

COMPARING THE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS DEFINING HUMANITY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Khudayberdieva Zarrinanobu

Masters’ degree student of
National university of Uzbekistan
named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Abstract: Phraseologism - stable in composition and structure, lexically indivisible and integral in meaning, a phrase or sentence that performs the function of a separate lexeme (vocabulary unit). Phraseology and phraseological units are characteristic of all languages of the world. This is a huge layer of both English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: phraseology, phraseological unit, structural-semantic relation, comparative analysis, saying, idiom.

Phraseologisms enrich speech, make it figurative, lively and multifaceted. They reflect the history and culture of the people, the peculiarities of their thinking and worldview, as well as the national specificity and originality of the language. Many researchers of phraseology drew attention to the national peculiarity. Therefore, phraseological units are also defined by the term “idiom”, which in Greek means “peculiar”, “peculiar”, “own”. In English, phraseological units are also called “idioms”. A number of unusually colorful phraseological units entered the English and Uzbek languages thanks to talented writers. Many phraseological units entered the English language thanks to Shakespeare. An example of one of the most famous phraseological units is taken from the Othello tragedy: “The green-eyed monster” (book) - “a monster with green eyes”, jealousy; “Buy golden opinions” - to earn a favorable, flattering opinion about oneself, to arouse admiration or respect. In addition

to Shakespeare, many other brilliant writers have enriched the English language and, in particular, its phraseology. Among them are Geoffrey Chaucer, John Milton, Jonathan Swift, Charles Dickens, Walter Scott and others. So, the following phraseological unit is first found in W. Scott's novel "Ivanhoe": "Catch / take somebody red-handed" - to catch someone at the crime scene, to catch someone red-handed. Phraseologisms are situational in nature. Certain life situations are associated with them, and there are two types of such relationships: direct and indirect. An example based on the material of two languages, English and Uzbek, touches on some of the common points in the analysis of the semantics of phraseological units as non-free phrases: a) the parallelism of the figurative structure of phraseological units of different languages; b) the commonality of the compared semantic series; c) comparison of lexico-semantic fields of languages of different systems, which include phraseological units.

The most common phraseological units cover the sphere of human activity, emotions and psychophysical states of a person, his will and intellectual abilities. In each language, evaluative phraseological units, which determine the qualities of a person, his portrait characteristics, adjoin this area. It is significant that not positive, but negative characteristics prevail. This is due to the fact that the reaction of a perceiving and feeling person first of all fixes conflict situations that unbalance him. Here, analogies are found that are built on the unity of associative images.

The center of common lexico-semantic fields in different languages there are many analogies in figurative incarnations, in the discovery and development of associative links. Obviously, phraseological units close to the center of the lexico-semantic fields of different languages are less complicated by national originality. English and Uzbek languages are very rich stock of phraseological units. In proverbs, sayings and idioms British and Uzbeks are exposed negative qualities - laziness, deceit boasting, stupidity, and welcome positive traits - diligence, honesty, courage. In Uzbek phraseological units, in difference from English, more pronounced feeling of attachment to the homeland and family.

Phraseological units of the qualitative characteristics of a person individual traits

of Social characteristics external and internal value in the position in the family and (height, weight, state properties of society, interpersonal figure) abilities and relationships procedural quality. This classification is not exhaustive and universal, but only gives a clear and consistent definition of individual subclasses (subgroups) of the phraseological units we are studying, since the selected types can be compared with each other and opposed to each other by some semantic elements that make up the common meaning of each of them. 1)

Man (face) + external (physical) qualitative features; 2) Man (face) + internal (mental) quality features. In the

Uzbek language, the meaning of external qualitative features is realized in Adj models. + Subs. or Subs. + Adj (rare in the model + Adj.). Analysis of the semantic potential of phraseological units of the second model allows us to distinguish several subclasses in it. Also, this fact can be stated about any expressed phrases in speech. In Uzbek, as well as in English, the phraseological system has its own specifics.

If you pay attention to phraseological units in the Uzbek and English languages, then their connection can be traced mainly with professional vocabulary. It is known that professional vocabulary is widely used in oral and written speech of a narrow circle of this industry and they are more passive in general circles of communication among other people. Here we must show the exact difference between the words "profession" and "craft". In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language they are given as synonyms. If in our social life the words teaching (the teacher), doctoring (the doctor), engineering (the engineer), accounting (the accountant) are considered as a profession, then similar to this jewelry (the jeweller), hairdressing (the hairdresser), pottery (the pottery), cooking (the cook), slaughter (the butcher) are treated as crafts. It is possible to deprive a person of a profession, but it is not possible to deprive him of the craft in which he has been engaged for many years. In our speech there are not only professional lexemes, but phrases that are found in different areas of the craft. The specificity of these words is that phraseological units are formed with the help of professionalisms that are used by people of a certain craft. Craft phraseology is formed

on the basis of the speech of people of this craft. For example: It is the last straw that breaks the camel’s back - The last blade of grass broke the camel’s back. The phrase breaks the camel’s back (break the back of a camel) is usually used by people herding a camel. Phraseological units of professions used in all speech techniques are microsystems within a large microsystem. In the circle of our study of the semantics of the phraseological units of professions, the following phenomena can be traced: 1. Phraseological units of professions are widely used language units in both Uzbek and English languages; 2. phraseological units of professions are characteristic of all speech methods in both languages; 3. in both language systems, the semantics of phraseological units can express thoughts that are not related to a given profession (for example: in weaving - dress (up) as someone or something (to dress imitating) or in cattle breeding when the cows come home (when the nose of a camel touches the ground.) If in the first example it is "blind faith" and in the second example it is "never will be"; 4. professional phraseological units in both systems of speech (their use is related or not related to a given profession) is still often used in the speech of representatives of this profession than in other areas of human life; 5. In the professional phraseology of the Uzbek and English languages, there are units that complement each other in the semantic version. At the same time, phraseological units can be traced in both languages that logically and methodologically do not coincide with each other.

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