



CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *This article examines the characteristics of phraseological units, also known as idioms, in Modern English and Uzbek, comparing and contrasting their unique features. It explores shared properties like non-compositionality, stability, and cultural boundness, while highlighting the specific influences that shape the development of phraseological units in each language.*

Keywords: *phraseological units, idioms, English, Uzbek, language comparison, cultural influence, figurative language, non-compositionality, stability.*

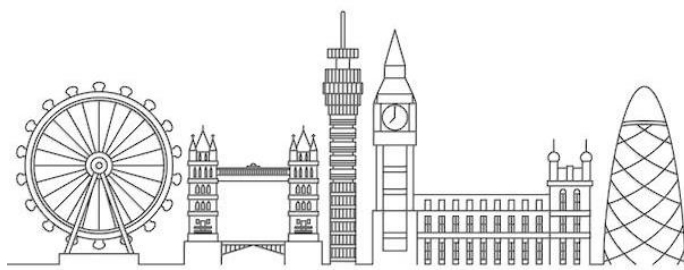
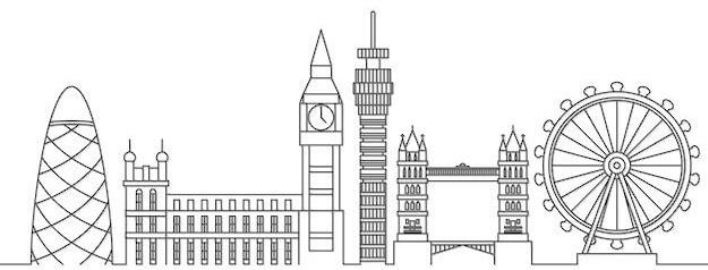
Many young language learners complain that the language has many hidden aspects, its own characteristics. Especially when analyzing words, artistically, journalistically and pragmatically, language is described as an endless source of knowledge.

Of course, if today's languages were only made up of dictionaries, people, speech, and all speech technology created by mankind: from simple newspapers to multimedia, would be dull and uninteresting. Because language is a miracle that decorates people and this world and gives emotions - and its own characteristics.

Phraseological combinations mainly consist of a combination of words, in other words, phraseologisms are a separate unit of the language, which according to their structure are freely connected or equal to a sentence, fully or partially semantically reshaped figurative, stable word combinations. includes. Most of the phraseologisms, both in English and in other languages, were created by the people, their authors are not known, the sources of origin are not clear. In this sense, the phraseological scientist A.V. Kunin has justified the opinion that the author of most of the English phraseology is unknown, and that they were created by the people. But it is possible to determine the sources of origin of some phraseological units. In this sense, phraseology is a microsystem of the general system of language, which reflects past heritage, values, and is passed from generation to generation.

The concept of a phraseological unit was first used by Charles Bally, from which it was taken by V.V. Vinogradov and other Soviet linguists, who translated it by "frazеologiceskaja edinit'sa."

Phraseologists emphasise that a phraseological unit "never arises immediately, at the very first moment of creation and use of its material composition", it is "always the result of gradual formation."





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Ch. Bally's theory states that the main feature of a phraseological unit is the possibility or impossibility of replacing it by a single word. Shansky defines phraseologisms as "frozen patterns of language that consist of two or more components and allow little or no variation in form, structure or meaning".

Three sorts of phraseological units are recognised to exist in linguistic sources: a) phraseological integrity; b) phraseological compounds; and c) phraseological confusions (idioms). Phraseological compounds are sentences where one term is used figuratively while the other is lexically and semantically accurate. To be tired (without in the literal sense, to be exhausted in the figurative sense) or to relax (rest in the literal sense, to take out in the figurative sense) are two examples. Phrasmes that provide a common, portable meaning when the semantics and grammatical components of individual words in a sentence are merged are referred to as phraseological units. For example: to pull the heart behind (fear), to lift to the sky (praise). Phraseologisms that do not have any lexical connection between the meanings of the words in them and the meanings of the expressions are called phraseological confusions. For example: if it falls into the mill, the whole exit, pressing the iron in the heat, taking the mouse's nest for a thousand coins, and so on.

In Uzbek linguistics Sh. Rahmatullayev compiled an explanatory dictionary of phraseological units. A.E. Mamatov made a monograph on the formation factors of phraseological units in the Uzbek language. B. Reimov conducted research on phraseological units expressing the emotional state of a person, G. E. Hakimova studied phraseological units with zoological names, M. Vafoeva researched phraseological synonyms in the Uzbek language, U. Rashidova specially studied somatic expressions of the Uzbek language. However, phraseological units containing place names in different languages have not been fully studied. In this study, we pay special attention to the wide distribution and classification of the characteristics and structure of phraseological units with an onomastic component, and are studied on the basis of various systematic linguistics materials and monographs and dissertations on English, Russian and Uzbek linguistics. Russian linguist L.A. Bulakhovsky describes the origin of phraseological units with an onomastic component as follows.

1) formed on the basis of proverbs and stories;

There is many a slip twixt the cup and the lip - "xo'p" dema, oldindan hovliqma, tug'ilmagan buzoqqa qoziq qoqma.

Cut the Gordian knot / cut the knot - chigal masalani yechimini topmoq: = kalavaning uchini topmoq.

2) formed on the basis of professional vocabulary;

go for a Burton - o'lmoq, ko'z yummoq, izsiz yo'qolmoq.

3) based on jokes and anecdotes;





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The smell of the lamp - achiroq hidi (birikmada yozuvchi o'z asarini yozayotganda unga nur taratayotgan lampadagi moy hidi haqida so'z bormoqda); zo'rma-zo'raki, sun'iy. ho'l meva;

apple of Sodom - chiroyli, ammo aynigan

4) derived from religious images and passages;

Adam' apple = qo'shtomoq, kekirdak olmasi;

A forbidden fruit = ta'qiqlangan ho'l meva

5) formed under the influence of the countries of the ancient world;

Achille's heel yoki the heel of Achille's = Axilles tomoni; yagona zaif tomon, joy.

6) formed on the basis of the translation of foreign expressions;

The golden age = oltin asr.

The horn of plenty = osmondan yog'ilgan, juda serob, mo'l-ko'l.

7) formed on the basis of wise words of writers;

Lares and Penates = o'z uying o'lan to'shaging. Lar and Penatus were patrons of hearths in ancient Rome.

Rise like a phoenix from its ashes = kuldan qaqnus yaralgandek.

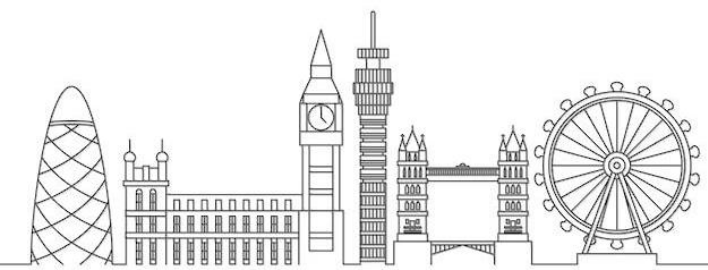
8) mashhur kishilarning hayotiy tajribalaridan olingan iqtiboslar asosida shakllangan; The unwritten law yozilmagan qonun. Platonning falsafiy asarlaridan keltirilgan iboralar:

Hercules Pillars / the Pillars of Hercules 1) chek, chegara, had. According to ancient people, two opposite rocks on the shores of the Strait of Gibraltar, that is, today's Rocks of Gibraltar and Ceuta, marked the end of the lands inhabited by ancient peoples; 2) (k.m.) according to the ancient Greek legend, Heracles traveled all over Europe and Africa without stopping, and left the pillars of Hercules as a reminder of his journey.

Phraseological units play an incomparable role in conveying the uniqueness, lifestyle, material and spiritual values, history, culture, and traditions of the peoples of the world into their own language.

Despite language differences, phraseological units across languages share several fundamental characteristics:

- **Non-Compositionality.** The meaning of a PU is not a simple sum of the meanings of its individual words. For instance, "kick the bucket" (to die) in English and "ko'zga ko'rinmas bo'lib qolish" (to become invisible, meaning "to die") in Uzbek both convey a figurative meaning beyond the literal.
- **Stability.** PUs are typically fixed expressions with limited variation in their form. Altering the order of words or substituting them can significantly alter or even destroy the meaning.
- **Idiomacity.** PUs possess a specific, unique meaning that is not transparent from the literal meaning of their components.
- **Figurative Language.** PUs often rely on metaphors, metonymy, and other figurative language devices to convey meaning.





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- **Cultural Boundness.** PUs are deeply embedded in the culture and history of a language, reflecting its values, beliefs, and experiences. This makes translation challenging, as finding direct equivalents in other languages can be difficult.

There are unique characteristics of Phraseological Units in English and Uzbek.

English:

Extensive Use of Metaphor: English PUs frequently employ metaphors, creating vivid and expressive imagery. Examples include "raining cats and dogs" (heavy rain) and "to be on cloud nine" (extremely happy).

Prevalence of Proverbs: English has a rich tradition of proverbs, which often act as PUs with a moral or philosophical message. For instance, "Don't judge a book by its cover" and "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise".

Diverse Sources: English PUs draw inspiration from various sources, including literature, mythology, and historical events.

Uzbek:

Emphasis on Metaphor and Simile: Uzbek PUs often utilize similes and metaphors, drawing heavily on natural phenomena and cultural references. For example, "Yuragi ichida qurt yeb o'tirish" (to have worms eating in one's heart) signifies deep sadness, and "O'zining o'g'rini o'g'ri deb atash" (to call one's own thief a thief) implies hypocrisy.

Influence of Persian and Arabic: Due to historical connections, Uzbek PUs incorporate elements from Persian and Arabic, reflecting cultural and linguistic influences.

Prevalence of Idiomatic Phrases: Uzbek has a rich stock of idiomatic phrases frequently used in everyday communication, such as "Qo'lga tushurish" (to get hold of) and "O'ziga tortib olish" (to attract).

Conclusion

Both English and Uzbek languages possess a rich and varied collection of phraseological units. While sharing fundamental characteristics of non-compositionality, stability, and idiomaticity, they display unique features reflecting their respective cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Recognizing the specific characteristics of PUs in each language is crucial for effective communication, translation, and a deeper appreciation of the richness and complexity of both languages. This understanding can enhance comprehension, promote cultural understanding, and foster a greater appreciation for the nuances of language.





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