



## COMPARATIVE SEMANTIC-LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

M. I. Abdujalilov

Magister's Student of GulDU, Gulistan

### Abstract

Phraseology is a special field in the study of any living language, requiring a good knowledge of the history and life of a given country, an accurate and fluent command of the realities of the language, serious background knowledge and no less accurate and appropriate use of phraseological units of this language in both live colloquial and written speech.

**Keywords:** linguoculturology, worldview, world outlook, linguistic collective, phraseological units.

### Introduction

Linguoculturology, which began its development in the 1990s, has now become one of the most relevant areas of modern linguistics. Linguoculturology studies and scientifically substantiates the relationship and interaction between language and culture, language and people's mentality, national identity. In this respect, it is interconnected with the science of culture and language. Linguoculturology is a scientific and practical study of national-cultural meaning (semantics), semantic content and nuances of language units, the relationship between language and culture, the problems of expressing national culture in language.

The study of the essence of language gives an opportunity to better understand the spiritual heritage, rich history, national values, cultural and spiritual riches of any nation. The interrelation of language and culture, the understanding of national mentality reveals the very essence of language, its communicative function. The Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 emphasizes the need to develop the social sphere, including science, literature and art. The study of phraseology, knowingly, enriches linguistics both theoretically and practically. [1.p. 2]

The juxtaposition of any reality makes it possible to reveal the integral or differential attributes of the event being compared. In linguistics, F. de Saussure distinguished between integral and differential features of language. This scientific direction





underlies a number of methods of scientific and practical study of language, such as contraposition, transformation, component analysis.

The term "lingvoculturema" came to be used in scientific research. Besides lingvoculturema (linguistic meaning-nominative, subject meaning), it includes such segments as national-cultural (non-linguistic cultural meaning). The word (denotative meaning) is an integral part of linguoculture as a unit of language. If a word represents things in language, "lingvokulturema" represents the content of the subject. Linguoculture can be expressed in words, sentences, terms, phrases, depending on the expression in the language. Linguoculture in relation to the linguistic unit is a complex phenomenon. It expresses the embodiment of language, the environment (situation, reality), existence outside of language along with imagination. Cultural (cultural space) meaning is relevant to the speech of any person fluent in his native or other foreign language. Without cultural meaning we cannot penetrate the essence of a particular text, we cannot understand its content. We cannot understand a cultural phenomenon in the context of a text. Knowing the understanding of national mentality is necessary to represent the uniqueness of a nation. Linguoculture formulates a certain nominative meaning, and cultural and educational, national mentality creates the possibility of understanding associative ideas.

Phraseological units are the most "representative" units of linguoculture: the internal form of phraseological units, which is a carrier of motivation, often contains layers of national-cultural plan, as phraseological units arise on the basis of "figurative representation of reality, reflecting mainly everyday-empirical, historical and spiritual experience of the language collective, connected with its cultural traditions" [2. p.302].

Phraseological units are linguistic units, expressing information about culture, national mentality. The component of the cultural meaning of the phraseological meaning denotes an evaluative attitude, and also gives information about the national mentality, ethnoculture of the people. Phraseological units are a source of information about the culture of a nation and a bright linguistic unit expressing national and cultural linguoculture.

Consider from this point of view some phraseological units in the Uzbek and Russian languages.

In the Uzbek language there is a stable phrase "Kurpanga karab oyog uzat" (literally: stretch your legs while looking at a blanket), it means that a person should act in accordance with his or her abilities. For example: Kurpanga karab oyog uzat, mullabachcha! (A. Kodiriy. Mexrobdan chayon). Looking at historical and cultural





facts, most peoples of Central Asia, Uzbekistan as well, used and now use self-made quilted quilts and mattresses (called kurpa) where wool on the outside and inside was lined with different-strength and coloring materials. In Russian culture in particular the notion of koupas does not exist. But in Pomerania there is a synonymous variant of this phraseological unit: "Under the clothes stretch your legs. For example: "You stretch out your legs by the clothes, and I, with my characteristic Russophone appearance, turned into Aron Futer, accustoming myself to speak at least slightly with a Jewish accent" (V. M. Chernov "Before the Storm. Memories"). A person's life, behavior, aspirations and dreams should be in harmony with his character, inclinations, abilities and soul qualities. Overestimating oneself, as well as underestimating, is harmful. Knowing oneself, real estimation of one's abilities allows one to live life without serious problems and worries.

"Kui ogzidan chup olmagan" - (literally: did not take straw from the mouth of a sheep). This phraseological unit means very harmless, meekness. For example: "Max, izingni kui ogzidan chup olmagandai kurashma." (Ch. Aitmatov "Ohir zamon nishonalari"). This phraseological unit corresponds to the Russian phrase "Quiet as water, beneath the grass". In Russian this meaning is transmitted through the images of water and grass. This is due to the peculiarity of the habitat, life and existence of the people. Russians live in the northern regions with quite cold climate. It is shown as a primary feature in nomination of traditional notions, formation of primary forms of words and expressions. Sheep can't dwell in the cold area.

"Kuzini shamgyalat kilmok" (literally: to roll eyes) is a semantic component of a phraseological unit, at first sight it seems that it should have a general-verbal character, however it is not always so. For example: "Kazokliklaridan yukan ekanmi, yo zhodugarlik uzini shamfalat kilib, pielasigachoi kuyishdanavvaltuflab kuyibdimi - kuchmanchigaaylandihayotiuning. "In the Russian language there is the phrase "to pudrish brains" - to deceive, usually linguists do not pay attention to the study of linguocultural phraseological units similar in meaning, but rather seek phraseological units of an exotic nature. Such an aspiration cannot be called wrong. However, when studying difference in culture, the main attention should be paid not to searching for the concepts available in one language and absent in another, but available in both languages, but manifesting differently.



## Literature

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