



SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This paper aims to find out semantic organization of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages. In them by studying the semantic properties of phraseologies phraseological polysemy, phraseological synonymy, phraseological antonyms and paronymy incidents have been recognized. Paradigmatic and syntagmatic features consist of grammatical, morphological, syntactic and lexical indicates the use of semantic features.

Keywords: Polysemy, Synonymy, Semantic organization, Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic features

There are three classification values of phraseological units. The most well-known is the synchronic (semantic) classification of phraseological units by V.V. Vinogradov. He considered certain points first advanced by the Swiss linguist Charles Bally and on condition that a strong inspiration to a purely lexicological treatment of the material. It means that phraseological units were well-defined as lexical complexes with specific semantic features and classified accordingly.

Phraseological term of synonymy can be said to have been first applied by A.V. Koonin in relation to units.¹⁷

The author's article introduces the concept and term "*structural synonymy*", the author calls the variants of phraseological units. Synonymous phrases with each other "the subtlety of meaning, the stylistic or both at the same time differs accordingly". The following examples as the English equivalent of the phrase incompatibility for example: Who is this young woman who goes out stealthily like this, and meets a young man, and comes back feeling as if ***she had been treading on air***. [S.W. Maugham, Theatre]¹⁸

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|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. "to cry with one eye and laugh with the other" | ↔ | <u>SMILE AND CRY</u> |
| "to carry one hand and water in other" | | |
| 2. "to have a double character" | ↔ | <u>TO BE DIFFERENT</u> |
| "to be horse of another color" | | |
| "to be another pair of shoes" | | |
| 3. "to fall in love", | ↔ | <u>LOVE AND FEELING</u> |
| "to be absolutely sick with love", | | |
| "to take an enormous fancy to somebody" | | |

¹⁷ Кунин А.В. "Курс фразеологии современного английского языка". – М.:1986.-В.31.

¹⁸ William Somerset Maugham Publisher: William Heinemann (UK); Doubleday Doran (US) Publication date: 1937





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

“to be head over ears in love “,
“to fall out of love”

There is a few special works in covering this topic. Lexical synonyms of Uzbek language is still pointing to S. Usmanov’s article as the most appropriate interpretive work. That’s the decent thing to do, and it should be birth of the dictionary is a great achievement of Uzbek lexicography.¹⁹ In the Uzbek language Phraseological synonymy can be studied from the following point of view:

- ✓ The amount of phraseological synonymy;
- ✓ The amount of phrases that are combined into a synonym slot;
- ✓ Phraseological synonymy and classification of phrases;
- ✓ On lexical-phraseological synonymy²⁰

Synonymous phrases should not be disorganized *with their variants*. To do this, it is necessary to be able to distinguish mutually synonymous phrases from variants of a single phrase. A component in a synonymous phrase can be a definite word. For example, the following expressions are variants of one phrase in Uzbek:

“Tuprog’i bir yerdan olingan” “Tuprog’i bir joydan olingan”	<u><i>bir-biriga o’xshash (ko’rinishi, fe’li)</i></u>
“Chehrasi yorishdi” “Yuzi yorishdi”	<i>Xursand bo’ldi</i>

In English:

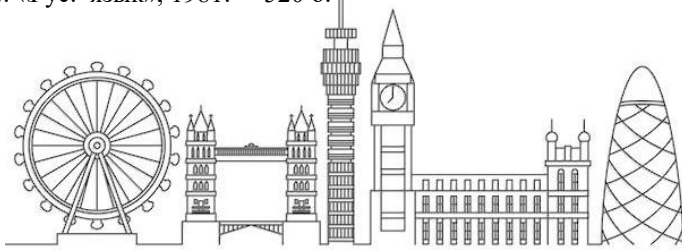
<i>In a hole</i> <i>In a box</i> “flog a dead horse” “beat a dead horse”	<u><i>In depression</i></u> <u><i>to do useless thing</i></u>
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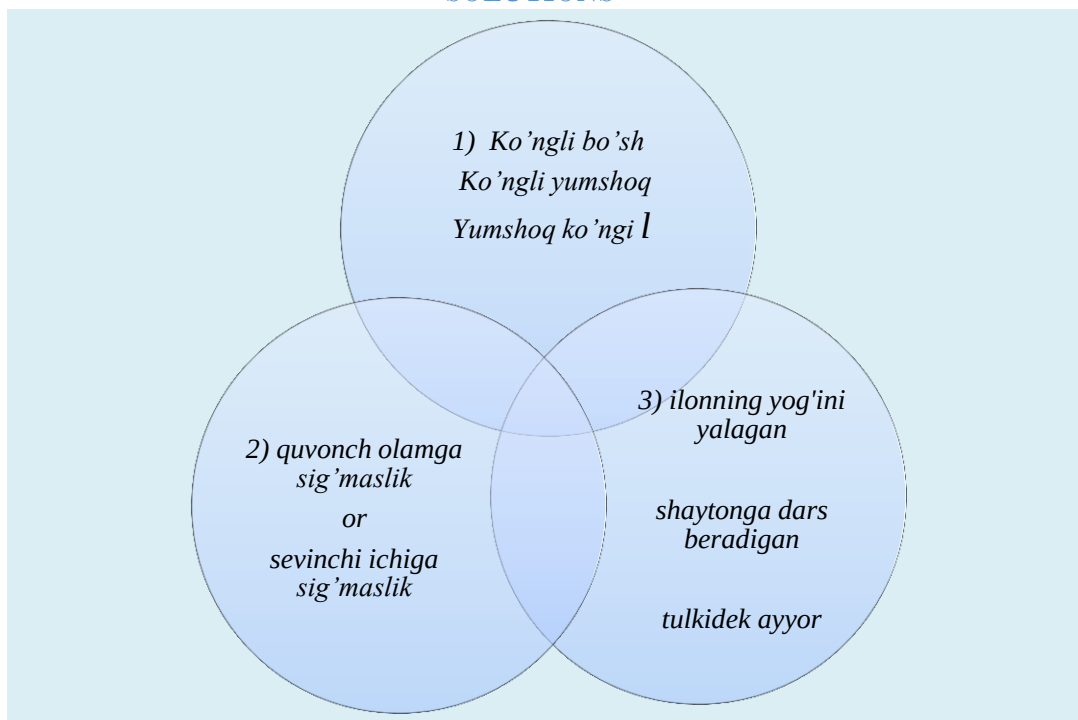
These observations show that phraseological synonyms with different components often vary in the degree to which they are used more or less in speech at the figurative level.

¹⁹ Кунин А.В. “Курс фразеологии современного английского языка”. – М.:1986.-В.31.

¹⁹ William Somerset Maugham Publisher: William Heinemann (UK); Doubleday Doran (US) Publication date: 1937

²⁰ Маъруфов Т. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Москва.: «Рус. язык», 1981. – 520 б.





1. At the first idiom's meaning depicts "*ko'ngilchanlik*", at the second idiom's meaning means "*rahmdilik*".

2. In the above phrases, *sevinchi ichiga sig'may*, *quvonchim olamga sig'maydi*²¹ have the same meanings.

3. It has more figurative meaning in the context. But it owns same meaning.

The meaning of the significant word is not too remote from its ordinary meanings. This meaning is formed as a result of generalized figurative meaning of a free word-combination. It is the result of figurative metaphoric reconsideration of a word-combination.²²

Antonyms in English and Uzbek phraseology - as a linguistic phenomenon

1. Two phrases: affirmation in the first case, negativity in the second case: *keep off the grass* (*birovning ishiga burnini tiqmaslik*) *poke one's nose into somebody's affairs* (*birovning ishiga burnini tiqish*) Keep it off here and poke.

2. Two semantically contradictory phrases can be a phraseology or a word, another is a free phrase or a free word:²³

keep one's hair on - *keep one's temper*,

lose one's hair - *lose one's temper*.

Let's look through some examples in the dictionaries which we have chosen for Uzbek phraseological units and their semantic organizations:

"aqli raso" - *"alifni kaltak deydigan"*, *"yoqasini ushlamoq"* - *"pinaginiyam buzmaslik"*, *"jilovini bo'sh qo'ymoq"* - *"jilovini tortib qo'ymoq"*.

²¹ Йўлдошев Б. Бадиий нутқ стилистикаси. – Самарқанд.: 1982. 826

²² https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.fm.proverbs_idioms

²³ Алехина А.И. Фразеологическая антонимия в современном английском языке. Автореферат дис....канд. фил. наука дис. – М., 1968. – 24 с.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

In the dictionary the following phraseological units are given as examples of phraseological polysemy according to the classification of the extent of polysemy:

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|--------------------------|---|
| <i>“Yo’lga solmoq”</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ketish tomoniga to’g’rilab jo’natmoq 2. to’g’ri yo’lga qaytarmoq |
| <i>“dodini bermoq”</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Haqqoniy ravishda jazolamoq 2. Qirib tashlamoq |
| <i>“jon achchig’ida”</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. O’limga qarshi kurashish istagi bilan 2. Xavfdan qutulish hissi bilan juda keskin hayajonlangan holda |

Phraseological homonymy is often the result of a disconnect between the meanings of polysemantic expressions. To carry out our study on phraseological homonymy in Uzbek and English languages, we looked up them from the perspective of the following classification:

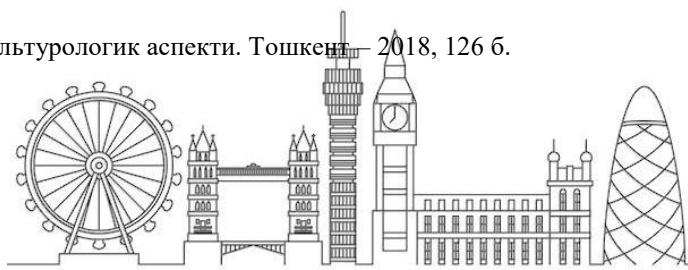
One component of both phrases is homonymous, and the other component is the same word:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>“o’ng kelmoq”</i> | ↔ | Ters holatga antonim; ishi yurishdi |
| <i>“o’ng kelmoq”</i> | ↔ | Tushga oid; ro’yobga chiqdi |
| <i>“joni chiqdi”</i> | ↔ | Jahli chiqdi |
| <i>“joni chiqdi”</i> | ↔ | vafot etdi |

G.E.Hakimova claims that “...In polysemy, as in synonymy, there is always a definite meaning of two or more phrases. The difference is that in polysemantic expressions we are forced to speak not only the synonymy of general expressions, but also the synonymy of certain phraseological meanings”²⁴.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| <i>“jon-
jonidan o’tib
ketdi”</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. alamli ta’sir qildi 2. alamli ta’sir qildi | <p>Jismonan</p> <p>Ruhan</p> |
|---|--|------------------------------|

²⁴ Г.Э. Хакимова Фразеологик бирликларнинг лингвокультурологик аспекти. Тошкент, 2018, 126 б.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

Phraseological units express the action with figurative meaning, their semantic features were observed as a result of their possessing the phenomena of synonymy, antonymy, homonymy and polysemy. Semantic organization of phraseological units in the related and non-related languages are somewhat same. As we know, Uzbek language is colorful and bright with its heritage of idioms. They are used to utilize every speech of nations. Furthermore, English idioms own ironic and ideographic meanings similarly with Turkic language.

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MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

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MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

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