

# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

**Kambarova Marjan Adil kizi**

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

marzhan-kambarova@mail.ru

**Abstract.** A phraseological unit refers to a fixed or semi-fixed expression, phrase, or combination of words whose meaning is not directly derived from the individual meanings of the words that make it up. These expressions often have a specific, idiomatic meaning that cannot be easily guessed based on the words alone. In linguistics, these units are important because they show how language can develop rich, culturally embedded ways of conveying meaning beyond simple word-for-word translation. They include idioms, proverbs, collocations, and other expressions that are often used in everyday speech or writing.

**Key words:** phraseology, a phraseological unit, free-word groups, semantic classification, structural classification, structural-semantic classification, proverbs, sayings.

**Introduction.** *Phraseology* is a branch of linguistics which studies different types of set expressions, which like words name various objects and phenomena. They exist in the language as ready-made units. A *phraseological unit* can be defined as a non-motivated word-group that cannot be freely made up in speech, but is reproduced as a ready-made unit. It is a group of words whose meaning cannot be deduced by examining the meaning of the constituent lexemes. The essential features of phraseological units are lack of motivation and stability of the lexical components. There are some examples of phraseological units: Eng.: A bull in a china shop: a person who is careless in the way that he/she move or behave, a clumsy person; To let the cat out of the bag: to let some secrets become known; Russ: *Как в воду опущенный*: about a person who is sad, offended or worried; *Выйти из своей скорлупы*: when a person starts being more interested in other people and willing to communicate. Uzb.: *Anqoning tuxumi*: something that is hard to find, something in deficiency; *Boshi ko'kka etdi*: to be delighted, to be happy and pleased.

**Methods:** While conducting scientific research the method of linguistic description, comparative method, semantic-stylistic method etc. were used.

**Results and discussion:** The phraseological unit is the object of linguistic theoretical, linguistic-contrastive and linguistic-methodological research. The problem of researching proverbs was dealt with by linguists and methodologists: A.V. Kunin, G.N. Babich, A. Makkai, A.A. Nasirov, R. Niyozmetova, Sh. Rahmatullayev., I.V. Zyкова, G.B. Atrushina [8; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7] etc.

There are some distinctive features of free-word groups and phraseological units. The free word-groups are only relatively free as collocability of their member-words is fundamentally delimited by their lexical and syntactic valency. Phraseological units are comparatively stable and semantically inseparable. The difference often is in the interrelation

of lexical components, e.g.: *Blue ribbon* (or *red, brown, etc.*), but *blue ribbon* – an honor given to the winner of the first prize in a competition – no substitution is possible in a phraseological unit;

Moreover, in free word-groups each of its constituents preserves its denotational meaning. In the case of phraseological units however the denotational meaning belongs to the word-group as a single semantically inseparable unit. For example, compare a free word-group *a white elephant* (белый слон/oq fil) and a phraseological unit *white elephant* (обуза, подарок, от которого не знаешь как избавиться/qanday qilib qutilishni bilmaydigan birorta yuk, sovg'a).

### Classifications of phraseological units

#### 1. Semantic classification of phraseological units

Phraseological units can be classified according to the degree of motivation of their meaning. This classification was suggested by V.V. Vinogradov for Russian phraseological units. He pointed out three types of phraseological units:

a) Phraseological fusions are such units which are completely non-motivated word groups as their meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of their component parts. For example, *a mare's nest (something that doesn't exist)/кот наплакал (too little)/bosh oqqan tomon (to go anywhere)*. In these word groups the meaning of the whole expressions is not derived from the meaning of components.

b) Phraseological unities: the meaning of such word-groups can be perceived through the metaphorical meaning of the whole phraseological unit or the meaning of which may be seen as a metaphorical transference of the meaning of the word group. For example, *to show one's teeth (to be unfriendly)/лѐзок на помине (to talk about someone at the same time he may appear)/bel bog'lamoq (to get ready)*.

c) Phraseological collocations are not only motivated but contain one component used in its direct meaning, while the other is used metaphorically. For example, *to fall in love (to be very attracted to someone)/умереть от любви (to be fully in love with someone)/ yuzaga chiqarmoq (to implement, to realize)* etc.

#### 2. Structural classification of phraseological units

Phraseological units in the English language can be classified as parts of speech (syntactical classification). This classification was suggested by I.V. Arnold:

a) Noun phraseologisms denoting an object, a person, a living being, e.g. *latchkey child (a child who returns to an empty home after school)*.

b) Verb phraseologisms denoting an action, a state, a feeling, e.g. *to nose out (to discover something by searching carefully)*.

c) Adjective phraseologisms denoting a quality, e.g. *loose as a goose (relaxed, easy or unconstrained)*.

d) Adverb phraseological units, such as: *as quick as a flash (very quickly)* etc.

In the Russian language phraseological units can be divided into:

a) Substantive phraseologisms denoting an object, a person, a living being, e.g. *белая ворона (a person who differs from others)*.

b) Adjective phraseologisms denoting a quality. For example, *нищие духом (to admit oneself unworthy, having no virtues)*.

c) Verb phraseologisms denoting an action, a state, a feeling, e.g. *вертеться в голове (about the futile effort to remember something well-known, but forgotten at the moment)* etc.

In the Uzbek language phraseological units can be divided into:

a) Substantive phraseologisms denoting an object, a person, a living being, e.g. *o'ng qol* (about a person who has become close to another and has earned his trust).

b) Adjective phraseologisms denoting a quality. For example, *pixini yorgan* (about a cunning, crafty man).

c) Verb phraseologisms denoting an action, a state, a feeling, e.g. *bosh egmoq* (bow one's head, to obey someone).

d) Adverb phraseological units, such as: *bir shingil* (a small part of something).

### 3. Structural-semantic classification of phraseological units

a) Nominative phraseological units, standing for certain notions: *a bull in a china shop/адамово яблоко* (Adam's apple)/ *anqonig urug'i* (something that is hard to find);

b) Nominative-communicative phraseological units, standing for certain notions in the Active voice, and may be used in Passive constructions: *to cross the Rubicon – the Rubicon is crossed!/ Взять за горло – взят за горло* (catch by the throat)/ *Adabini bermoq – adabi berildi* (to be punished for the deed).

c) Interjectional phraseological units, standing for certain notions interjections: *For crying out loud!/ Бўдум Боз!* (God knows)/ *Xudoga shukur* (Thanks God).

d) Communicative phraseological units standing for sentences (proverbs and sayings): *Still waters run deep/Куй железо пока горячо* (Strike while the iron is hot)/ *Odam po'latdan qattiq, guldin nozik* (Man is harder than steel, softer than a flower).

Communicative phraseological units, expressing statement:

A proverb is a collection of words (phrase or sentence that states a general truth or gives advice: *Idleness is the root of all evil; A penny saved is a penny gained; The pen is mightier than the sword*. Proverbs, if viewed in their structural aspect, are sentences, and so cannot be used in the way in which phraseological units are used in the above examples. A saying is any common, colloquial expression, or a remark often made, e.g.: *That cat won't jump; Woe betide you! The fat is in the fire*. Proverbs and sayings are introduced in speech ready-made, their components are constant, and their meaning is traditional and mostly figurative.

**Conclusion.** Phraseological units are fixed or semi-fixed combinations of words that convey a particular meaning, often different from the literal meanings of the individual words. These units can be idiomatic expressions, proverbs, collocations, or other fixed word combinations. They are a key feature of natural language and play an essential role in everyday speech, literature, and communication. There are such classifications of phraseological units as semantic classification, structural classification and semantic-structural.

### The list of used literature:

1. Babich G.N. Lexicology: a Current Guide. Екатеринбург – Москва: изд-во «Белая медведица», 2006. С. 101-112.

2. Makkai A. "Idiom Structure in English." The Hague: Mouton, 1972.

3. Nasirov A.A. Francuz, ozbek va rus tillaridagi proverbial frazeologizmlarning semantik-stilistik va milliy-madaniy hususijatlari: Avtoref. diss. ...dokt. filol. nauk. – Tashkent, 2016. – 95 s.

4. Niyozmetova R. The classification of English and Uzbek phraseological units: their similarities and differences, Молодой ученый. — 2016.

5. Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug'ati. – Toshken: "O'qituvchi" nashr., 1978. 407 b.



6. Zyкова I.V. Practical Course in English Lexicology. M.: Academy, 2006. Pp. -128-134.
7. Антрушина Г.Б. Лексикология английского языка. М.: Дрофа, 2006. С.225-259.
8. Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – Дубна: Феникс+, 2005. 488 с.