

LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation: This article explores the significance of phraseological units as linguistic and cultural phenomena, emphasizing their role in reflecting and transmitting societal values, traditions, and historical experiences. It compares English and Uzbek phraseological units, analyzing their structural and semantic characteristics through various research methodologies such as linguocultural and semantic-cognitive analyses. The study highlights the stability, figurative nature, and cultural richness of phraseologisms, underscoring their importance in language systems and their connection to the spiritual and historical heritage of communities.

Key words: phraseology, phraseological units, idioms, language system, speech activity, cultural semantics, lexicology, stability in phraseology, figurative expressions, zoonymic phraseology, proverbs, sayings, paremiology, lexical combinations, english and uzbek linguistics, semantic-cognitive analysis, lexicographic analysis, linguocultural studies.

Introduction

Phraseologisms, the product of long-term linguistic and cultural evolution, are not merely tools for communication but repositories of socially significant information. They encapsulate the lived experiences, history, and values of a society, transmitting them from generation to generation. The national and cultural semantics of language are intertwined with the historical development of its people. The richer a nation's history, the more vibrant and diverse its linguistic expressions, especially its phraseological units. Comparative studies of phraseology across languages not only illuminate linguistic structures but also deepen our understanding of the corresponding cultures, histories, and worldviews.

This chapter explores the phraseological units of English and Uzbek, examining their origins, structures, and functions, and analyzing their linguistic and cultural significance using various research methodologies.

The object of this research consists of phraseological units from English and Uzbek, two languages that are historically and linguistically unrelated. The methodologies employed include associative, conceptual, contextual, componential, lexicographic, linguocultural, semantic-cognitive, and etymological analyses. These approaches enable a comprehensive examination of phraseological units within their cultural and linguistic contexts.

To understand phraseological units, it is essential to define them and distinguish them from other linguistic constructs. The field of phraseology, derived from the Greek word *phrasis* (meaning expression or speech), is concerned with studying these stable word combinations. In linguistic terms, phraseology can refer both to the study of such units and the units themselves.

Phraseological units are inextricably linked with the cultural, historical, and social fabric of the communities that use them. They reflect the spiritual culture, traditions, professions, and ways of

life of a society. While many phraseological units have ancient origins and unknown authors, they continue to evolve as part of a living language.

Renowned linguist A.V. Kunin has defined phraseological units as combinations of words with fixed meanings, highlighting their significance as part of a language's microsystem. These units often encapsulate historical and cultural values, providing a rich source of linguistic enrichment.

Phraseological units differ from free word combinations in their stability and semantic unity. They are used figuratively and have historically established norms of application. Unlike sentences, which serve as speech units, phraseological units function as lexical constructs, exhibiting similarities to words in their properties and usage.

Kunin identified five types of stability in phraseological units:

Consumption stability – the readiness of phraseological units for use in specific contexts.

Structural-semantic stability – their consistent structural and semantic composition.

Semantic stability – the preservation of their figurative meaning.

Lexical stability – resistance to lexical changes within the unit.

Syntactic stability – the fixed syntactic arrangement of components.

These aspects collectively define the resilience and adaptability of phraseological units in communication.

The study of phraseology as a distinct linguistic discipline began with Charles Bally, who included phraseological analysis in his works. Scholars such as V.V. Vinogradov and N. Amosova further developed the theoretical framework, classifying phraseological units based on their motivation and figurative nature.

Vinogradov's Classification: Phraseological compounds, phraseological fusions, and phraseological unities.

Amosova's Division: Phrasemas (units with one figurative component) and idioms (units with all components figurative).

A.V. Kunin's contribution to phraseology includes his argument for its separation from lexicology and his development of a comprehensive classification system.

In Uzbek linguistics, pioneers such as Sh. Rakhmatullaev and G. Salomov laid the foundation for the study of phraseological units, emphasizing their semantic and cultural dimensions. These scholars have significantly enriched our understanding of the phraseological features of the Uzbek language.

Phraseological studies reveal the intricate relationships between language and culture. In English, phraseological units often emerge from literature, religion, and folklore, reflecting the societal

values and historical events of English-speaking communities. Similarly, Uzbek phraseologies derive from the nation's rich oral traditions, customs, and historical narratives.

The comparative study of phraseologies in English and Uzbek highlights the shared human experience and the unique cultural expressions embedded in each language. For example, zoonymic phraseologies (those involving animal names) often carry universal metaphors, yet their interpretations and uses may differ across cultures.

Modern research into phraseology has broadened to include paremiology—the study of proverbs and sayings. This subfield emphasizes the communicative function of phraseological units in shaping societal attitudes and norms. In the American literary variant of English, for instance, the widespread use of idioms reflects cultural creativity and adaptability.

The ongoing creation of new phraseological units illustrates their dynamic nature. By combining existing words to express new concepts, languages evolve while retaining their cultural essence.

Phraseological units are indispensable components of a language's lexicon. Their defining features include:

- Stability in structure and meaning.
- Figurative and culturally enriched semantics.
- The ability to convey nuanced meanings and evoke emotional responses.

The comparative study of English and Uzbek phraseologies underscores their cultural and linguistic significance. As dynamic carriers of tradition and innovation, phraseological units bridge the past and present, enriching the language and culture of their speakers.

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