

THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ANNOTATION: This article explores the examination of phraseological units within linguistics, where phraseology intersects with various linguistic disciplines such as lexicology, stylistics, semantics, etymology, morphology, and grammar.

ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada soʻz birikmalarning leksikologiya, stilistika, semantika, etimologiya, morfologiya va grammatika kabi turli til fanlar bilan kesishishi va tilshunoslikdagi iboraviy birliklarning tahlili oʻrganiladi.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье исследуется исследование фразеологических единиц в лингвистике, где фразеология пересекается с различными лингвистическими дисциплинами, такими как лексикология, стилистика, семантика, этимология, морфология и грамматика.

KEY WORDS: Semantics, lexical meaning, phraseological units, expressive characteristics, and phraseological perspective.

KALIT SOʻZLAR: Semantika, leksik maʼno, soʻz birikmalari, ekspressiv xususiyat va frazeologik yondashuv.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Семантика, лексическое значение, фразеологизмы, экспрессивные характеристики, фразеологическая перспектива.

The foundation of communication is language, which makes it easier for successive generations to carry on each other's cultural, spiritual, and historical traditions. It serves as a medium for idea exchange and tradition preservation, capturing the distinctive spirit of every country's culture. All facets of language, such as grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation, are infused with semantics; this is

especially true of linguistic units like words and fixed phrases. These units clearly convey ideas and meanings while also articulating our thoughts and giving language richness and depth. Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that examines how these language units are used.

Phraseology is a subfield of linguistics that derives from the Greek words "phrasis," which means expression or phrase, and "logos," which means logic. Its emphasis on fixed phrases with semantic stability and immutability sets it distinct from other linguistic areas like vocabulary and grammar. Phraseology's main goal is to comprehend these phraseological components, identify their category characteristics, and offer recommendations for how best to use them in speech. Differentiating phraseological units from simple word combinations is a major difficulty. Phraseological expressions frequently capture a people's habits and traditions, serving as a repository of a language that reflects its history, culture, and distinct identity. Although many phraseological units are language-specific, there is also worldwide phraseology, which is represented by English phraseological units (abbreviated as PU), which frequently has features from antiquity. Phraseological units are not just ornamental parts of speech, as is sometimes believed; they are important parts of language in all language systems with important informational and communicative functions. Because each word in phraseological units keeps its original morphological characteristics, morphological features can be studied. Phraseology is the study of structures, such as sentences and phrases. It is vital and interesting to learn the national-cultural semantics of language, both in English and other languages. These semantics capture distinct internal organisation, innate qualities, social and economic dynamics, artwork, customs, and history that have been passed down through the ages. Children's games, national money, hunting and fishing methods, flora and wildlife, human look, clothing, lifestyle, and other facets of national mentality are only a few of the many subjects they cover.

The following three theories on the national and cultural characteristics of phraseology are proposed by V.A. Maslova:

1) Most phraseological units have "traces" of national culture that need to be recognised; 2) cultural data is contained in PUs' internal structure. They provide PU a national and cultural colour as a metaphorical portrayal of the world; 3) The disclosure of cultural and national connotations is the primary factor in determining the cultural and national identity.

In most of the works on the linguocultural study of PUs, the culturally significant component of PU is taken and analyzed semantically and etymologically. It is also common to classify according to the origin of the species of the national-cultural component.

Before phraseology emerged as a distinct discipline, it was regarded as part of lexicology. The initial interest in phraseological problems stemmed largely from Russian linguists, but it was linguist Sh. Bally who first introduced it as a separate term. In his works "Essays on Stylistics" and "Stylistics of the French Language," Bally examined word combinations as cohesive systems, aiming to demonstrate their unity through their grammatical and lexical features, syntactic structure, and overall meaning. In his initial work, Bally identified five types of word combinations, ranging from free compounds to phraseological units with fixed component order. Subsequently, in "French Stylistics," Bally integrated common combinations and phraseological lines into free compounds and phraseological units, sparking considerable debate but also fostering the development of phraseology as an independent field of study.

In conclusion, the study of phraseological units has evolved into an essential branch of linguistics. Russian linguist Polivanov argued convincingly for its status as an independent field, distinct from both phraseology and stylistics. His assertion that the analysis of individual meanings within acquired, figurative phrases warrants a separate department within linguistics underscores the significance of phraseology. Indeed, within the broader landscape of linguistics, phraseology stands as a crucial discipline alongside morphology and phonetics, recognized for its unique contribution to understanding language structure and meaning.

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