



IMPORTANTCE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Jurayeva Nafosat Muhsinjon kizi
teacher of Russian language at the
department of Uzbek language and literature,
Andijan mechanical engineering institute, Andijan city

Annotation: The article covers important information about significant role of phraseological units in languages. Moreover, the work deals with results of The scientific study on phraseological units.

Key words: cultural values, etalons, idioms, proverbs, compounds, folk expressions, phraseological foundations.

In linguistics, phraseological units play one of the most significant role as it provides valuable information about cultural values, etalons, patterns, symbols. With regard to V.N. Teliya, “phraseology is the mirror where the human’s national and cultural identity is reflected.” Teliya points out that phraseological units are associated with cultural and national standards, stereotypes, myths , etc. the world picture of a certain linguocultural community. Phraseological units can be associated with many topics including customs and traditions of a nationality, superstitions, geography, animals, colors, the parts of human body, nature, and the life style of nationalities etc. Comparative linguistics study the similarities, differences and other aspects of the phraseological units of nationalities. English has full of phraseology, idioms, proverbs and sayings which these aspects of the language can differentiate the English language as a unique one from other



languages.[2] Phraseological units referred to language universals (affixation, compounding) because every language has phrases, word groups that are ready made, stable and idiomatic.

The scientific study of the main problems of Uzbek phraseology began in the middle of the XIX century. Until the 1950s, phraseology did not form an independent branch of Uzbek linguistics. During this period, the first information about phraseology, the first theoretical ideas about stable compounds were considered in works devoted to grammar and stylistics, the study of the artistic skills of some Uzbek poets and writers. Such works were written by such well-known linguists and literary scholars as A.Fitrat, Ghazi Olim Yunusov, A.Gulamov, U.Tursunov, A.K.Borovkov, F.Kamol, H.Zarif, V.Adullaev, N.Mallaev. In particular, the views of literary critics such as Abrurahmon Sadi, V.Abdullaev, N.Mallaev on the use of stable combinations and folk expressions in the works of Alisher Navoi still retain their value.

The first works on Uzbek phraseology appeared in the early 50s of the last century. Among them are the dissertations of Sh.Rahmatullaev, Ya.D.Pinkhasov, A.Shomaksudov, M.Khusanov. In these works, phrases in the Uzbek language are analyzed on the basis of the structural-semantic classification of academician V.V.Vinogradov, phrases are divided into phraseological units, phraseological confusions and phraseological compounds. It is also noted that in these works there are figurative expressions consisting of single words in Uzbek language [7. 24-25-p]. Rakhmatullayev's contribution to the in-depth study and improvement of Uzbek phraseology on a scientific basis has been invaluable. He founded Uzbek phraseology with a series of researches. The scientist significantly narrowed the scope of Uzbek phraseology and included only stable units based on figurative meaning in phraseology [6].

Professor Sh.Rakhmatullaev was the first to start the research of phraseology



in Uzbek linguistics. Now in our linguistics phraseology is studied as a separate linguistic unit, the object of study of phraseology is defined in one way or another, their grammatical features are studied in one way or another, great monographs on stylistic possibilities have appeared, phraseological commentary dictionaries were created. Such research has undoubtedly played an important role in the formation of phraseology as a separate linguistic unit. In recent years, monographs, dissertations, and phraseological dictionaries on various aspects of phraseology have appeared. Significant observations were also made in the comparative study of the phraseology of related languages and in the typological study of the phraseology of non-related languages. In recent years, the lexical, semantic, pragmatic, stylistic, cognitive meanings of phraseologies and their occurrence in speech have been studied using modern methodological principles [2.13-p]. Nowadays, phraseology, like phonetics, phonology, grammar, is formed as a separate branch of linguistics, which has its own object of study, research methodology, status.

If we paid attention to Russian phraseological units it should be highlighted that English and Russian are derived from the group of Indo-European languages, which indicates many similarities in the construction and meaning of phraseological foundations, as well as direct influence on each other. There are phraseological units that have the same meaning and are literally translated from Russian into English. For example, “there is no smoke without fire”- “нет дыма без огня” , “ don’t look a gift horse in the mouth”- дарённому коню в зубы не смотрят” etc. However, not all Russian equivalents coincide with English idioms and when translated from one language to another, a change in imagery occurs. For instance, “wear more than one hat”, you may translate it verbatim”носить больше одной шляпы “ while what it really means выполнять несколько обязанностей” When comparing other phraseological units in English and



Russian languages, phraseological units are similar in structure can be found. When analyzing them, it should be noted the similarity in structure, imagery and stylistic coloring. Uzbek and Russian researchers and scholars have been working had on the field of phraseological units. The theoretical concerns of the Uzbek phraseology were pointed out in the works of Y. Palivanov. He dealt with the phraseology of the Russian and some oriental languages and offered the idea of separating phraseology as an independent linguistic branch. There is one of the branches of lexicology that studies phraseological units, idioms, words and group of words which are ready-made and are mostly applied both in a written and oral language.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the special expressions which can illustrate one nation's culture, traditions, history and the current life styles are phraseological units. In these languages including English, Russian and Uzbek have some similarities of phraseological units according to their synonyms and antonyms. We can meet them in the literature of those languages as well as in our daily communication to enrich our speech. The most important thing is the complete research on this theme have not been carried out yet. The scientists should do their research on phraseological units by combing discourse analysis and pragmatics of linguistics.

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