexico-semantic and comparative typological studies of the language: synchrony, diachrony material collection. - T.: Editor. 2012. -B.10-13.
9. Akhmedova Mekhrinigor Bakhodirovna. "“SPIRITUALITY” LANGUAGE CATEGORY AND ITS CONTENT". *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, vol. 6, Nov. 2020, pp. 57-59, doi:10.47494/mesb.2020.6.115.
10. Отамуродова, О. М. (2021). Modification of Adverbs in English language. *Молодой ученый*, (7), 218-220.
11. Musayeva, Dilsuz. "PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN LITERATURE." *International Conference on Management, Economics & Social Science*. Vol. 1. No. 1. 2023.
12. Musayeva, D. (2023, April). Psychoanalytic approach to literature: Z. Freud and CG Yung. In *International Conference On Higher Education Teaching* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 105-107).

13. Namozova, S. (2019). INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA SO'Z BIRIKMALARINING STILISTIK VOSITALAR ORQALI IFODALANISHI. In *МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ* (pp. 289-292).
14. Elmirzayeva, Maftuna D. "THE INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE CONTACT IN THE MAIN ISSUES OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS IN THE BROAD AND NARROW SENSES." *American Journal Of Philological Sciences* 3.02 (2023): 42-48