



PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE VALUE OF QUANTITY IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation

The composition of lexical-thematic groups is a kind of differentiating indicator when teaching Russian in a national school, which is determined mainly by the degree of conceptual detail within individual lexical associations. From this point of view, it is of particular importance to identify the relationships and patterns of functioning of a phrase -semantic group, referring mainly to phraseological units (FU), in two languages of different systems.

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FU with the value of quantity includes such units as: *mouth full, as for a baby's wedding, a drop in the sea, one or two and it's gone, even if the ball is rolling*, even in Russian; *maymun yemaydi, tanga tashlasa yerga tushmaydi, bir bahya, to'rt og'iz, saqobalarning uyiday, nari borsa* – in Uzbek. FU of this kind do not express the meaning of their own quantity, do not have an exact numerical measurement (with the exception of the phraseology *damn dozen - thirteen*). They can only denote an indefinite number or its complete absence, and some of them are only combined with specific numbers. In accordance with this, phraseological units of the type in question can be divided into the following subgroups.

1. The FU included in this subgroup make up the main part of the units of the studied group. It is divided into two parts. One consists of FU, you-there are a very large number of people raging, countless of someone or something: *there is nowhere to spit, even a pond, like a bucket (rain), one sits on the other, chickens do not bite, there is nowhere to stick a needle, there is no end*; “*bir qop, bir tuda, bir gala, qirg'izga yetadi, son mingta, yerdan osmongacha, tanga tashlasa yerga tushmaydi, sen ye men ye*”, etc. Despite the diverse external grammatical form, there is a common element in all the examples given that contributes to their unification. It is the integrating sema "a lot", which participates in the smys - the structure of each of the phraseological units. On the other hand, the presence of a common semy does not





mean that they are all synonymous with each other. In order for the studied FU to act as synonyms, it is also necessary to take into account the meaning of the lexeme with which they are in close semantic and syntactic connection. In other words, the commonality of the expressed meaning of words combined with phraseological units is an indispensable condition that allows us to consider units of this type as phraseological synonyms. Several synonymous series are distinguished here:

a) with three boxes, golden mountains, seven versts to heaven; “*bir dunyo, bir qop, bir vagon, ellik og'iz*” are all used in combination with words of speaking (or speech). Moreover, the units of the Russian language are strictly differentiated: they enter into synonymous relations only when they are used in combination with a group of words, the basis of which is the word "promise". For example: *In a warm conversation with Pan Parchevsky, a close friend from the green table, he promised emus three boxes* (V. Shishkov). *Those promise him the golden mountains* (I. Goncharov). *When they were sent, they promised seven versts to heaven* (S. Antonov). Russian phraseological units are distinguished by the fact that they are used in combination with nouns, while Russian - with verbs of speaking: “*Shunday qilib, har gal safardan bir qop - bir qop tutilmagan gaplarni olib qaytardi dadam*” (H. Safarov). “*Elak so'rab chiqib, ellik og'iz gap sotib o'tirgan Mazlumaxon qizining imosi bilan o'rnidan turib, oldinma ketin tashqariga chiqishdi*” (Mirmukhsin);

b) in synonymous relations, there may also be such FU as: *eat - I don't want to, like for a baby's wedding, no end, to the seventh sweat, a full cup, a spilled sea*; “*qirg'izga yetadi, maymun yemaydi, burnidan chiqquncha, achib yotibti, to'lib yotibti*” and some others. Units of this kind indicate the abundance of products, various snacks and outfits with the main seme, noted above, are realized in speech with the seme "plenty". For example: *Today it's not like in the old days; husbands don't lock their wives; the Blackamoor is rich; your house will be like a full bowl, you will live happily ever after ...* (A. Pushkin). *There's a lot of land there, - work for a year, sewed money into a hat, go with God, we don't keep...* (A. Tolstoy). “*davlat qanoralarida go'sht-yog' to'lib yotibdi*” (I. Rahim). “*Bozorda kartoshka achib yotibdi*” (from colloquial speech);

b) FU in both languages can indicate a large amount of money: *Money alas, chickens do not bite* (A. Chekhov); “*...xalqning nazarida esa pulimiz oshib-toshib yotganini ko'rsatar*” (A. Kahhar);

d) a lot of units are associated with the designation of a huge number of people, living beings: *at least a dime a dozen, there is nowhere to step, like herring in a barrel, you can't break through with a cannon, neither become nor sit down, there is nowhere to spit, there is nowhere to drop a needle; Bir gala, bir etak, sakson foiz, sanog'i yuq,*



qalashib yotibdi, son mingta, etc. In most of the above FU, along with the indication of countless people, one can guess their great crowding, the contact of each other with a friend (this element in the semantic structure of phraseology can be designated with the phrase "closely"). Usually in speech, both elements are updated simultaneously. This phenomenon is especially characteristic of units of the Russian language. For example: *But there was such a crush that there was nowhere to fall* (N. Gogol). *You've got the whole article there, all the anti-tankers - there's nowhere to spit!* (Y. Bondarev). *Matluba sport bilan ko'p qiziqmas edi, musobaqaga yig'ilgan olomoni ko'reb hayratda qoldi: odamning ko'pligidan keng maydonga tanga tashlasa yerga tushmas edi* (O.Yakubov).

It should be noted that individual phraseological units with the meaning of a number can simultaneously participate in several synonymous series (*black abyss, though a dime a dozen; sanog'i yuq, qalashib yotibdi, etc.*) and indicate both a large number of people and objects in the broad sense of the word. That is, they have wide combinability capabilities, which allows them to join various synonymous ranks. These FU are not actually synonyms, which, in our opinion, can only be units, with the generality of the expressed meaning, which also have a narrow combinability opportunity. Another part of the units assigned to this subgroup is realized in speech with the opposite meaning to the above-mentioned phraseological units: *a drop in the sea, with a gulkin's nose, once or twice and ran out, the cat cried, you can count on your fingers, a teaspoon per hour; bir og'iz, bir shingil, tutantiriq ham bo'lmaydi, urug'likka ham yuq, barmoq bilan sanarli, daryodan bir tomchi, etc.* FU of the type under consideration are combined on the basis of the seme "little", which is contained in the semantic structure of each of them. For example: *And most importantly, knizhonok - one-two and run out, and those old ones* (M. Sholokhov). *Bu aytganlarimiz daryodan bir tomchigina!* (X.Nazir). *Barmoq bilan sanarli kishi qolgan* (Shuhram). Consequently, the FU considered in this subgroup can be presented in the form of an opposition: "a lot" - "a little". However, the juxtaposition of the meanings expressed by these units does not yet give us grounds to consider them phraseological units-antonyms. A condition for establishing antonymic relations between them is the commonality of concepts expressed by words that enter into a distributive relationship with these phraseological units. So, for example, FU, indicating a large amount of money, may be in a state of antonymy with units of the type: *a cat cried, a drop in the sea; daryodan bir tomchi, o'dan bir uchqun*. But at the same time, an indispensable condition for the implementation of this relationship should be a combination of the latter with the word money or with synonymous lexemes: *I was an awfully rich landowner, money was not pecked by chickens...* (M. Zoshchenko).





And even if the director was so merciful that he would have determined forty-five or fifty rubles in the amount of one hundred and forty rubles, then that's it- there will still be some nonsense that will be a drop in the sea in the overcoat capital (N. Gogol). This subgroup includes such FU, which in their semantic structure contain simultaneously an indication of both a large and a small number: *who knows how many; bir talay, bir hovuch, bir siqim*. The semantic structure of the given units is so capacious that, depending on the syntactic environment, they can be actualized with diametrically opposite meanings: "a little" - "a little", "a lot". For example: *There was God knows how much water, but everything it was possible to get drunk* (from colloquial speech). *We spend ... the best minutes, as if there are no one knows how many in reserve* (A. Herzen). *Olis yo'lga otlangan sayyohlar ham Mingbuloqda to'xtab, devziradan bir siqim osh qilib ketishmasa ko'ngillari joyiga tushmasdi* (U. Umarbekov).

This subgroup is represented by such factors that indicate the absence of any quantity. The impossibility of numerical measurement in both languages, as a rule, is carried out in relation to subjects (in a broad sense): *empty-handed, horns and legs, even if the ball is rolling, at the broken troughs, no stake, no yard; qoq yer qora ship, quruq qui bilan, quruqdan quruq, sahobalarning uyiday, ikki qulini burniga tiqib, etc.* A single semantic element that allows you to combine all the above FU is the presence in each of them of the sema "nothing" or "no one": *There is neither father nor mother, no wife, no will, no yard, no stake!* (A. Chekhov). *Relatives - even if the ball is rolling, - no one anywhere, not a single soul* (M. Sholokhov). *Oqibatda, qishloq xo'jalik bilan vakilining sariq chaqalik etibori qolmabdi* (T.Pulat).

The FU included in this subgroup do not express the actual quantitative- they serve only to separate a specific number of objects (in a broad sense) from a multitude of similar ones: *no less, absolutely, at least, at least; juda bo'lsa, nari borsa, aylantirib kelganda, yuq deganda, etc.* being used before numerals, they allocate a specific number. For example: *The best shooter I managed to meet shot every day, at least three times before lunch* (A. Pushkin). *Axir terim mavsumi chegaralangan, mashinalar dalada 20 kun , havo yaxshi kel- ganda nari borsa 25-30 kun yaxshi ishlashi mumkin* (M.Kariyev)

The FU assigned to this subgroup indicate a correspondence between something or someone in size, magnitude or quantity. They are related to the recognition of the proportionality of the action: *so on so, bash on bash, one on one, wall on wall; birga bir, boshga bosh, etc. After all, they changed bash on bash* (M. Sholokhov); *Birga bir yoki boshga bosh almashmoq* (from colloquial speech).



Thus, in the phraseological system of both studied languages, such FU are widely represented, which are associated with the expression of quantitative - a new relationship. However, units of this kind do not denote the quantity itself, but for the most part serve to express an indeterminately large or indeterminately small amount of something or someone.

It should be noted that FU with the value of quantity in the Russian language, as a rule, do not correspond in their lexical composition to the units of Uzbek language, although there is a commonality in the meanings expressed by them. The means of implementing synonymy and antonymy also have a certain parallelism, but there is no complete coincidence between them.

In depth study of one relatively insignificant phraseological and semantic group in typological terms allows us to identify semantic shades, the consideration of which will certainly help students of Uzbek schools in the successful assimilation of phraseological units of the Russian language.

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