

**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS EXPRESSING
INTELLECT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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Abstract: *This article explores the structural features of phraseological units expressing intellect in English and Uzbek languages. Phraseological units, as fixed multi-word expressions, not only carry lexical meaning but also reflect cognitive and cultural patterns. Analyzing their structural properties provides insights into how abstract concepts such as intelligence, wisdom, and rational thinking are encoded and realized in different linguistic systems. The study focuses on identifying the internal structural patterns of intellect-related phraseological units, comparing English and Uzbek expressions, and examining their semantic, syntactic, and idiomatic characteristics.*

Keywords: *Phraseological units, intellect, English language, Uzbek language, structural analysis, semantics, cognitive linguistics, comparative study.*

**СТРУКТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ,
ВЫРАЖАЮЩИХ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ, В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ
ЯЗЫКАХ**

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Аннотация: *Данная статья посвящена изучению структурных особенностей фразеологических единиц, выражающих интеллект, в английском и узбекском языках. Фразеологические единицы, как устойчивые многословные выражения, не только передают лексическое значение, но и отражают когнитивные и культурные модели. Анализ их структурных характеристик позволяет понять, каким образом абстрактные понятия, такие как интеллект, мудрость и рациональное мышление, кодируются и реализуются в различных языковых системах. Исследование направлено на выявление внутренних структурных моделей фразеологических единиц, связанных с интеллектом, сравнение английских и узбекских выражений, а*

также анализ их семантических, синтаксических и идиоматических характеристик.

Ключевые слова: Фразеологические единицы, интеллект, английский язык, узбекский язык, структурный анализ, семантика, когнитивная лингвистика, сравнительное исследование.

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA INTELLEKTNI IFODALOVCHI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING STRUKTUR TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida intellektni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarning struktur xususiyatlarini o‘rganadi. Frazeologik birliklar, barqaror ko‘p so‘zli ifodalar sifatida, nafaqat leksik ma‘noni ifodalaydi, balki kognitiv va madaniy naqshlarni ham aks ettiradi. Ularning struktur xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish orqali aql, donolik va mantiqiy tafakkur kabi abstrakt tushunchalarning turli til tizimlarida qanday kodlanishi va ifodalanishi haqida tushuncha hosil qilish mumkin. Tadqiqot intellektga oid frazeologik birliklarning ichki struktur modellarini aniqlash, ingliz va o‘zbek ifodalarini qiyoslash hamda ularning semantik, sintaktik va idiomatik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Frazeologik birliklar, intellekt, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, struktur tahlil, semantika, kognitiv lingvistika, qiyosiy tadqiqot.*

Introduction

Phraseological units are integral to the lexicon of any language, reflecting both linguistic structure and cognitive-cultural experience. In recent decades, scholars have increasingly emphasized that fixed expressions are not merely stylistic or lexical phenomena but also carriers of deep-seated conceptual patterns. Among various semantic fields, the domain of intellect - encompassing intelligence, wisdom, reasoning, and mental abilities - represents a particularly complex area for linguistic analysis. Uzbek scholars, including M. Karimova, stress that phraseological units must be examined both semantically and structurally, as their figurative meaning often derives from cultural and cognitive foundations. According to Karimova, English phraseological units often prioritize rationality and analytical reasoning, whereas Uzbek expressions frequently highlight life experience, moral judgment, and cultural wisdom. These distinctions make comparative structural analysis especially relevant [2, 256].

Literature Review

The structural study of phraseological units has been widely addressed in both English and Uzbek linguistics. R. W. Langacker's theoretical framework emphasizes the systematic nature of idiomatic combinations, classifying them according to structural types such as simple, compound, and complex idioms. His approach allows for the identification of predictable structural patterns across languages [1, 504].

Nunberg, G underscores the cultural and semantic aspects of phraseology, highlighting how idioms serve as repositories of shared knowledge and cultural values. In the context of intellectual concepts, her work suggests that certain figurative structures are closely linked to social evaluations of intelligence and wisdom [3, 565].

Cognitive linguists, including C. Cacciari, and Glucksberg, argue that metaphoric structures underlie the organization of phraseological units. In the domain of intellect, common conceptual metaphors - such as "mind as a container" or "thinking as seeing" - provide a universal cognitive basis, though their linguistic realizations vary across cultures [4, 508].

In Uzbek linguistics, researchers such as M. Karimova, and A. Turaev, emphasize that phraseological units reflect national mentality and cognitive models embedded in everyday experience. M. Karimova's research is particularly important, as it compares English phraseological units with their Uzbek equivalents, noting that structural differences often correspond to cultural divergence [6, 198].

More recent studies have employed comparative and structural methods to analyze syntax, compositionality, and idiomaticity in phraseological units. They show that while both languages share similar structural types - idiomatic phrases, metaphoric expressions, and combinatorial units - the Uzbek language exhibits greater flexibility in syntactic patterns, whereas English idioms tend to be more fixed. These observations provide a solid basis for the present structural analysis of intellect-related phraseological units [5, 210].

Methodology

The methodology of this study integrates structural, comparative, and cognitive approaches to examine phraseological units expressing intellect in English and Uzbek. The first step involved compiling a corpus of representative phraseological units from both languages. English sources included literary texts, dictionaries, and phraseology databases, whereas Uzbek units were collected from authoritative phraseological dictionaries and literary examples.

The structural analysis focuses on categorizing phraseological units according to internal linguistic properties: syntactic pattern (noun phrases, verb phrases), morphological composition (simple, compound, or complex), and idiomaticity level (transparent, semi-transparent, opaque). This allows the identification of recurring structural patterns and their language-specific tendencies [7, 304].

A comparative method was applied to contrast structural patterns in the two languages, highlighting both shared models and distinct constructions. The study also examines how

each language employs metaphorical, symbolic, and evaluative elements within its structural framework. The linguocognitive perspective is incorporated to understand how the structure of these units reflects mental representation of intellect. For instance, metaphorical mappings such as “mind as a container” or “thinking as a process of light” were traced to determine their manifestation in phraseological structure [8, 198].

Finally, qualitative contextual analysis was conducted to study the flexibility of units in discourse, including their syntactic adaptability, collocational behavior, and functional roles. This step ensures that structural patterns are analyzed not only theoretically but also in terms of real language usage.

Conclusion

The study reveals that structural organization of phraseological units expressing intellect shows both universal and language-specific features. In both English and Uzbek, common structural patterns include idiomatic noun phrases and metaphorically extended expressions. However, Uzbek phraseology displays a higher degree of syntactic flexibility, allowing for insertion of modifiers and variation in word order, whereas English units tend to maintain fixed structures.

Furthermore, structural differences are closely linked to cultural conceptualization. English units often employ metaphorical structures emphasizing reasoning and analytical thinking, while Uzbek units frequently integrate moral or experiential dimensions within their syntactic composition. These differences highlight the role of culture in shaping not only semantic but also structural characteristics of phraseological units. The research confirms that structural analysis, combined with comparative and cognitive approaches, provides valuable insights into how intellect is encoded across languages. By examining syntax, morphology, and idiomaticity together, the study demonstrates that phraseological units are multidimensional constructs, reflecting language-specific organization of cognitive and cultural knowledge.

Overall, this study underscores the importance of structural analysis in phraseology and contributes to the understanding of cross-linguistic and cognitive patterns in expressing intellectual concepts. The findings may be beneficial for translators, linguists, and educators seeking to interpret or teach idiomatic expressions across languages.

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