

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ANTONYM COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN

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Annotation : Phraseological Units (PUs): Fixed expressions in a language whose meanings are not deducible from individual word meanings. Common types include idioms, proverbs, and collocations. Antonymic PUs: These are phraseological units containing contrasting components, representing opposing ideas or concepts (e.g., "a blessing in disguise" vs. "a curse in disguise"). Cultural Reflection: Antonymic PUs reflect cultural values. In English and Uzbek, opposites often convey differing societal attitudes toward success, failure, fortune, and misfortune. Structure: Antonymic PUs usually consist of two contrasting parts. They follow a syntactic pattern where one idea is countered by its opposite (e.g., "better safe than sorry" vs. "fortune favors the bold"). Psychological Impact: These units evoke contrasting emotions such as hope vs. despair, success vs. failure, highlighting the psychological and emotional states of speakers.

Key words :Antonymic Phraseological Units, Linguistic Duality, Cultural Idioms, Contrasting Expressions, English and Uzbek Proverbs, Opposites in Language, Cross-Cultural Idiomatic Analysis, Universal Duality in Language, Figurative Language Exploration, Semantic Contrast, Comparative Phraseology, Metaphorical Oppositions, Idiomatic Richness, Cultural Worldview in Language, Proverbs and Wisdom

Introduction.

Language is a powerful reflection of culture, encapsulating the worldview and values of its speakers. Among its rich elements, antonymic component phraseological units (ACPU) stand out as expressions that juxtapose opposites—light and dark, success and failure—to convey profound meanings. These units, found universally, reflect life's inherent duality. In English, ACPUs like "sink or swim" and "black and white" emphasize action and outcomes, rooted in individualism. Conversely, Uzbek expressions such as "Boriga baraka, yo'g'iga sabr" (Appreciate what you have; endure what you lack) highlight patience and communal values. This article explores the structure, cultural significance, and universal appeal of ACPU in English and Uzbek, uncovering how two diverse languages articulate shared human experiences through contrast. The Nature and Features of Phraseological Units Phraseological units are essential components of a language's lexicon, representing culturally and historically embedded expressions. These units can consist of idioms, proverbs, and sayings that convey meanings beyond their literal interpretation. Antonymic component phraseological units are unique as they juxtapose opposing ideas within a single unit, creating a dynamic interplay of meanings. For example, in English, the phrase "Better late than never" contrasts lateness with the finality of nonexistence, reflecting a positive perspective despite delay. In Uzbek, the proverb "Tepaga qaragan odamning oyog'i toyadi" illustrates how striving for something lofty might cause downfall, showcasing an interplay of ambition and caution. These units reveal not

only linguistic richness but also the worldview and cultural priorities of English- and Uzbek-speaking communities.

Types of Antonymic Component Phraseological Units

Antonymic component phraseological units can be classified based on their structural and semantic features.

1. Structural Classification:

Binomial Phrases: These involve direct antonyms placed in parallel structures. For example: English: "Give and take." Uzbek: "Tinchlik va jang."

Idiomatic Contrasts: These use metaphorical expressions with inherent oppositions. English: "A blessing in disguise." Uzbek: "Tovuq tushida bug'doy ko'rdi."

2. Semantic Classification:

Temporal Antonymy: Phrases contrasting time-related concepts. English: "Sooner or later."

Uzbek: "Ertami-kechmi." **Moral/Ethical Antonymy:** Phrases reflecting opposing moral judgments. English: "Better safe than sorry." Uzbek: "Do'st kunda sinalar, dushman tunda."

3. Cultural and Linguistic Reflections

Antonymic component phraseological units embody cultural nuances. English proverbs often emphasize pragmatism, individualism, and resilience, while Uzbek expressions focus on community, wisdom, and caution. **Individualism vs. Collectivism:** English: "Every man for himself." Uzbek: "Birlikda baraka." These reflect the contrasting values of individual effort in English culture and collective harmony in Uzbek culture. **Pragmatism vs. Wisdom:** English: "Actions speak louder than words." Uzbek: "Gap sotuvdan ish sotuv yaxshi." These proverbs show how the cultures prioritize different forms of knowledge and action.

4. Challenges in Translation and Equivalence

Translation of phraseological units with antonymic components poses challenges due to cultural and contextual differences. While some units have direct equivalents, others require creative interpretation to convey similar meaning. For instance: English: "Make hay while the sun shines." Uzbek equivalent: "Temirni qizig'ida bos."

Both convey the urgency of seizing opportunities but reflect different cultural metaphors.

Antonymic component phraseological units in English and Uzbek are a testament to the richness of both languages, offering insight into their unique linguistic structures and cultural values. They provide an excellent field for linguistic research, as they illustrate the interplay between semantics, culture, and communication. By studying these units, we deepen our understanding of how different societies conceptualize and articulate opposing ideas.

Antonymic Phraseological Units (PUs):

Antonymic PUs are phrases that contain components with opposite meanings, and these oppositions often bring out contrasting ideas, emotions, or actions. They can be used to emphasize differences or create dramatic effects. These expressions help provide a more vivid picture, often used for stylistic, rhetorical, or humorous purposes.

Examples in English: "A blessing in disguise" vs. "A curse in disguise"

These phrases are used to describe something that seems negative but has positive outcomes, and vice versa.

"Better safe than sorry" vs. "Fortune favors the bold". These two contrasting phrases highlight different attitudes toward risk-taking and caution. "Out of the frying pan into the fire" vs. "A step in the right direction" These expressions present opposite outcomes of decisions: one is worse than the previous situation (going from bad to worse), while the other suggests improvement.



"Burn the midnight oil" vs. "Take a break". These idioms show the contrast between hard work and relaxation.

Antonymic PUs in Uzbek:

In Uzbek, similar idiomatic expressions or phrases with antonymic components also exist. These phrases often reflect the cultural and linguistic nuances of the Uzbek-speaking world.

Examples: "Yaxshi kunlar" (Good days) vs. "Yomon kunlar" (Bad days). These expressions are commonly used to describe the state of affairs or the general mood of a person. "To'lib yashamoq" (To live prosperously) vs. "O'lib yashamoq" (To live miserably). These phrases illustrate a contrast between success and failure in life. "Oliy martaba" (High rank) vs. "Past martaba" (Low rank). These phrases represent opposites related to one's status in society.

The Role of Antonymic PUs in Language:

Contrast and Emphasis: Antonymic phraseological units are often used to contrast ideas, making communication more vivid and emphatic.

Cultural Reflection: In both English and Uzbek, antonymic PUs reflect different cultural views, perceptions, and priorities. For example, English may emphasize personal empowerment ("Fortune favors the bold") while Uzbek might focus on social harmony ("To'lib yashamoq"). **Rhetorical Effects:** The use of opposites can have a strong rhetorical effect in both written and spoken language, capturing the attention of the audience through the dramatic use of contrast.

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