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UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES***

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ANTHROPOPRAGMATIC STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article investigates some aspects of phraseological units in English and Uzbek, as well as antropoprasmatic aspects.

Keywords: phraseology, language, comparison, linguistics, translation, phrases.

INTRODUCTION

In the process of studying phrases-combinations, scientists found the experience of the comparative-combination method controversial and even impossible. But for the first time in the half of the 60s of the 20th century, the problems of comparative, systematic-typological and areal phraseology were discussed by Samarkand linguists L.I. Royzenzon and Yu.Yu. Avaliani's works raised for the first time and in the process of study and development of phraseology, different structural languages and typological problems were specially emphasized regarding the comparative study of phraseology of different languages.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the field of phraseology, world linguists B. Fraser, N. Chomsky, A. Kunin, V. Vinogradov, A. Nazaryan, and Uzbek linguists Sh. Rakhmatullaev, B. Yoldoshev, A. Mamatov, A. Bushui, M. Sodikova conducted scientific research. According to the American scientist B. Frazer - "Phrases occupy an important

place in the field of language and culture, and unlike simple compounds, they are a fixed compound, and their form and meaning cannot be changed" [6, 22]. Reformatskyi defines it as "Phraseological units are words and phrases characteristic of the speech of different population strata, indicating their class and profession" [3, 128]. According to Chi Ren, another linguist and cultural scientist, "Phrases are such a rigid group of words that their individual words do not depend on the general meaning of the phrase."

In modern linguistics, a comparative study of the phraseology of related and non-related languages makes it possible to better understand the specific features of the phraseology of the English, Russian and Uzbek languages, and to determine the essence of interlinguistic phraseological units. In particular, due to the nature of the compared languages, related (English and German), distant relatives (Russian and German); unrelated (English and Uzbek); mixed (German-Russian-Uzbek) differs. According to its semantic-structural nature, 1) a group of phraseological units with the same structure and function; 2) a group of phraseological units, including a semantically similar component; 3) a group of phraseological units with the same symbolic meaning; 4) makes it possible to identify and research a group of phraseological units with the same lexical-grammatical structure and unified semantics in different languages.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

As a result: 1) grammatical features of phraseological units; 2) lexical (structural) composition of phraseological units; 3) phraseological semantics and semantic relations in the phraseological system; 4) methodological features and phenomena in phraseology; 5) Quantitative features of phraseologisms are subject to scientific research.

Expressions, like all things and events in the world, have their own history of origin, that is, etymology. If we study the origin of FBs in a certain language, we will directly study the history and customs of that nation. There are some words and phrases in the English language that did not appear by themselves, some historical events, customs, and traditions caused their appearance. We can give

many examples of such expressions. For example, let's pay attention to the history of the origin of the phrase to let the cat out of the bag.

In ancient England, piglets were sold at country fairs. It is customary to place the pig in a bag or sack so that the buyer can carry his purchase safely. But later some tricksters appear and bring their bags to fairs with their mouths gagged. Instead of a piglet, a cat is placed inside them. An unsuspecting buyer goes home with a "pig in a sack," but a careful buyer demands that the seller open the sack and inspect the pig. Then he "let the cat out of the bag" and as a result he "let the cat out of the bag". [4,106].

The origin of the phrase "Walls have ears" is connected with Catherine de' Medici. Indeed, the walls of Catherine de' Medici's palace had an ear. The Louvre building of the Queen of France, who spent the last part of her life maintaining the status of Catholics and Protestants on an equal footing, was built in such a way that what was said in one room could be heard in another room. In the same way, Catherine de' Medici studied these two sides sufficiently and kept her balance in the country's parties. [5,210].

For example, if we take the expression "bare foot" in the English language, when it is translated as a phrase, it means "bare feet, without shoes", and as an expression it means "not yet engaged, single, bare head". gives, and the history of its origin goes back to the end of the Middle Ages. Now let's see why the expression "bare foot" is used for an unmarried girl. This is due to the fact that in the Middle Ages, relatives of the bridegroom who came to visit the bride gave shoes to the bride-to-be, that's why this expression was used. There is a similar expression in the Uzbek language, in which it is possible to express that the girl is not yet married by saying that the human body part is empty and has nothing. This expression is an expression for "open head" and its origin is similar to its English equivalent.

What are the similarities and differences between the phraseological units of the Uzbek and English languages, how are they mainly manifested in the language; it will be possible to find answers to the questions of what intralinguistic and extra

linguistic factors determine them, what is the degree of interlinguistic equivalence of somatic phraseological units. The peculiarity of phraseologism is that it more or less reflects the main features of the language. The lexicon or phraseology was considered the basis for phraseological units. Phraseological units are formed from mutual association of words. For this reason, the special feature of comparative phraseological analysis - the need to take into account the primary systems - lexicon and grammar, as well as the features of their manifestation in phraseology - is studied [2].

For example, the phraseological unit "turn smb's head" in Uzbek is expressed as "turn smb's head" in Russian - кружит / вскружит кому-либо голову; in Uzbek, English, and Russian, the noun expressed by proverbs is characterized by the presence of the grammatical category of certainty / uncertainty: an eye for an eye - oko za oko - head to head.

It is known that phraseological units, lexemes, syntactic and morphological tools are included, and their constant paradigmatic or syntagmatic variability is significantly limited. Also, these restrictions are not the same for different phraseological units. For example, "poor as a church mouse" in the following English phraseological unit of the article, but there is no possibility to regularly replace it in separate phraseological units "put on a / the face of smth.". Phraseological units mainly have a stable content.

The comparison of certain phraseological units is based on various aspects of the interlinguistic relationship of phraseological units in the theory of translation, the theory of phraseography, comparative typological studies.

The functional-semantic correlation of phraseological units in different languages shows that the common composition of the compared phraseological units is unique in the semantic content, a combination of functional-semantic uniqueness and full phraseological equivalents. For example: : Armed to the teeth – voorujennyy do zubov – armed to the teeth. or the eye of heaven - nebesnoe oko.

heavenly eye. or the importance of structural differences For example: a heart of stone – kamennoe serdse – a heart of stone is noticeable.¹

If the phraseological units of the languages being compared are united only by an abstract figurative model, then their functional-semantic correlation loses its character, because a number of phraseological units with the same meaning can be formed according to such an abstract model. Functional-semantic correlation of phraseological units is usually incomplete if only an abstract figurative model is suitable.

Differences in overall phraseological meaning with aspect specificity of the compared phraseological units of English, Uzbek and Russian languages may be the result of multi-directional revision. Another reason may be the appearance of additional semantic shades against the background of the same general meaning. For example: the phraseological unit of the positive color of the English language "keep one's chin up" can be translated into Russian as the phraseological unit "to turn one's nose". (with arrogance). Therefore, with a careful study of the compared phraseological units, it is possible to distinguish a number of other themes, and when comparing the units according to various characteristics, equivalence criteria can be obtained.

1) phraseological units with real names and names of non-English, non-Russian origin; For example: Achilles' heel - achillesova pyata; Buridan's ass - buridanov osel Such phraseological units are related to the generality of European culture, because the formation of phraseology in both English and Russian languages was greatly influenced by ancient mythology and the Bible, which are the sources of many phraseological units. The Uzbek language does not express such phraseological units compared to the English and Russian languages.

2) the most frequent lexeme-component phraseological units in independent use. For example: hold one's head high – vysoko derjat golovu.

3) close to zero for phraseological units, including national names and names of national truth; eg: Heart of Dixie; trishkin kaftan; Remains of Daqyonus.

¹ Rahmatullaev Sh. Isolated dictionary of phraseology of the Uzbek language, Tashkent, 2012

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

As a result, the cross-linguistic aspect and functional-semantic correlation of phraseological units are relatively independent phenomena. The phraseological layer of each language is formed on the basis of the language nation's culture, traditions, and lifestyle and enriches its language. Phraseology is a complex phenomenon that requires a unique research method as well as other disciplines such as lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, language history, history, philosophy, logic, and regional studies to investigate. The interaction of cross-linguistic phraseological equivalents includes structural-semantic and functional-semantic correlation, as well as a combination of structural and functional-semantic correlation.

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