

# THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL RESEARCH OF SYNONYMOUS EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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## ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this article is the phraseological systems of the Uzbek and English languages, studied in a comparative-typological aspect. And also to analyze the semantic and linguocultural features of the phraseological units of the Uzbek and English languages, systemic relations in the phrase systems of these languages, phraseological pictures of the world of the peoples-carriers of the compared languages.

**KEYWORDS:** phraseological units, structural and semantic features, synonymy of idioms, language comparison, comparative research.

## INTRODUCTION:

Phraseological units, due to their structural and semantic features, contain a greater amount of nationally specific information than their individual components, and, therefore, have greater communicative significance. Phraseological units, the structural and semantic equivalence of which does not coincide in the compared languages, possess the highest communicative value. These include phraseological units with toponyms components, names of saints, names of historical figures, as well as phraseological units reflecting historical events, mores, way of life, customs, etc. It is these phraseological units, differing in essential national and cultural characteristics that pose a particular difficulty in the study of a foreign language and in the

process of translation from one language to another.

Recently, comparative research in the field of phraseology has become the most relevant. Revealing the similarities and differences in the systems of different languages is important for creating the basis for effective intercultural communication.

Attention to the issues of comparative linguistics is quite understandable: it makes it possible to better understand the mechanism of functioning of an individual phenomenon in each language and to use the information obtained for a complex contrasting description of the languages being compared.

Of particular interest among this kind of comparisons and comparisons are research in the field of phraseology, in which the peculiarity of life, lifestyle, and mentality of a particular people is most clearly manifested, for phraseology "condenses the entire complex of culture and psychology of a given people, a unique way of its way of thinking" (L.I. Roizenzon).

Comparative study of phraseological units allows us to solve a number of complex and still not received an unambiguous solution to the issues of identifying interlingual identities and differences between two remotely unrelated languages -Uzbek and English. The significant commonality of the European way of life, the ever-increasing cultural and economic ties between our countries and the English-speaking countries are reflected in the phraseology of the two compared languages. of great importance is the comparison of phraseological pictures of the

world of peoples, which is based on the study of the thematic and ideographic semantics of phraseological units and the identification of their figurative and motivational foundations, cultural sources of the formation of their semantics. In domestic and foreign linguistics, works are widely presented on the study of the national originality of the phraseological fund on the material of different languages, including in a comparative plan.

The uniqueness of the phraseological picture of the world in each national language lies in the special ratio of the general, typological and nationally specific. The comparative method helps to find out the essence of general linguistic categories, as well as the features of each of the compared languages. Which may go unnoticed when analyzing intralingual material. The study of a literary text with a high degree of linguistic conditionality is particularly relevant, the distinctive feature of which is the author's focus on the intentional modeling of semantic, lexical, syntactic, word-formation, pragmatic anomalies. The latter help to realize inherent in the system of language and reflected in speech inconsistency and ambiguity of the functioning of language units. [5]

Compared with the study of lexical synonyms, which has more than two hundred years of history in Russian linguistics, the formulation of the problem of phraseological synonymy occurs much later, namely, in line with the development of phraseology as a linguistic discipline and refers to the mid-50s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Linguists, who drew attention to the prevalence of synonymy in the phraseology of various languages, have devoted a significant number of works to it. At the same time, there is still no clear and unified understanding of what is designated by the term "phraseological synonym". Defining phraseological synonyms as "two (or more) phraseological units denoting one concept belonging to the same class, one subcategory

and group and differing from each other semantically or stylistically", A.M. Chepasova clarifies that "this definition concerns only intraphraseological synonymization and therefore is narrow" [3]. It is also noteworthy that, highlighting the "internal" and "external" synonymy of phraseological units, A.M. Chepasova points to the reason for such a circumstance, namely, that "the synonymy of phraseological units among themselves was noticed by scientists earlier than the synonymy of phraseological units with the word". Although, as the researcher emphasizes, the facts of such synonymy were noted by V.V. Vinogradov [6] and others. In accordance with this circumstance, it seems appropriate to consider the history of the issue under study as the history of the study of "internal" and "external" synonymy of phraseological units.

The history of the study of synonymous relations between phraseological units and a word is associated, first of all, with the name of the Swiss linguist S. Bally. As emphasized by E.A. Ivannikova, the author of a number of well-known articles on synonymy (60-70 years of the XX century), "one of the first to raise the question of stable phrases and their relationships with the words of Charles Bally", he also stated, "phraseological phrases should be in the synonymous dictionary among words" [4].

S. Bally in his work "French Style" indicates that the combination can be replaced with one word, if the unity is used enough. The scientist comes to the conclusion that such groups of words, by their external form representing "a phrase, and by their semantic content denoting a single concept," are a potential equivalent of a word. At the same time, S. Bally considers "the presence of such a synonym as an internal sign of the integrity of phraseological units." In view of this, the researcher believes that "the lexical system of the language is made up of words and

phraseological units" and makes the phraseology of a phrase dependent on the presence of a word, suggesting the term "identifier word" for such a word. It is important to note that S. Bally considers it necessary to include phraseological units in a synonymous dictionary: "... there are lexical units, consisting of both separate words and whole phraseological phrases." The scientist's concept of phraseological units gave impetus for the further development of phraseological research and became a kind of foundation for work on the "theory of equivalence of phraseological units to a word" [2].

### CONCLUSION:

Based on a linguaculturological comparative analysis of the phraseological units of the Uzbek and English languages, the similarities and differences between the languages are most clearly revealed, both universal and specific phenomena at different linguistic levels are distinguished. The originality of phraseological units is determined both by the internal laws of the language and by extralinguistic factors.

The use of context in combination with intonation and other linguistic and linguistic-stylistic means makes it possible to more accurately determine the meaning of each phraseological unit, to establish its variants, and

Also synonymous units, which will have a significant impact and assistance in the process of translating the native language into a foreign one, and, conversely, from a foreign language into native. Phraseological synonyms are widely used in all styles of speech, and, especially, in the language of works of art, since they allow the writer to variously designate the same phenomenon or action. Much less, phraseological synonyms in the compared languages are antonyms and homonyms. Like polysemic phraseological units, homonymous

phraseological units show their meaning in the context in compared languages.

The phraseological composition of any language is an "inexhaustible treasury" of its figurative, vividly connotated expressions that help to perceive complex and abstract concepts on the basis of concrete and visual representations and pictures. The phraseological picture of the world is a phenomenon that makes it possible to identify the universal and nationally peculiar in the phraseological system of different languages. In the phraseological picture of the world of any language, it is possible to identify universal properties due to linguistic and ontological universals, and national characteristics, manifested both in terms of expression and in terms of content, which are criteria for a comparative typological study of various phraseological systems. The phraseological picture of the world of a particular people is, first of all, the skill and art of this people to present complex concepts (concepts that have philosophical, cognitive and ethno-cultural value) in the form of images.

A comparative analysis of phraseological pictures of the world in different languages in a vivid form reveals that common in the process of mastering the world, which unites all the peoples of the Earth, and nationally unique, due to the cultural and historical experience of a particular ethno-cultural community. Generalized knowledge of a language is a tool for learning a language, a certain base and support, without which it is impossible to learn a language in cases where there is no specific linguistic environment, as is often the case when teaching a foreign language.

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