

THE STATUS OF STUDYING PHRASEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article analyzes the history, stages of development, and current state of phraseological units in English and Uzbek linguistics. The specific features of phraseologisms in languages belonging to two different families and the views of scholars who have studied them are comparatively studied.

Key words: phraseology, phraseological units, comparative analysis, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, idiomatics, Uzbek and English languages, national-cultural features.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklarning tarixi, rivojlanish bosqichlari va hozirgi holati tahlil qilinadi. Ikki xil oilaga mansub tillardagi frazeologizmlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari va ularni o‘rgangan olimlarning qarashlari qiyosiy o‘rganiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: frazeologiya, frazeologik birliklar, qiyosiy tahlil, kognitiv lingvistika, lingvokulturologiya, idiomatika, o‘zbek va ingliz tillari, milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется история, этапы развития и современное состояние фразеологических единиц в английском и узбекском языках. Проводится сравнительное исследование специфики фразеологизмов в языках, принадлежащих к двум разным языковым семьям, а также взглядов изучавших их ученых.

Ключевые слова: фразеология, фразеологические единицы, сравнительный анализ, когнитивная лингвистика, лингвокультурология, идиоматика, узбекский и английский языки, национально-культурные особенности.

Introduction

Phraseology is a layer that enriches the vocabulary of a language, reflecting the culture, traditions and worldview of the people. Despite the typological differences between English and Uzbek, phraseologisms in both languages serve as the main means of ensuring the expressiveness of speech.

The study of phraseology in English linguistics

Phraseologisms in English are often studied under the terms “Idioms” or “Fixed expressions”. The following scholars have made a significant contribution to the development of this field:

- ✓ L.P. Smith was considered one of the founders of English idiomatics.
- ✓ A.P. Cowie was classified phraseological units from a lexicographic perspective.
- ✓ Charles Fillmore was revealed the semantic properties of phraseologisms within the framework of cognitive linguistics.

In English linguistics, phraseologisms are mainly grouped structurally and functionally. For example, the boundary between set expressions, proverbs, and phrasal verbs is rigorously studied.

The study of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics

Uzbek phraseology as a separate field began to take shape in the second half of the 20th century. In this regard, Uzbek linguists created a national base, relying on the methodology of the Russian phraseological school:

- ✓ Sh. Rahmatullayev is considered the father of Uzbek phraseology. His “Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” is the most fundamental work in this field.
- ✓ B. Yuldoshev conducted extensive research on the stylistic features and linguopoetics of phraseology.
- ✓ A. Mamatov: Worked on the formation and cognitive analysis of phraseologisms (phraseological variation).

Comparative analysis: Similarities and differences

When comparing phraseologisms, we can see their national and cultural coloring.

Feature	English	Uzbek
Terminology	Idioms, Set phrases	Ibora, Frazeologizm
Sources	Seafaring, the Bible, Shakespeare’s works	Chorvachilik, Islom dini, Navoiy asarlari
Example	<i>To rain cats and dogs</i>	<i>Yomg‘ir paqillatib quyib bermoq</i>

Table 1

The study of phraseology is not just a collection of phrases, but also a revelation of the “internal code” of the language. Below we will consider the main scientific directions in this field in more detail.

Differences in Theoretical Classification

There are different approaches to the size of phraseological units (PB) in English and Uzbek linguistics:

- ✓ In English (narrow and broad approach), narrow scope - only idioms whose meaning has completely shifted are included (for example, kick the bucket).
- ✓ Broad scope: Proverbs, sayings, and collocations are also included here.
- ✓ In Uzbek (Academic approach): According to Sh. Rahmatullayev’s classification, PBs are divided mainly according to the degree of connectivity of their components and the degree of meaning transfer. In Uzbek linguistics, proverbs are often separated from phraseology and studied separately in the field of paremiology.

Phraseological Semantics and variantity

Uzbek scholar A. Mamatov has studied the issue of phraseological variantity in depth in his research. This is consistent with the concept of “Lexical flexibility” in English linguistics.

- ❖ Lexical variantity: A change in the expression of a single word.
- ❖ Uzbek: “Yuragi orqasiga takshab ketmoq” / “Yuragi qinidan chiqib ketmoq”.
- ❖ English: “To have a green thumb” (US) / “To have green fingers” (UK).
- ❖ Structural changes: A change in the grammatical form of phrases.

Unexplored issues (Prospects)

Although the field is quite developed, the following areas still await in-depth research:

- Slang and Neophraseologisms: A comparative analysis of new expressions emerging under the influence of the Internet and social networks.
- Corpus Linguistics: Determining the frequency of use of expressions based on large databases (British National Corpus and Uzbek National Corpus).
- Phraseodidactics: Developing the most effective methodologies for teaching phrases to Uzbek students learning English.

Conclusion

Today, phraseology in both languages is being re-examined through the prism of linguoculturology and cognitive linguistics. Especially in the era of globalization, the introduction of English phrases into the Uzbek language as a literal translation (for example, time is money) is becoming a new object of research. The study of phraseology in English and Uzbek is gradually moving from lexicological analysis to cognitive and pragmatic analysis. The groundbreaking work of scholars such as Sh. Rahmatullayev and A. Cowie is now being taken to a new level in the form of electronic dictionaries and linguistic corpora.

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