

ISSN:3032-1123



Analysis of Phraseological Units Related to Profession in English Uzbek Languages

Akramxodjayeva Dilduza Abduganiyevna

Lecturer, Tashkent State University of oriental studies

Received: Dec 04, 2023; Accepted: Jan 03, 2024; Published: Feb 04, 2024;

Abstract: In this article, the semantic analysis of phraseological units related to profession in the English and Uzbek languages shows that the proverbs and sayings of the studied languages cover all aspects of the life of different peoples in terms of their content. Phraseological units related to profession in English and Uzbek are semantically divided into nominative and communicative phraseological units. The verb of these phraseological units introduces phraseological units. Such units are less common in Uzbek than in English.

Keywords: Phraseological units, profession, people's life, syntactic unit, sentence, speech.

Introduction:

Phraseological units are close to lexical units according to the plan of content, and according to the plan of expression they are close to syntactic units (phrases, sentences). But phraseological units are not equivalent to a word, a phrase, or a sentence. Studying the issues of phraseology, researching this field led to its formation as an independent linguistic field. He enriched the science of linguistics theoretically and practically. However, it should not be concluded that there are no unexplored problems in the field of phraseology.

The term phraseologism also served to express different meanings in Turkic studies. Mirza Kozimbek, a Turkic scholar who lived in the 19th century, based on the traditions of that time, used the word "Phrasa" in his work in the sense of "sentence", "speech", as in other descriptive grammars written in Russian.

When it is called a phraseological combination, it means large language units. Phraseology is one of the relatively young fields in Turkic studies, because its systematic study, the study of the semantic-grammatical functional features of phraseological units began in the 40-50s of the 20th century. Taking into account that phraseological units are functionally close to words, some linguists considered them lexical phrases or lexical units and included them in the scope of the object of study of the fields of syntax or composition.

As in Russian linguistics, the scope of phraseology in the narrow and broad sense continues to be understood in Turkic studies as well. Phraseologisms in a broad sense include all fixed combinations (proverbs, proverbs, idiomatic units, their non-idiomatic fixed phraseological groups and pairs of words). Their common unifying feature is stability and ready availability in language.

Main part

Metaphorical expressions and many grammatical expressions arose in specialized speech. In the literary language, all types of human activity have their own vocabulary, especially in metaphorical speeches, special expressions. Our speech is not able to fully express the inexhaustible wealth of life, its interdependence, all our thoughts and feelings; artistic language, although the possibilities of word formation are limited, it requires us to give special terms that can replace the idea we always want to

express and add wider shades of meaning to it.

Idioms are a clear, lively, expressive speech unit created by representatives of various fields or people engaged in sports (all types of human activities), and their use in speech creates a number of conveniences. Sailors on the water, hunters in the forest, farmers in the fields, cooks on the stove - in general, the owners of professions who wanted to give orders were able to use bright phrases and beautiful metaphors related to their fields. Eventually, some of these colloquial expressions acquired a wider meaning and were used in similar situations or other places, often humorously. Thus, "the sailor began to use his expressions related to the sea, the fisherman, the housewife, the athlete, regardless of what topic they were talking about, and these bright and expressive expressions gradually entered the literary language will be further formed and enriched."

Contrastive analysis of phraseological units in similar and dissimilar languages enriches the theory of phraseology not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively, by clarifying the uniqueness of each of the compared languages. Phraseological units are considered ancient in the languages compared to the given components, for example: "three tailor's of Tooley Street" (a group of people who consider themselves representative of the whole nation). According to the testimony of the English politician D. Conning, three tailors from Tully Street addressed the parliament with a petition, this petition begins like this. "we, people of England" This is how this happened. National specificity is reflected in the selection of figurative bases of phraseological units in comparable languages. Thus, in Uzbek, the word "tailor" rhymes with "hunter", "milk saler" and other words, but the component content and figurative basis are different. The lexical unit studied in the phraseological units "tinker", "tailor", "soldier" and "three tailor's of Tooley Street" participates in the creation of a figurative basis by means of metonymy. Strictly speaking, tailor, merchant tailor and tom tailor are part of phraseologisms as a semantic center, so that the semantics of components helps to determine the semantics of phraseological units in advance.

In Uzbek language: Work glorifies man. Work is pleasure

So, the semantic analysis of communicative phraseological units related to profession in English and Uzbek languages shows that the proverbs and sayings of the studied languages cover all aspects of the life of different peoples according to their content. Phraseological units related to profession in English and Uzbek are semantically divided into nominative and communicative phraseological units. The nominative class of these phraseological units includes at least substantive, adjectival (qualitative), verb phraseological units.

The group of nominative phraseological units related to the profession is divided into 2: phraseological units made with the structure of the subordinate phrase and phraseological units made with the structure of the creative phrase. The most common are phraseological units with a subordinate structure. Such units are less common in Uzbek than in English. In Uzbek, proverbs and proverbs included in communicative phraseology have different structures, but in English there is no difference between them.

Conclusion

Despite the fact that several words are included in the structure of phraseological units, they are united by a single figurative meaning and express emotional-expressiveness and imagery. People's customs, culture, way of life, unique traditions and national mentality are reflected in phraseological units. Phraseological units differ based on their form and meaning, etymology, modernity and speech styles. Their polysemy shows that they have many meanings. Synonymous phraseological expressions, homonymous phraseological units that exist in the language differ from each other according to the fact that they are characterized by imagery or certain speech styles.

The general meaning of phraseological units consists of two components: expressive evaluative color and functional stylistic color. Phraseological units appeared in connection with life events, and with the passage of time become obsolete and out of use. Obsolete phraseological units are used to give the spirit of the depicted period and to individualize the characters' speech. Phraseological units related to

profession have lexical-semantic, grammatical and emotional expressiveness features. They embody the unique characteristics of the profession and create imagery. Phraseological units related to the profession increase the effectiveness of artistic works, they express features specific to the formation of the national mentality. Word artists widely use phraseological units in order to increase the expressiveness and imagery of their works.

REFERENCES

1. AKRAMXODJAYEVA DILFUZA ABDUGANIYEVNA. (2021). EFFECTIVE TEACHING OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE THROUGH A CONTEXTUAL APPROACH. *JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal*, 6(10), 180–181. Retrieved from <https://repo.journalnx.com/index.php/nx/article/view/248>
2. Yo'ldoshev B. "Frazelogizmlarning adabiy til normasi munosabatiga doir". – T.: O'TA.1992.3-son.
3. Abdullayev A. "Frazelogizmlarning ekspressivlik xususiyati". – T.: O'TA.1976. 5-son. –B.67.
4. Феделенкова Т.Н. Английская Фразеология. Архангельск,2000.1988.-С.46- 59
5. Nazaralieva, T. M. ., & Qizi, B. S. M. . (2022). Teaching Foreign Languages in Inclusive Education. *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability* (2660-9630), 15, 311-314. Retrieved from <http://ejlss.indexedresearch.org/index.php/ejlss/article/view/546>.
6. Abduganiyevna, Akramxodjayeva Dilduza. "Og'zaki nutqni o'stirishda monologik nutqdan foydalanish." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION* 2, no. 2 (2021): 205-211.
7. Saidakbarova Saodat Parkhadjanovna. ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ЛИНГВОМАДАНИЯТИДА ГАСТРОНОМИК ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЛАР. Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti.: 2021
8. Saidakbarova Saodat Parkhadjanovna Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти Халқаро илмийамалий анжуман "Маданиятлараро мулоқот Ўзбекистон туризми нигоҳида: тажриба, долзарб муаммолар ва истикболлар" Материалы конференции Ст.116-1181
9. Saidakbarova Saodat Parkhadjanovna. Discovering culture through the gastronomic phraseology (in English and Uzbek languages) Материалы конференции The XVIII International scientific and practical conference Modern view and research. 2020/6 Ст.193-1961
10. Akhmedova S. I. FACTORS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF STORYTELLING OF THE GULF ARAB COUNTRIES.
11. Akhmedova S. NOVELLISTICS IN THE ARAB COUNTRIES OF THE PERSIAN GULF //International Scientific and Practical Conference World science. – ROST, 2017. – Т. 5. – №. 4. – С. 9-11.
12. Akhmedova S. I. FORMATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF REALISTIC STORY IN KUWAIT AND BAHRAIN LITERATURE //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 6. – С. 409-415.
13. Sadikova S. B. Material existence in navoi philosophy //BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI. – 2022. – С. 311-314.
14. Рахматжоновна К. А., Садикова Ш. Б. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ КАТЕГОРИИ ЧИСЛА В ХИНДИ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ //Экономика и социум. – 2022. – №. 4-1 (95). – С. 414-419.