



## LEXICAL ORGANIZATION OF PHRASEOLOGISM IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### Abstract

Current studies indicate that there are several alterations between English and Uzbek idioms. In English phraseological unities are divided into nominative, communicative, neither nominative nor communicative types. In Uzbek they are separated into synonyms, antonyms, homonyms according to semantic-structural organization. It is obvious that the English and Uzbek languages formerly belong to two diverse families that are the Indo-European and Turkic. In this work show lexical formation of both languages according to several statements.

### Key words:

Analytic language, semantic-structural formation, nominative, communicative, Indo- European.

In Uzbek language, syntactic relations within sentences are expressed by inflection (the change in the form of a word that indicates distinctions of tense, person, gender, number, mood, voice, and case) or by agglutination (word formation by means of morpheme, or word unit, clustering).<sup>1</sup>It is obvious in phraseological examples of English and Uzbek.

Most of English idioms are constructed by prepositions existing in the English language:  
*to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen, see eye to eye, pie in the sky, monkey on somebody's back* and others

In Uzbek language, suffixes are widely used for this case:

*tandirni qizig'ida yopmoq, yetti o'lchab bir kesmoq, ko'ngli xijil bo'lmoq*

Some of English idioms are conveyed as a delineating explanation in Uzbek.

Some linguists reckon that idioms have codependent construction. Idiom is a union of words that possess a figurative sense together. It is composed of parts that are words which have a specific correlation. All the components are equal. They are scrutinized as a whole either from semantic side or syntactic one. If they are analyzed separately, they turn into a common word combination. So it is the testimony for the absence of interdependence. As a conclusion, the analyses of samples point that there are a number of identical and diverse points between structures of two compared languages.

### Structural classification of idioms

#### VERBAL GROUPS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

*to talk through one's hat*

*tirnoqdan kir qidirmoq*

*to stay on a good terms with each other*

*kavushini to'g'rilab qo'ymoq*

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/topic/synthetic-language>

#### ADJECTIVE GROUPS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

*safe and sound*

*mayda gap*

*hale and hearty<sup>2</sup>*

*ko`zi ko`r, qulog`i kar*

#### ADVERBIAL GROUPS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

*in no time*

*suv sepganday*

*under one`s breath*

*haddan tashqari*

#### INTERJECTIONAL GROUPS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

*Good heavens*

*Mushugini pisht deb bo`ladimi?!*

*I can`t wait!*

*Quling o`rgilsin!*

The studies of the patterns point out that verbal classification is mostly spread out in these compared languages. They are applied to express daily issues and other fields of our lives as well. Likewise, subjunctive patterns are also quite known and widely-used in both languages. However, there is the difference between adjective classification in English and Uzbek languages. In English language, both parts of idioms consist of adjectives, for instance *first and foremost*, *meek and mild*<sup>3</sup> and others. It is clearly known that idioms of the have typical syntactic part and they are analyzed as a whole but not separable as word combinations are done.

The field of phraseology of linguistics is dealt with the notion of fixed expressions, which are semantically equivalent to a word - fixed expressions that parallel in meaning and structure to a whole, and their specific features. Phraseological units, like words, are typical, ironic, frequently repetitive phrases that form the lexical units of a language. Although they are steady expressions that are always ready to be implemented in their meanings and correspond to certain words as a whole, they can sometimes mean a whole sentence. Phraseology encompasses all the stable and fixed expressions that have been in the language for a long time and are set to be introduced into the speech process just like words.

Therefore, when including a phrase in a phraseology, it is significant to pay special attention to this aspect of the issue, not whether they are equal to a word or a sentence, but whether they are readily prepared in thought or formed during speech.

The study of phraseological expressions from diverse approaches and their comprehensive angle, revealing their qualities, generalization serve to enlarge our language at the expense of new expressions.

Furthermore, to analyze the lexical and semantic features of phraseological expressions, it is imperative to regulate their grammatical structure, component structure, their interrelationships, function in speech, and their relationship to existing grammatical categories. Scrutinizing the phrases of T. Murad` s novel "Otamdan qolgan dalalar", we see that in the play about 300 phrases of the Uzbek language are applied more than 400 times. T. Murod avoids reiterating phrases and idioms. However, his method of reusing words, phrases, and sometimes whole sentences to used deliberately in order to give a strong color to the words. We can see in the novel: *boshidan qolsin, esidan chiqmoq, esini yig`moq, gap yo`q-so`z yo`q, ichidan qirindi o`tmoq, ko`z ostidan qaramoq, ko`z uzmaslik, ko`zi ketmoq, ko`zini olmaslik, ko`ngli uvushmoq, mehmon atoyi xudo, nazar solmoq, oyoq ilmoq, past ketmaslik, quloq solmoq, qo`li kosov-sochi supurgi, razm solmoq, so`z bermoq, tili bormaslik, tilga kelmoq, toqati toq bo`lmoq, o`pkasini bosolmaslik.*

<sup>2</sup> <http://inmadow-myenglishclass.blogspot.com/2013/10/idiomatic-pairs-of-adjectives.html>

<sup>3</sup> <http://inmadow-myenglishclass.blogspot.com/2013/10/idiomatic-pairs-of-adjectives.html>

The is novel is narrated in the speech of Dehqonkul. The speech of an ordinary Uzbek cotton - grower, Dehqonkul and his speech presents that he is a man of the Surkhandarya.

Phraseologisms are considered to be nouns, verbs, adjectives, or other expressions, depending on which category the word belongs to. This is one of the best books which encompasses a lot of examples of fixed expressions and idioms that exist in Uzbek language.

Another criterion to analyze lexical organization of phraseological units is according to their parts. There are major following groups:

- Phrases involving the names of body parts and words or describe their activities.
- Phrases with words that express abstract notions.
- Phrases with the names of flora and fauna as well as related phrases.
- Phrases with numbers.
- Phrases that express gender, relationship.

Phrases with the names of body parts and words or depict their activities are called somatic phrases in the scientific literature. Such expressions include *liver, face, head, neck, flesh, neck, abdomen, body, soul, head, eyes, heart, fist, back, legs, lungs, spleen, mouth.*

Other expressions such as *footprint, abdomen, height, step, eyebrow, ear, hand, hair, tab, nail, skin, tongue, knee, throat, thigh, shoulder, face* can also be added to the list.

- Phrases involving the names of body parts and words that describe their activities.
- Phrases with words that express abstract concepts.
- Phrases with the names of animals, plants and related phrases.
- Folk proverbs, phrases that represent the names of customs.
- Phrases with numbers.
- Phrases that express gender, kinship.

There are several samples of phrases according to describe human being and his activities and customs.

#1  
*baxti bor ekan*  
*dosh bermoq,*  
*el bo'lmoq* → phrases that include abstract phrases  
*havsalasi pir bo'lmoq*  
*holdan toymoq*

#2  
*it egasini tanimaydi*  
*otday bo'lib ketmoq*  
*otliqqa topilmaydi*  
*otliqqa yo'q* → Phrases which the names of animals, plants  
*otingni sot-molingni sot*  
*palagi toza, qo'li gul*  
*semizlikni qo'y ko'taradi*

### Phrases that express the names of folk proverbs, customs:

olisni sho'rvasidan yaqinni yovg'oni yaxshi,  
oshingni yesada mard yesin – boshingni yesada mard yesin,  
qazisan qartasan – axir naslingga tortasan,

#3

xalq qo'llasa, bor bo'ladi – xalq qarg'asa, xor bo'ladi,  
yer xamir – o'g'it xamirturish,  
bir-birini yemoq, bir hadik bosmoq  
bir ko'ngli, bir maydon,  
bir yoqli, gapi juft  
ikki qat bo'lmoq,  
ko'ngli bir xil bo'lmoq,

**Phrases with numbers**

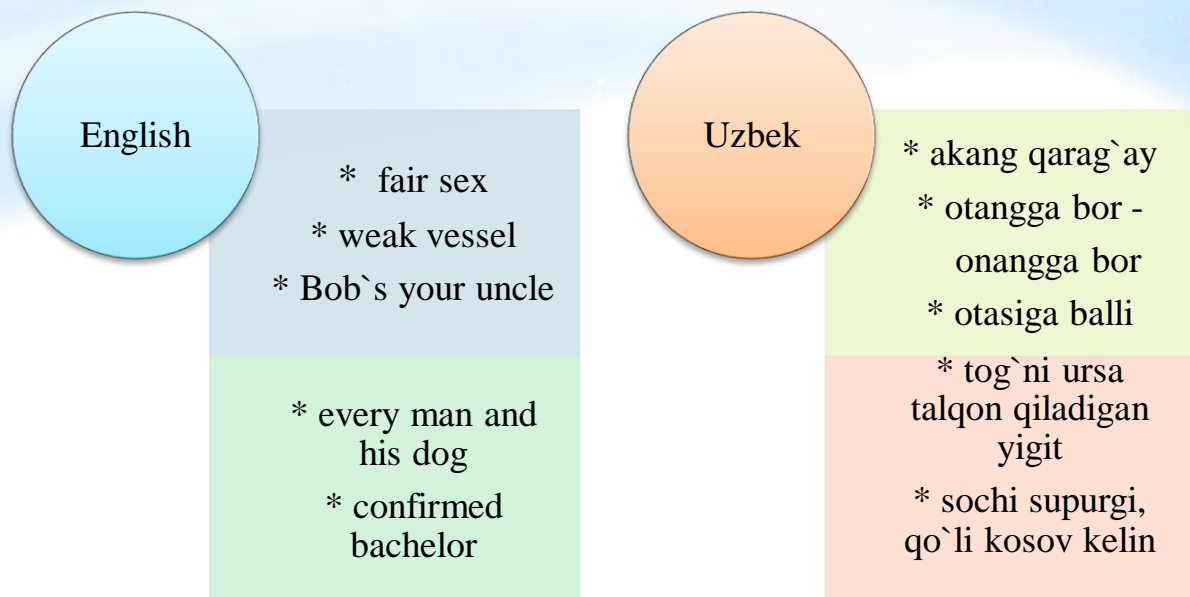
**Phrases that express gender, kinship:**

akang qarag'ay, ayolga-da bet kerak, bolangga ursin, bor otangga – bor onangga, jigiti gap, odamga bet kerak, otanggizga balli.

1. Ko'gli joyiga tushmoq – xotirjam bo'lmoq. *Ko'ngling joyiga tushdimi?*<sup>4</sup>
2. Ko'ngli ozmoq – behush bo'lmoq. *Ko'nglim ozdi.*<sup>5</sup>
3. Ko'ngli taskin olmoq – xavotirlari arimoq, xotirjam bo'lmoq. *Ko'ngil taskin olar edi.*<sup>6</sup>
4. Ko'zini uzmaslik – tikilib qarab turmoq. *Men to'rdan ko'z uzmay o'tirdim. Terimchilardan ko'z uzmay papiros ezg'iladi.*<sup>7</sup>
5. Ko'ngli o'yilmoq – xafa bo'lmoq, ezilish, o'ylanish. *Ko'nglim o'yildi.*<sup>8</sup>
6. Ko'ngliga olmoq – biron bir narsadan xafa bo'lmoq. *Dala ko'ngli nozik bo'ladi – vaqt-bevaqt oralay bersa ko'ngliga oladi.*<sup>9</sup>

Examples showed that every formation have their sub division accordingly their meaning and usage of context.

Phrases that express gender, kinship. This type of phraseological units are not widespread in these compared languages but can be found to show which traditional notions are proper to females or males<sup>10</sup>.



<sup>4</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент, ҚБТ 6 42, 1992.

<sup>5</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент, ҚБТ,6 43 1992.

<sup>6</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент, ҚБТ,6 44 юаа1992.

<sup>7</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент, ҚБТ,6 1992.

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.usingenglish.com/reference/idioms/cat/28.html>

In conclusion, Lexical formation of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages have their own organization and usage. Both languages own heritage of words and word combinations. Whether they are readily prepared in thought or formed during speech.

The study of phraseological expressions from diverse approaches and their comprehensive angle, revealing their qualities, generalization serve to enlarge our language at the expense of new expressions. Phrases that express the customs are also indispensable part of language which demonstrate vivid and unique features of certain nation`s culture. In both compared languages, there are myriad samples to represent cultural components through phraseological units

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