

Semantic and Linguocultural Characteristics of Phraseological Units (In the Example of Uzbek and English Languages)

Narmuratov Zayniddin Radjabovich
Termiz State University
zayniddin.terasu@mail.ru

Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of semantic and linguocultural characteristics of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages. Etymological and cultural features of phraseological units are considered on the example of Uzbek and English languages.

Keywords: phraseological units, semantic field, linguistic and cultural analysis.

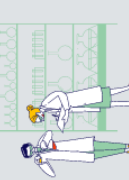
INTRODUCTION

The phraseological system in each language has its own characteristics and is lexical Phraseological because it differs from the system in the formation of units units consist of words, structurally into a phrase or sentence is equal to Ability to use words and phraseological units as sentences and is their common similarity. However, phraseological system units to the sentence level according to their structural forms and some functions near.[1]

If we proceed from the constant interconnection of all system-forming elements in the language, then it can be stated that phraseological units are formed on the basis of lower syllabic units, that is, by combining words. From the point of view of the higher syllable, phraseological units themselves, like words, become parts of a sentence.

One of the famous linguists who studied this topic M. As Umarkhodzhaev noted in his works, sentences directly combine phraseological units, and free phrases turn words into sentences, because as an intermediary between a word and a sentence, a free phrase plays a special role in turning a word into a component. Phraseological units are inserted into a sentence in the same way as a word in a ready form, in the form of a linguistic unit or syntagm. Based on the above, it can be noted that the actual existing phraseological system of the language is linguistically distinguished by its sign properties. Phraseological system units are a component located between a lexeme and a sentence due to the fact that they have isomorphic properties similar to the properties of units at all linguistic levels. In addition, phraseology has its own paradigmatics (synonyms, antonyms, semantic-syntactic variants, phraseo-semantic groups) and syntagmatics (phrases in the form of phrasal compounds), valency and distribution (phraseological derivation), which form a full-fledged system as a result of interaction. Consequently, phraseological units such as words perform the functions of a means of communication in the language and the functions of a functional nomenclature. Another feature of them is the presence of both lower and higher level elements in them.

Let's turn to the analysis of linguistic materials that reflect the validity of the above theoretical theses. With that at the same time, our main task is phraseological units in the Uzbek language



not the study of structural or semantic features, because they have been studied in sufficient detail in various linguistic materials. Here we aim to analyze linguistic and cultural aspects of phraseological units. Linguistic aspects are usually realized through the manifestation of pragmalinguistic aspects in speech.

For example, the phraseological unit *to know the way the wind blows* in English corresponds to the phraseological unit *yulduzni benarvon uradigan* in the Uzbek language. In the same way that the lexeme *know* is used in the English idiom, we can observe that the lexeme *bilmoq* is not used in the Uzbek phraseology. The lexemes used in this place are used based on the lexical fund of each nation and national views. This is a clear proof that there is a difference in the language and culture of the people. As we know, England is the country with the strongest navy in the world, so the place of water in people's life is incomparable. In general, the geographical location also causes the creation of phraseology. The history of the creation of this above-mentioned phrase is related to sailors, and the importance of wind was considered important when sailors went on sea voyages¹. That is why the idiom *to know the way the wind blows* was created.

Yulduzni benarvon uradigan the phraseological unit used in the Uzbek language, “Yulduz”, has a negative connotation. For example, the master Farang, who beats the stars and even hits the moon, “Mushtum [OTIL. 1 volume 2020: 228]; Togaboy was a devil who was as tight as a belt, as cunning as a fox, as agile as a wolf, and as fierce as a star [S. Abdukakhor. The beginning of life [Sh. Rahmatullayev. 1978: 267]]. This category of people are such people that no one and nothing can be an obstacle to what they do, and what is possible for them does not happen. It is widely used as a means of speech effect and expressiveness in the style of speech and artistic works. [O‘zbek tilida qo‘llanilgan Yulduzni benarvon uradigan frazeologik birlik esa salbiy konnatatsiyaga ega bo‘lib, u o‘ta ketgan olg‘ir, mug‘ombir, har qanday ishni bajarish qo‘lidan keladigan kishilarga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Masalan, U yulduzni benarvon urib, xatto oyga chovut soladigan ustasi faranglardan “ Mushtum [O‘TIL. 1 jild 2020: 228]; To‘qaboy deganimiz qayishday mahkam, tulkidek ayyor, bo‘ridek olg‘ir, yulduzni benarvon uradigan shayton edi [S.Abduqahhor. Hayotning boshlanishi [Sh. Rahmatullayev. 1978: 267]]. Bu toifa kishilar shunday odamlarki, ular qilayotgan ishlarga hech kim va hech narsa to‘siq bo‘la olmaydi, ular uchun ilojisi yoq degan narsani o‘zi bo‘lmaydi. So‘zlashuv va badiiy asarlar uslubida nutqiy ta‘sir va ifodalilik vositasi sifatida keng qo‘llaniladi].

It should be noted that phraseological units are language units that reveal the culture, values, customs and traditions of the people.

THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Умарходжаев М. И. Принципы составления многоязычного фразеологического словаря: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1972. – 27 с.
2. Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек фразеологиясининг баъзи масалалари: Филол. фан. докт. дисс. автореф. Тошкент, 1966. – 46 б.
3. <https://www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/222050.html>.
4. <https://qomus.info/oz/encyclopedia/y/yulduzlar>

¹ <https://www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/222050.html>

