

SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGY OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Although much work has been done today to study the semantics of language, some aspects of it have not yet been sufficiently studied. This article examines the language and the phraseological units that are stable compounds in the language from a sociolinguistic point of view. Ways and means of semantic analysis of phrases and idioms of English and Uzbek languages, which are considered to be a modern problem of today, are taught.

KEYWORDS: *Phraseology, Sociolinguistics, Sociolinguistic Analysis, Semantic Analysis, Phraseological Units, Stable Connection, Psycho-Physiological Phenomenon.*

INTRODUCTION

Different properties of phrase logical expressions can also be identified by classifying them according to their external form. This classification focuses more on the number of words in a phrase. The classification can be used to determine the number of words in a phrase. Many linguists argue that phrase logical expressions are just more than two words. However, observations show that phrase logical expressions consist of two, three or more words. But some linguists believe that there are also one-word phrases. In particular, according to Professor A. Jafarov, one-word phrases are formed at the highest stage of development of idiomatic expressions. Phrases of this type are expressed by a compound word or a single word, which differs from compound words in that they do not express a direct thought. An idiomatic meaning can be understood by a single word. But it's hard to say. Because a phrase has to be a combination of words. The views of V.V.Vinogradov, A. Abakumov, A. Shakhmatov on this are noteworthy.

Phraseological compounds consist mainly of word combinations, in other words, phraseologies are a separate unit of language that, depending on their structure, are free connections or equivalent sentences, fully or partially semantically reconstructed figurative, stable word combinations. Most of the phraseologies were created by the people in both English and other languages, their authors are unknown, and their sources are not clear. In this sense, the phraseologist A.V.Kunin is the author of most of the English phraseologies of the day is unknown, and has reasonably argued that they were created by the people. However, the origins of some phraseological units can be traced. In this sense, phraseology is a micro system that is part of the general system of language, which reflects the heritage and values of the past, passed down from generation to generation. Many of the phraseological units that make up a system are a source of enrichment for a particular language. Phraseological system consists of phraseological units, the relationship between their

main components. Phraseologisms are phrases that consist of more than one word and are stable in meaning and form. Phraseologisms are used in a figurative sense, in figurative expressions, and have norms and methods of historical use, the meaning of which is clarified in the course of a particular speech. Phraseologisms are different from sentences that are a unit of speech when they are in the form of a phrase or a sentence. As a lexical unit, they are close to words in many ways, and many of the characteristics of words are also characteristic of phraseology.

There are various hypotheses in defining the object of phraseology. The object of phraseology is only stable compounds. Phraseology is defined as a science that studies the spiritual and structural properties of phraseological units, their appearance in the language system and the features of their use at the point.

Although the term “phraseology” is derived from the Greek word “frama” (phrasis - expression, speech wrapper), the term serves to express different meanings. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two senses: in the general sense of non-existent phraseological units in the language, and in the sense of the field of study of such units. So, phraseology is the science of expressions.

Like other branches of linguistics, phraseology has its stages of formation and development. Although phraseology is very ancient in origin, the science of phraseology spans nearly two hundred years. The founder of the science of phraseology is the Swiss scientist Charles Bally. In his work French Stylistics (1909), he included special chapters on the study of word combinations. Ferdinand de Saussure expressed his views on the syntagma and its symptoms. There were ready-made units in the language whose linguistic nature was due to their meaning and syntactic properties, and it was said that such compounds were ready-made, traditionally used.

Phraseology is one of the fastest growing areas in the further development of linguistics. Phraseology has been studied in Russian and English linguistics for a long time, while in Uzbek linguistics it has been studied systematically since the 40s and 50s of the last century. During this period dissertations of Sh.Rakhmatullayev (1969), G.A.Bayramov (1970), G.H.Akhunzyakov (1974), V.G.Uraksin (1975), L.K.Bayramova (1983), M.F.Chernov (1986) were devoted to the study of phraseology.

V.V.Vinogradov classifies phraseology into three classes.

1. Phraseological fusions
2. Phraseological units
3. Phraseological collocations (phraseological collocations or combinations)

Phraseological confusions are phraseologies whose meaning is not related to the meaning of the whole unit.

Phraseological associations are made up of words that have a specific valence. One component of such phraseological units is used in its literal sense, and the rest is used in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological associations are, to a certain extent, semantically indivisible.

For example: **heavy father** - the main role in the play; **to kick the bucket** - to die; **red tape** - phraseologisms such as the bureaucratic method are idioms that have the same meaning as a whole.

Phraseological confusion is a completely different meaning of a phrase. However, unlike phraseological compounds, their meanings are not understood from the meanings of their components.

Words and phrases from the Bible are widely used in Stoffen's studies in English, written and

spoken. In the section “Scriptural phrases and Allusions in Modern”, the scientist studied the Bible phrases and their etymology and made a scientific analysis.

The study of bibliography in Western linguistics is also associated with the name of L.P. Smith. He studied Bible phrases in his book, *Phraseology of the English Language*. The author writes, “The number of Bible verses and phrases in English is so great that it is not an easy task to compile and list them”. L.P. Smith argues that the English language contains not only a number of biblical words, but also biblical idiomatic expressions that represent a literal translation of ancient Hebrew and Greek idioms. As a result of the analysis, the following are examples of biblical food-related phraseological combinations:

Adam’ apple – appendage, laryngeal apple;

The apple of Sodom – a beautiful but ripe wet fruit;

Milk and honey – abundance, abundance;

Manna from heaven – to look forward to;

A forbidden fruit – a forbidden wet fruit.

Biblical Phraseology English food component phraseologies include food names such as apple, bread, milk, fat, and olive. There are also phraseological units associated with place names in English. Their analysis and research can be found in the scientific work of M. Rajabova. The study of place names is considered not only as an object of linguistics, but also as an object of history and geography. One of the urgent issues of modern linguistics is the study of linguo-culture in the structure of phraseologies that come with place names, to shed light on their national and cultural aspects. Examples of place names include the following units: **have kissed the Blarney stone** - flattering. In Ireland, there is a large stone in front of Blair's castle, and according to English folklore, a person who kisses this stone has a flaw of flattery, laziness; **go for a Burton** - to die, to turn an eye, to disappear without a trace.

The Bible is the main source for many food-grade phraseologies in the English language.

Phraseological confusions are phraseologies in which the meanings of the components are not related to the meaning of the whole unit. For example, heavy father - the main role in a theatrical play, to kick the bucket - to die, red tape - the meaning of bureaucratic methods are phraseologisms that give a single meaning that does not depend on the meaning of the words in it. Phraseological confusion is a combination of words that have completely changed their meaning. But unlike phraseological compounds, their meanings are not understood from the meanings of their components, and metaphorical meaning shifts lose their clarity. Phraseologisms such as to leave smb in lurch (to abandon a friend when he is in trouble), to show the white feather (to betray one's cowardice), to dance attendance on smb (to try and attract smb, to show exaggerated attention) can be an example.

Phraseological conjunctions are phraseologisms whose meaning is understood from the phraseological meaning of whole phraseological units. The metaphorical meaning shift is clear and unambiguous. The lexical components of phraseological compounds are the most stable.

For example:

-**to look a gift horse in the mouth** (to examine a present too critically, to find fault with smth one gained without effort),

-**to ride a high horse** (to behave a superior, haughtily, overbearing way),

-**a big bug** (a person to importance),

-a fish out of water (a person situated uncomfortably outside his usual and proper environment).

Phraseologisms such as a fish out of water (a person situated uncomfortably outside his usual and proper environment) are examples of phraseological compounds. There is a lot of phraseology.

Some of them are easy to translate and some are even international.

For example:

to know the way the wind blows– to know where the wind blows.

Phraseological combinations are words that have a specific valence. One component of such phraseological units is used in its literal sense, and the rest is used in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological associations are, to a certain extent, semantically indivisible. Phraseological combinations are partially modified word combinations. The meaning of these phraseological units is easily understood from the meaning of the words that make them up.

To be at one's wits end, to be a goodhand at smth, to come off a poor second, to come to a sticky end, to stick at nothing, gospel truth, bosom friend are examples of phraseological associations.

In conclusion, the semantic aspects of occupational phraseological units show that in both languages they are related to human physical labor, which in turn represent concepts directly related to human labor activity.

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