

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NATIVE ENGLISH AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS ACCORDING TO SOME CULTURAL FEATURES

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### ABSTRACT

Language is the chief means by which the human personality expresses itself and fulfills its basic need for social interaction with other persons. Frantz Fanon said “to speak a language is to take on a world, a culture” (F. Fanon, 2001). A person who knows a language perfectly uses a thousand and one grammar lexical, phonetic rules when he is speaking. Language skills help us to choose different words and models in our speech. By learning language we can introduce with different people’s tradition, their culture, religious and physiological inner-world.

**KEYWORDS:** phraseology, phraseological units, cultural, idiomaticity, linguoculturological, cultural interpretation

### INTRODUCTION

Nowadays a number of scholars turn their attention to the science of phraseology. One of the ideas is connected with the understanding of phraseological units as phenomena of culture, and therefore the functioning of them is investigated in cultural context. Thus phraseology has entered the sphere of sociolinguistics. In this section of our research we’ll, investigate some cultural identities of English and Uzbek phraseological units.

One of the best definitions of phraseological units is as follows: it is a stable, coherent combination of words with partially or fully figurative meaning. Phraseological units reflect the wealth of a language displaying cultural paradigms of the speakers of a particular language. They reflect cultural archetypes of an ethno-linguistic community and help to make explicit the peculiarities of its world perception. Phraseological units as the particular units of language came into the focus of linguists’ attention in the beginning of the 20th century. In the second part of the 20th century these word-combinations became the object of scientific investigation.

### MAIN PART

The field of phraseology (or idiomaticity) in any language is so varied and fascinating that one could spend an entire lifetime considering and analyzing it from various viewpoints. A phraseological unit is an established, universal and essential element that, used with care, ornaments and enriches the language.

Phraseological units are interesting because they are colorful and lively and because they are linguistic curiosities. At the same time, they are difficult because they have unpredictable meanings and grammar, and often have special connotations. Research into phraseological unit’s shows that they have important role in language.

Though there are differences in opinions, all linguists agree that phraseological units or idioms are probably “the most picturesque, colorful and expressive part of the language vocabulary, which reflect nation’s customs, traditions and prejudices, recollections of its past history, scraps of folk songs and fairy tales. But it is necessary to distinguish them from other words and phrases existing in the language”.

In the culture, there is a system of information signs (cultural codes), which is based on a person's ability to correlate events from different areas, to highlight their main characteristics. The cultural code is an important link in the linguistic cultural analysis of phraseological units. Linguistic and cultural analysis lets us to establish the relatedness of phraseological units with cultural codes - the realities that people gave cultural meaning. The cultural code - a system of signs of the material and spiritual world, became the bearers of cultural meanings, which “are read” in these signs. The main function of the cultural code is to describe the cultural space, and its form - the various signs of the material and the spiritual world. Thus, the cultural code - this is such a category, which is representative of the cultural meanings.

Phraseological units as signs of language and culture are investigated in the linguoculturological aspect, which originates in the studies of V.N. Telia, V.V. Krasnyh, D.B. Gudkov, M.L. Kovshova and others. The main purpose of the linguoculturological analysis of phraseological units is to identify and describe the cultural and national connotations. The bearer of the cultural connotation in phraseological units is their image base - inner form. The inner form plays a special role in the semantic structure of the phraseological unit. The interpretation of the image base of the phraseological unit (inner form) in the significant cultural and national space of the English and Uzbek languages is a mechanism for opening the cultural connotations.

The most important thing for understanding the inner form of the phraseological unit - is to build images and their interpretation, the very human ability to create images, to be aware of language forms. The inner form is regarded as a way of organizing values of the phraseological unit, as the image that lies in the nomination by the phraseological unit of the definite situation of the objective (or subjective) reality. In the same way you create a The word - components in the structure of the phraseological unit are involved in the image creation, which motivates its value. The ratio of word components of the phraseological unit with cultural codes, according to M.L. Kovshova is "a key element of its cultural interpretation" because "it is the procedure that results in decoding of cultural meanings of phraseological units that are interpretants of the phraseological sign, reconstructs the cultural connotation of the phraseological unit, generates its role as a sign of culture".

Phraseological Units carry different types of cultural connotational value according to its origin. The analysis of the origin of phraseological units may contribute to a better understanding of meaning of a phraseological unit. According to the origin all phraseological units fall into two groups: native and borrowed.

The main sources of native phraseological units are:

- Terminological and professional units of the language;
- Traditions and customs;
- Legends and superstitions;
- Historical facts and events, personalities;
- Phenomena and facts of everyday life concerning different spheres such as sport, environment, food:

The main sources of borrowed phraseological units are as follows:

- The Religious Script;
- Ancient legends and myths belonging to different religious or cultural traditions;
- Facts and events of the world history;

Native phraseological units carry big cultural information which is specific only to the nation. In order to catch the idea given in these kinds of phrases and idioms one must be much more intelligible in terms of the country's culture, traditions and history besides paying attention to the language competence.

	<b>Phraseological units</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1	At Lloyd's	the highest quality;
2	According to	in accordance with highest authority; in accord with Hoyle strict set of rules;
3	A knight in shining armour	a man who comes to the aid of a woman in a gallant and courteous manner;
4	A miss is as good as a mile	a narrow miss is as bad as wide miss- they are both misses;
5	Alas, poor Yorick!	I knew him Horatio a meditation on the fragility of life;
6	A Daniel come to judgement -	Someone who makes a wise judgement about something that has previously proven difficult to resolve.
7	Gregory Peck -	The neck
8	Cat got your tongue? -	A question addressed to someone who is

		inexplicably silent
9	Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth -	Born into a wealthy family
10	A foot in the door -	An introduction or way in to something, made in order that progress may be made later.
11	GOLF - Gentlemen only, ladies forbidden -	Gentlemen only, ladies forbidden
12	Card-sharp -	Someone who is skillful at playing or manipulating cards, or one who make a living by cheating at cards.
13	As nice as ninepence -	neat, tidy, well ordered;
14	As black as Newgate's knocker	pitch black;
15	Baker's dozen	thirteen or more rarely fourteen;
16	Away with fairies	not facing reality; in a dreamworld;
17	As cool as a cucumber -	Calm and unruffled.
18	Wear your heart on your sleeve -	Display one's emotions openly.
19	Take the bit between your teeth -	Take control of a situation

In this part of the research we analyzed some native English and American phrases and idioms which require some special knowledge to get the point and use

Ammamning buzog'i- flabby in speech.

The phrase is very active in everyday speech. It is usually used in informal speech in order to express emotiveness and exaggeration.

“Bektemirdan ko'nglim to'q - dedi Ali tajang, - kallasi ishlaydi. Ammo Safar cho'tir - u ham qo'rqqoq, ham ammamning buzog'i”. Oybek, “Quyosh qoraymas”

Ko'z ochib yumguncha - In a moment. The given phraseological unit belongs to die literary and colloquial style. It is used to strengthen the meaning and to draw attention to the speed of the fulfillment of an action. It also has a synonym “hash- pash deguncha” which is more older one of the phrase. Ex: “Umr degan narsa ko'z ochib yumguncha otib ketar ekan” Mirmuhsin, “Jamila”

Ochiq qo'l- very generous. Very good example of forming a phrase with the help etonymy. It is widely used in literary style and everyday speech Ichi qizimoq- To get excited about something. This is a metaphorical phrase «ichi is widely used in daily use. Xabarim bor. Hammasini bilib yuribman. - dedi ichi qizib Rahim. H. Nazir, “Ko'korol chiroqlari”

Ochiq chehra- sincere. The expression is formed with the help of metonymy.

Es-hushini yo 'qotmoq-to lose one's head, to lose one's mind - tomi ketmoq.dely wi to lose one's head used in literature and everyday speech.

As we can see in the examples of native English and Uzbek phraseological units are some clear cultural distinctions of the two nations' expressing their ideas phrases. As for English phrases, they have some Proper nouns concerning to the English history and literature: according to Hoyle, Davy Jones locker. Also, the English are very rich in quotes which are taken from their greatest literary sources, such as W. Shakespeare, Ch. Dickens, Arthur Canon Doyle etc: Alas, poor Yorick! / knew him Horatio; elementary my dear, Watson. We can also witness some geographical names in their idioms - As black as Newgate's knocker - which is very rare in Uzbek phrases. However, in Uzbek native Phraseological units there are lots of words concerning to the everyday activity of humankind. Also, there is widely used the part of the body - qattiq qo'rqqoq,qon yutmoq, ko 'zini ochmoq, yurak yutmoq- in comparison to English phrases.

Nevertheless, one cannot reject some similarities of phrases of both languages. They are the use of some words specific to the nations' cultures only: to 'ydan oldin nog'ora chalmoq, kovushini tog'rilamoq; as easy as pie, save one's bacon broad use of metaphor and metonymy in forming the phraseological units: bag'ri keng, oyoq qo'ymoq; yellow belly, a labour of love.

In this article there are given some research on peculiarities of translation and classification of phraseological units. We mainly dealt with distinctive features of English phraseological units. Because as Uzbek language speakers we have some difficulties in translation concerning to English language phraseological units.

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