



PHRASEOLOGY: LINGUISTIC FEATURES AT ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

From the standpoint of current linguistics, phraseological units can be categorised based on their numerous characteristics. Phraseological units are classified into groups based on their etymological, structural-semantic, and motivational levels of meaning, as well as the word group they represent in linguistic works. As in the English language, the fund of Uzbek phraseology is brimming with national and borrowed, terminological and non-terminological units.

Keywords: Phraseological units, structural-semantic, motivational level meaning, terminological, non-terminological units.

Introduction

From the standpoint of current linguistics, phraseological units can be categorised based on their numerous characteristics. In linguistic works, phraseological units are categorized into groups based on their etymological, structural-semantic, motivational degree of meaning, which word group they are represented by, and so on. The main classes of phraseologisms in English are discussed in this paragraph. The unit's motivation provides the basis for the first classification. Academician V.V. Vinogradov categorised distinct categories of phraseological units according to their degree of idiomatic meaning:

1) Phraseological fusions are non-motivated word groups, such as red tape — 'bureaucratic procedures,' heavy father — 'serious or solemn role in a theatrical performance,' kick the bucket — 'death,' and so on. The meaning of the individual components has no synchronic linkages with the meaning of the entire group. Idiomaticity is frequently paired with total lexical component stability and the fusion's grammatical structure.

2) Phrasological units are partially non-motivated in that their meaning is frequently deduced from the metaphoric meaning of the entire phraseological unit. The lexical components of phraseological unities are usually characterized by a high degree of stability. Phraseological collocations are motivated, but they are formed up of words with a specific lexical valence, which provides for some stability in such word clusters. The flexibility of member-words in phraseological collocations is rigorously constrained. Bear a grudge, for example, can be transformed into bear malice but not





into bear a fancy or like. Take a fancy (like) but not a dislike (hate) (disgust). Professor A.I. Smirnitsky classified phraseological units as highly idiomatic set expressions functioning as word equivalents, and characterized by their semantic and grammatical unity. He suggested three classes of stereotyped phrases:

- 1) Traditional phrases: nice distinction, rough sketch;
- 2) Phraseological combinations: to fall in love, to get up;
- 3) Idioms: to wash one's dirty linen in public;

However, only the second group (theological combinations) was given a thorough examination. The structure divides phraseological combinations into two groups:

1. Derived words were compared to one-top phraseological units:

1.1. Verb-adverb phraseological units of the kind to give up: bring up, look up, drop in, keep up with the Joneses, and so on.

1.2. Phraseological units of the type: to be up to, to be Greek to someone (to be utterly incomprehensible to someone), to be God's hand (to have really good luck), to be on a Carey street (to be bankrupt), and so on.

1.3. Nominal prepositions: by heart, on Easy Street (in affluence), in like Flynn (be very appealing to women), for Pete's sake (annoyance or frustration), by George (a mild oath), in Queer Street (to be in difficulty), and so on.

2. Two phraseological units at the top that were compared to compound words:

2.1. Attributive-nominal: brains trust, white elephant, Simple Simon (a simpleton is someone with a low level of intelligence), Black Russian (a cocktail made with coffee liqueur and vodka), Big apple (the nickname for New York), Windy City (Chicago), Clever Dick (someone who is annoying because they believe that only they are right), Blue Monday, Black Friday, Nervious Nelly, and so on. This type of unit serves as a noun equivalent.

2.2. Verb-nominal phrases: to take place, to go Dutch (to pay for oneself), to cut the Cordian cut (to solve a very complicated problem in a simple manner), to raise Cain (to protest a lot about something in an angry or boisterous manner), and so on.

2.3. Phraseological repetitions: ups and downs, rough and ready, Brahms and Liszt (drunk), Jack and Lad (confident and not very serious), Jekyll and Hyde (two-featured: one good and one terrible), etc.

2.4. Adverbial multi-top units: every other day, any Tom, Dick, and Herry (everyone or there are no restrictions on who can participate in a certain activity), another Richmond in the field (an unexpected person or unforeseen participant in the same circumstance), and so on.

In the Uzbek language, phraseological units are classified. Phraseology is a discipline that deals with phraseological units, which are consistent combinations of lexicons, as



we indicated in the previous paragraphs of this chapter. Phraseology is an integral aspect of a language that represents a country's history, culture, and way of life. As phraseology in English, the source of Uzbek Phraseology is brimming with national and borrowed, terminological and nonterminological phraseological components. Researchers and academics from Uzbekistan and Russia have been hard at work in the subject of phraseological units. The theoretical issues of Uzbek phraseology were highlighted in Y. Polivanov's publications. He addressed the phraseology of Russian and several eastern languages, proposing that phraseology be treated as a separate linguistic subject. As Polivanov emphasizes, lexicology requires a new developing phraseology branch, just as syntax does for morphology. On this topic, a number of monographic studies have been given. The concerns of verbalizing phraseological units, distinguishing traits, augmentation, stylistic elements, etymological properties, and juxtaposing them with phraseological units of other languages are all investigated in these works.

By conducting surveys on the establishment of phraseological units, he has contributed to the study of Uzbek phraseology. The very stability and consistency were regarded as a basis for defining and categorizing the corpus of phraseological units. As a result, the scope of phraseology was broadened. Although phraseology was recognized as a separate discipline of linguistics in both Russian linguistics and the study of Turkic languages, it was only in the 1950s that a phrase was designated a unit of it, and two approaches of understanding the vitality and substance of phraseological units emerged. All stable word combinations of language are recognized as phraseology by advocates of the first way. This system includes proverbs, sayings, idiomatic units, and more. He distinguishes between a phraseological mixture, a phraseological whole, and a phraseological compound when classifying phraseological units. According to S. Muratov, phraseologisms are separated from free word combinations by the following characteristics:

- 1) Semantic integrity;
- 2) Figurativeness;
- 3) Having an extended sense.

As a result, the phraseology is brimming with proverbs, sayings, and aphorisms because they all have the attribute of stability, and it's unlikely that it has any distinguishing characteristics. The following Uzbek linguists have contributed to the development of this field: lexicology is a branch of linguistics that analyzes phraseological units, idioms, words, and groups of words that are formed and used in both written and oral languages. The following are some of them:





1. Phraseological units
2. Proverbs
3. Aphorisms

Synonymic, antonymic and homonymic features can be observed in phraseological units as words do. For instance, o`lmoq, ko`z yummoq, e`tiborsiz qoldirmoq. Phraseological units can be synonyms to words or to the idioms. If phraseological units are synonym to phraseological units, they are called as phraseological synonym idioms, if phraseological units are synonym by words. they are termed as lexico-phraseological synonym idioms. For example,

- Og`ziga talqon solmoq – og`ziga qatiq ivitmoq – lom-mim demaslik.
- Dunyoni suv bossa to`pig`iga chiqmaydi – beg`am, beparvo.

The synonymy of phraseological units with words can be observed in English as well. For instance,

- To make a clean breast of – confess;
- To get on one`s nerves – to irritate

Anonymity is another semantic variety that exists in phraseological units. There are several merits of anonymity in phraseological units. Firstly, it assists to analyze lexical meaning of phraseological units more clearly. Secondly, it helps to detect synonymous phraseological units and words.

One idiom expresses three meanings. For example, qiyofasiga alohida e`tibor bermog, bino qo`ymoq ortiqcha baho bermog, e`tiqod bilan qaramog.

One idiom expresses four meanings: qaramog qilib turgan ishini to`xtatmog, bosh ko`tarmog qo`zg`almog, kurashga chog`lanmog.

One idiom expresses five meanings: javob bermog (kim nimaga yoki kimga), javoban ish qilmog, javob bermog qondirmog, javobgarlikni o`z ustiga olmog.

In conclusion, According to the construction, etymological, structural-semantic, which section of the sentence they can be in, and motivational degree of meaning according to which word group it is expressed, linguistic phraseologisms are classed. Despite the fact that phraseology is considered a separate study in modern linguistics, it is closely linked to lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, history of language, history of philosophical sciences, logic, and geography. Phraseological units, as easily stored units in a language, are always units with a clear meaning, consistent content, and a structure. Linguists emphasize the importance of a language's phraseological fund's connection to tradition and stability as stable units in both quantity and quality.





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