



A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF A PHRASEOSEMANTIC GROUP OF PHRASES DENOTING HUMAN STATE OF “ANXIETY AND WORRY”.

Nazarov M. M.

Ph.D. Student of Urgench State University

ANNOTATION

This article discusses phraseological units that denote human condition “anxiety or worry” that is resulted from uncomfortable human emotional condition and its linguistic expressions in Uzbek and English languages. Comparative-typological analysis was used as a main methodology of this article. Results showed that a huge number of the phraseological units that denote human state are phraseological units that express “anxiety or worry”.

Keywords: anxiety, worry, human condition, human psychology.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the modern linguistic sphere requires new competeable atmosphere between language learners. Comparative and contrastive typology is and becoming as a main methodology of linguistic investigations. Today, the task of language learners and scholars is not only to conduct syntactic or semantic analysis of two languages but to use interrelated subjects and fields on these analyses. This work aims at studying the phraseological units that denote human condition such as “anxiety or worry”.

Literature Review:

The term “anxiety or worry” is often used to describe subjective feelings of anxiety, unpleasant feelings, and physiologically - uncomfortable emotional conditions that activate the free nervous system. Anxiety is an integral part of a state of worry and is a potential element of risk that has a specific effect on the human condition which brings consequences such as danger, threat, harm.

Uzbek dictionaries say that “worry” means to worry about something or someone and an event. [Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, letter-x, p-3. 2006]

In linguistic dictionaries, “anxiety” is defined as an excitement in the process of waiting for an unknown event or danger to occur. According to the nature of the human experience “anxiety or worry” – are hypothetical feelings because by its very nature it is an expectation that the expected results will occur. It is important to note,





then, that fear, sadness, and anxiety that follow excitement are caused by the uncertainty of the factor that may be causing them. [Feoktistova 1996.p-111].

"Anxiety is like a drop of water that is constantly flowing, the constant effects of which can sometimes drive people crazy and even lead to suicide." While Dale Carnegie and American cardiologist Alexis Carrell say that "Business men who do not know how to fight worry die young" [Dale Carnegie "How to stop worrying and start living" p-22. 1948] and the other the great scientist Louis Pasteur argues that the peace of mind can be achieved in libraries and laboratories that's why he uses a quote "Live in the serene peace of laboratories and libraries". [Louis Pasteur. The life of Pasteur".volume II.p.228]

This group can be represented by the following phraseological units: suffering - Eng. falling into a flutter; palm - Eng.take alarm (to be anxious) - to be anxious; Eng. like a cat on hot bricks - to be on the needle; Eng. be out of one's mind - lost oneself in excitement.

It is worth to mention another phraseological unit, a Christian who is sorry for his or her sins can be left alone in a separate closed small room in the churches of Christians and the state of the person who is sitting in this room served for the creation of a new phrase with a meaning "be on the anxious bench".

One of the common features of phraseological units in the Uzbek and English languages is the presence of a description of the painful and mechanical effects of the human soul, heart, bones, blood vessels and other organs; *be sick at heart, one's heart aches (bleeds)*- Uzb. *дили ҳуфтон* feeling uncomfortable, restless; Eng. *one's heart breaks*- Uzb. *дили пора-пора бўлмоқ (юрак азобда ёнмоқ)*

The comparative studies showed that there are significant common similarities between anxiety-related body parts and their expressive means. The most influential one in the Uzbek language is "heart" (the part where human inner experience is collected), thanks to which phraseological units with somatic components can show the uniqueness of the Turkic people's character who takes everything close to their hearts. For the English people, it is usual to base on their knowledge rather than emotion.

Eng. be sick at heart - Uzb. дили ҳуфтон(юрак азобланмоқда)

Eng. one's heart breaks - Uzb. дили пора-пора бўлмоқ (юрак азобда ёнмоқ).

There is a certain typological similarity between the phraseological units describing the emotions that accompany a condition of anxiety and worry: a change in body temperature (rise or fall), a change in the color of the face: Eng. get a red face - Uzb. қизариб-бўзариб кетмоқ. Eng. go hot and cold - Uzb.саросимага тушмоқ (гоҳ



исиб, гоҳ сўвимоқ); Eng. get cold feet about smth - Uzb.кўнглига ғулғула солмоқ.Eng. work oneself into a lather- Uzb, тўлқинлана бошламоқ.

In the translated version of Ogahiy's book "Firdavs Ul - Ikbal" by Yuri Enohovich Bregel the condition of "anxiety and confusion" are given as follows:

Ex: Eng. "Forty audacious fighters from Khiva and Khanqah, and thus throw the enemies of the state into confusion and disarray" - Uzb. "Хивақ ва Хонқоҳнинг дамир йиғитларидин қирқ киши била кечалар явмутға шабхун уруб, кундузлар дастбурд еткуруб, аъдои давлатни саросима ва музтариб ул – ҳол қилиб эрди". [Bregel "Firdavs Ul – Ikbal".p.251.1988]

A comparison of the above phraseological units showed that different lexemes can be used to create nationally distinctive images in the languages being compared. However, in our opinion, there are also general semantic expressions of metaphorical images - "unpleasant sensations in the oral cavity, taste and smell system, digestive system".

However, the phraseological images and lexical devices that express this situation are specific to every language: *get butterflies in one's stomach, drain the cup of bitterness to the dregs* - *томоқдан сув хам ўтмайди (юраги шув этмоқ), ғам-ғусса косасидан ичмоқ.*

A number of phraseological units that describe extreme anxiety describe a person's pain points: Eng. *be on pins and needles, on the anxious bench, be on tenderhooks.* Uzb. *Ўзини қўйишига жой топмади, игна устида ўтиргандек, азоб тормоқ.*

Condition of anxiety and excitement is expressed by phraseological units and sentences in the form exclamation and these semantic models are typical to Uzbek languages: Uzb. *оҳ-воҳ чекмоқ (word for word "to say oh-no"), Худо асрасин (word for word "oh God save me").*

Studies have shown that the subgroup of "**Anxiety, Worry and Excitement**" is one of the groups rich in means of expression. These, the phraseological units that represent the state, have a rich internal form.

In general, in this group, physiological changes in the human body, the feeling of the presence of pain at a certain point, the presence of components of the means of paralinguistic expression prevail in Uzbek phraseological units. Anxiety or worry is related to the specific characteristics of the situation, and negative feelings dominate the anxiety process, which at the same time prevents the effectiveness of any planned work or concentration.

The points made above are a clear example of the direct relevance of this situation to psycholinguistics.



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