



LINGUISTIC COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF QUALITATIVE COMPONENT PHRASES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the field of phraseology, a section of lexicology, in which the qualitative component phraseologisms mainly in English and Uzbek linguistics are analyzed comparatively, valuable information is given about phraseological units, which reflect the mentality, culture, customs and traditions of a particular nation. The study of expressions within the framework of both languages, their semantic-grammatical and functional stylistic characteristics determine the relevance of this work. However, qualitative component phrases are an area not yet studied within the framework of these languages. It is known that expressions are inextricably linked with the spirituality, culture, tradition, lifestyle, history of the people who own a language. From this point of view, the article examined about 50 phrases with quality in their composition, considered in them the manifestation of the culture of the two nations in the language, their interpersonal influence and attachment. The opinions of linguist scientists in this regard were studied and they were given general conclusions.

Keywords: phrase, phraseology, linguocultural, lexeme, morpheme, syntactic connection, qualitative component expressions, comparative expressions, linguocultural.

KIRIS'H

Linguoculturology is a generalization science that occurs between the sciences of culturology and Linguistics, deals with the study of phenomena such as the interaction and interconnectedness of language and culture, the formation of this link, as well as its reflection outside the language and language as a holistic system. Linguoculturology, on the one hand, studies the role of mankind in cultural linguistics, and on the other hand, yesa, the position of man in linguistics. Each language is very closely connected with the history of the owners of the language and also manifests some special aspects of their traditional everyday life, geography, culture that are not written about. Each language without words affects the culture of the owners of the language. Students who study foreign languages in our view face





difficulties in understanding the culture of that nation, the fundamental essence of the original meaning hidden in the expressions of that nation until they learn ways of thinking. About phraseological units are written very - very much, they are grammatic, semantic and syntactic analyzed, but not sufficiently studied linguomadanically.

German scientist V for the first time in the relations of language and culture. background Gumbolt expresses in his works the following: "the more the language of Man gives him information about the subject, the more he lives in this way. Any language will express the way of its existence of the people to which the person belongs"

M.M.Pokrovsky, G.V.Stepanov, A. A. Potebnya, D.S.Likhachev and Y.M.Lotman, F.i.Busayev gave scientific justification to linguoculturology as a science, as a result of his research.

The first research in Uzbek linguistics devoted to linguistics s'HH.Safarov, D.Khudoyberganov, N. Mahmudov and Sh. Carried out by the usmanovas.

In recent years, great importance has been attached to studying Uzbek phraseology from a linguistic, cognitive scientific point of view, comparing it with other languages. Including B.Safaraliyev, G.Boqiyeva, N.Nasrullayeva studied phrases semantically in religious, mythical, historical, literature-related, geographical and national conceptual spheres. Professor A.Mamatov will dwell on the fact that the phrases are formed in historically-etymologically in different ways. According to the scientist, the phraseological units differ, firstly, from the phraseologisms formed on the basis of the Uzbek phenomenon, and secondly, from the fraternal and non-traditional languages, which came into being by mastering and kalkalash.

In the book "explanatory phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek language", Shavkat Rakhmatullaev mentions that the main part of the phrases in Uzbek linguistics consists of phraseological units Fe'l , as well as ot-component, qualitative and adverbial phrases.

Chinese researcher YU Wang categorizes English phrases into eight categories in terms of syntax.

- 1) Sentence idioms. - Gap iboralar. Butter wouldn't melt in your mouth. Your chickens come home to roost.
- 2) Semi-sentence idioms.- Yarim gap iboralar. Take the bad with the good, keep a bady eye on smb/sth.
- 3) Verbal phrases.- Fe`lli birikmalar. Beat up, come across.
- 4) Prepositional phrases.- Predlogli brikmalar. By the dozen, in doubt.
- 5) Nominal idioms.- Nominal iboralar. Good faith, a golden handshake.
- 6) Adjective idioms.- Sifatli iboralar. Far and away, full of beans.





7) Word in pairs.- Juft so`zlar. Aches and pains, safe and sound, give and take.

8) Fixed similes.- Qat`iy o`xshatish. Flat as a pancake, drunk as a fish, poor as a church mouse.

If we look at the sources of the Internet “Idioms and Phrases” like in many mobile apps, phrases have been sorted based on lexical category. For example, “Age” yosh, all phrases related to the lexeme are concentrated in the same group. Act one's age - yoshiga yarasha qiliq qilmoq”, “golden age – oltin davr”, “age out of something- yoshi o`tib qolmoq” yoki animal, clothes, colours, crime, death, life (hayvon, kiyim kechak, ranglar, jinoyat, o`lim, hayot) as many categories as the same lexeme related phrases are concentrated. Such an approach will provide language learners with a pleasant ease.

I think that in the process of studying phraseologisms, it is worthwhile to understand that qualitative component phrases in English are real, and it is worthwhile to study and analyze them as species by species in morphological terms. In this place, the qualitative component phrases are divided into comparative groups according to their grammatical structure.

1) simple level quality component milling machines. (young at heart, white lie, black market, a sunny smile, a cash cow)

2) comparative degree quality component phraseological units. (Blood is thicker than water)

3) Auger grade quality component milling machines. (Your nearest and dearest)

4) equivalent comparative qualitative component phrases. (As gentle as a lamb, as tall as maypole)

5) and qualitative component phrases associated with the binder. (Bright-eyed and bushy-tailed, alive and well)

QUALITATIVE COMPONENT PHRASES OF A SIMPLE DEGREE

In the process of our learning of qualitative component phrases in English, they are mainly 2) comparative degree quality component phraseological units. (Blood is thicker than water)

3) Auger grade quality component milling machines. (Your nearest and dearest)

4) equivalent comparative qualitative component phrases. (As gentle as a lamb, as tall as maypole)

5) and qualitative component phrases associated with the binder. (Bright-eyed and bushy-tailed, alive and well) have witnessed its manifestation as a determinant.

If we analyze the phraseological phrases that we follow from the qualitative components of a simple degree, then for example “**big mouth**” – og`zida gap





turmaydigan, gullab qo`yadigan va maqtanchoq ma`nolarida if applicable, in Uzbek language **“katta og`iz-og`zi katta”** – iborasi soxta kibr havoli, maqtanishni yaxshi ko`radigan kishilarga nisbatan qo`llaniladi.”Mexmonning qizarganini payqagan keksa boy, o`z xotining **katta og`iz** va betamizligiga achchiqlanib, yuzini teskari burdi. Oybek. Qutlug` qon.

“An old chestnut” the phrase was first mentioned in a conversation between two heroes in the 19 century in England and America, in the work **“Broken Sword”**, belonging to the pen of William Daymond, now yeski is used in relation to jokes and stories in which many marotaba are told and become boring. As an alternative in the Uzbek language **“siyqa gap, siyqasi chiqqan hazil”** – used in many ways, used in a dream, touched by a person (sentence, word, phrase, etc.)k) the phrase is used in oral and written speech of the Uzbek people, we can see in the example on the shore. **“The commandment of the king is obligatory,”** God said, as he is forced to use the old saying.”

“Thick skin” – **“Terisi qalin”** while the saying is blind, beti is hard. while the saying is blind, beti is hard.

I don` t worry about what he says- I have a very thick skin. It's interesting what he told me not to eat - my skin is very thick.

“Thin skin” – **“Terisi yupqa”** unable to bear the sentence for a while. If you have thin skin, you'll never survive in politics. You will not be able to stay alive in the world of politics if you are so tired of dialing.

“A blind alley” – **“Boshi berk ko`cha”** the phrase quot; a difficult situation in which it is difficult to find a way, a way; means an indefinite, foggy, end invisible, useless work. Sooner or later they will have to realize that this is a blind alley and that they need to rethink their own strategies. Sooner or later, they must realize that they are on the street upside down and reconsider their strategies.

QUALITATIVE COMPONENT PHRASES OF COMPARATIVE DEGREE

When analyzing phrases containing comparative adjectives in the English language, not all of their alternatives in the Uzbek language were involved in the quality vocabulary. Literally in the phrase **“Blood is thicker than water”** the word thicker is used on a comparative level **“qon suvdan quyugroq”** will be translated as. As the Uzbek equivalent of this phrase, which indicates that the family ties of people of English nationality prevail over other relations **“et bilan tirnoq”**, **“etni tirnoqdan ajratib bo`lmas”** the phrase three times in many of our own speech. Morphologically formed from different categories of words, it represents a semantic meaning. We can understand from the example of this phrase that there is a special



role in the development of English culture, how much blood, liver, the bond of love between the children of one parent and the other is valued in the Uzbek nation. **“The pen is mightier than the sword”** the phrase is a metonymic sentence originally written by the English writer Edward Bulver in 1839 year in the marotaba **“so`z qilichdan kuchliroq”** that is, the word power is used to indicate the strongest uniqueness of any weapon from the forces. Of the Uzbek people **“Tig` yarasi bitadi, ammo til yarasi bitmaydi”** proverb, Abdulla Oripov's **“Temur tig`i yetmagan joyni qalam bilan oldi Alisher”** in the Egyptians also described how strong the word, the pen, is a weapon. In support of someone's movement, voiced in order to wish good luck **“More power to your elbow!”** in accordance with **“bilaginga kuch-quvvat!”** we use the phraseological unit. Amen, power to Belling, power to the wrist, let your heart give fire, Allahu Akbar!

ADJECTIVE COMPONENT PHRASES WITH INCREASING DEGREE

We have witnessed that the phraseological units, which are composed of adjectives at the only increment level, studying English phrases, are very rare. Although **“The oldest trick in the book”** was used in many marotaba before, haliyam as an alternative to this phrase, which is used in relation to the tricks that give its effect **“eski nayranglar”** we apply the milling machine. **“Be your own worst enemy”- “o`z –o`ziga dushman bo`lmoq”** The beauty of the peacock is its enemy. In this sentence, it is implied that the beauty of the Peacock will in most cases cause him harm. **“The best (or greatest) thing since sliced bread”** this phrase was first used in the advertising of semi-packaged bread in the 1950s, in its original meaning, but now it represents a true or cynical definition in the sense that it is excessively good, New Idea, thing, discovery or the best in relation to individuals. In relation to the closest relatives and friends there is the phrase **“Your nearest and dearest”** ir. **It`s a small gathering-we`re inviting only a dozen or so of our nearest and dearest. Bu kichkina yig`in, biz bor yo`g`i o`ntacha eng yaqin qadrdonlarimizni taklif qilganmiz.**

EQUIVALENT COMPARATIVE QUALITATIVE COMPONENT PHRASES

As...as (dek, day, kabi) as a result of the analysis it became known that the amount of such an adjective component phrases compared with the help of a conjunction is more in English than in the Uzbek language. The word combinations presented below lost its meaning and became a stable combination on account of a portable meaning. Comparative phraseological units in English make up the largest part of the qualitative component phrases. In comparative-level qualitative component phrases





the horse is often used in the plural **strong as horses**. Comparative phrases that are equally paired can begin with an as, a binder, or vice versa fall into the first as, but must necessarily be used in the second as sentence: proud as a peacock-tovusday mag`rur.

ENGLISH	O`ZBEK
As sly as a fox	Tulkidek ayyor
As stubborn as a mule	Eshakdek qaysar
As hungry as a bear	Bo`riday och
As free as a bird	Qushday erkin
As white as ghost	Arvohdek oqarib ketmoq
As gentle as a lamb	Qo`zichoqdek yovosh
As hard as stone	Toshdek qattiq
As hard as nails	Mixdek mustahkam
As tall as a maypole	Terakdek uzun
As light as a feather	Patdek yengil
As timid as a hare	Quyon yurak, quyondek jurasiz
As mad as a hornet	Itdek quturgan

Although semantically identical, the comparative phraseology, consisting of different lexemes, was transferred to the people's language on the basis of the culture of the language owners.

“AND” QUALITATIVE COMPONENT PHRASES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PREDICATE.

Consisting of a pair of adjectives “**cheap and cheerful**” combination **arzon va sifatli**, “**cheap and nasty**”- **sifasiz va narxi past** it is used in relation to what is being. There are a number of pairs of qualitative phrases (Bright-eyed and bushy-tailed, hale and hearty, rough and ready, far and wide), which are widely used in oral and written speech.

Conclusion

In the course of the research, qualitative phraseologisms in English and Uzbek were distinguished and analyzed morphologically, semantically and linguistically. The analysis shows that despite the fact that the English and Uzbek nationalities differ from each other, the meaning of the phrases containing adjectives is very close to each other. Most of them in both languages serve to describe the qualities or flaws of a person. Idiomatic expressions selected from the English and Uzbek languages were based on the linguistic and cultural content.



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