

**CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS IN  
ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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***Abstract.*** *This article analysis of the explanations of the lexemes of education and science in explanatory dictionaries are analyzed, these units are analyzed by connecting them with phraseological units, and the scientific works related to the relationship between language and culture, the linguistic landscape of national culture, and linguoculturology, which are relevant in linguistics, are analyzed theoretically. Comments are made on the scientific and theoretical aspects of the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the analyzed phraseology..*

***Key word:*** *lexemes of education and science, phraseological unit, linguoculturalism, lexicon, lexical-phraseological system, lexicology.*

**INTRODUCTION**

In world linguistics, phraseological units attract constant attention in terms of the manifestation of the unique national language and speech characteristics of each nation. By researching educational and scientific phraseology, revealing their national-cultural characteristics in the comparative-typological aspect, semantic and structural analysis, identifying and classifying their etymological sources, equivalence and a unique system. proving that it is important to further strengthen inter-linguistic and inter-cultural relations.

In modern Uzbek linguistics, serious attention is paid to the study of the lexical-semantic scale and meaning of the lexical units of the language. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out in-depth theoretical and practical research in the field of linguistics within the framework of the promotion of scientific research activities provided for in the state program based on the development strategy of New Uzbekistan. Every country in the world has its own education system. For this reason, the study of lexemes of education and science is considered urgent, and it is very



important to study these lexemes in connection with phraseological units. It is difficult to give a detailed definition and description of the concepts of *education* and *science*. Therefore, the lexemes of *education* and *science* are expressed in different languages based on their lexical fund. In English and Uzbek explanatory dictionaries, the concepts of *education* and *science* are explained as follows:

### **LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY**

E.D. According to Polivanov, the field of phraseology, which is not newly formed, should be in the same place as syntax is in relation to morphology, in relation to lexicology. He called this new field phraseology or idiomatics<sup>1</sup>.

In Uzbek linguistics, the development of this field is directly related to Sh. Rahmatullayev, B. Yoldoshev, A.E. Mamatov, A.E. Mamatov's contribution. Although at the end of the 60s of the 20th century, the linguist A.A. Although Yuldashev noted that the linguistic nature of stable compounds in Turkic languages and the terminology related to them are insufficiently worked out, Sh. Rahmatullayev, B. Yoldoshev, brothers A.E. Mamatov and A.E. Zabardast scientists such as Mamatov have carried out a number of studies in this regard, serving as a necessary source for Turkic scholars. It should be noted that the lexical-semantic study of phraseological units in Turkic languages has been one of the current issues. In the 60s of the last century, there was no degree of precision in the terminology of phraseological units. Although A.A. When Yuldashev himself called such stable units "complex words", this situation shows how great the level of research of the problems related to the field of that time was.

In Turkology studies Sh.U.Rakhmatullayev, G.A.Bayramov, G.Kh. Akhunzyanov, Z.G. Uraxin's research is specially acknowledged. Consequently, Sh. Rahmatullayev, S.K.Kenesbaye, S.N.Muratov, D.Shukurov, M.Khusainov also attribute almost all types of stable compounds (terms with lexicalization compounds, compound words, paired compounds, proverb, matal) to phraseological units.

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<sup>1</sup> Havola quyidagi manbadan olindi: Maxmaraimova Sh. Hozirgi o'zbek tili leksikologiyasi. O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent: Firdavs-Shoh nashriyoti, 2021. – B. 278.



Phraseology is a field of linguistics that studies phraseological units, and since the 60s of the 20th century, another huge direction of phraseology - idiomatic phraseology - began to be investigated on the example of the linguistic system. By the end of the 70s of this century, scientists began to investigate the mainly stylistic features of idioms.

By the 60s and 80s of the 20th century, interest in the field of phraseology grew rapidly in foreign literature, including English literature. Until that time, there was no separate work dedicated to phraseology in Western and American linguistics. In general, the term "phraseology" was first used by Charles Bally in the work "Precis de stylistique". The first researcher in the field of phraseology is undoubtedly the Swiss-French linguist Charles Balli. In his works "Essay on Stylistics" (1905) and "French Stylistics" (1909), he included special chapters on word combinations and phraseologisms<sup>2</sup>.

In his second book, Balli distinguishes only two types of compounds. In his next work, "French Stylistics", he interpreted common combinations and phraseological lines as a component of free combinations and phraseological units. Later, many successes were achieved in this field.

English researcher F.R. Palmer divides into pure idioms (idioms), partial idioms (partial idioms) and collocations (collocations). According to him, the use of idioms in speech is related to various grammatical and syntactic restrictions<sup>3</sup>. Researchers who have conducted research on linguoculturalism, which is formed by the connection of language and culture:

In the 19th century, V. Von Humboldt laid the foundation stone for the field of linguistics and culture with his work entitled "The structure of language and its influence on the spiritual development of mankind" and noted the relationship between language and national characteristics<sup>4</sup>.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

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<sup>2</sup> Bally, Ch. *Precis de stylistique*. – Geneve, 1905. – 320 p./65

<sup>3</sup> Palmer F.R. *Semantics*. – Cambridge University Press, 1981. – P.75-82.

<sup>4</sup> Гумбольдт В.Ф. *Язык и философия культуры*. – Москва: Прогресс, Москва, 1985. – С.370.





The comparative study of the phraseology of different systematic languages seems to be a very important aspect of the anthropocentric paradigm, because it is phraseology that becomes the property of culture, customs, rituals, linguistic consciousness, morality, the uniqueness of the environment, etc. is the most valuable source of information about the stereotypes of the people's mind, which reflect the imagination of a certain nation.

It should be noted that phraseological units are the wealth of the nation, and its sources are the nature, economic system, history, culture, lifestyle, oral creativity, fiction, art, science, customs of the place where this or that nation lives. is closely related to the habit. Phraseological units are language units that reflect all the features of life. At the same time, almost all phraseological units in the lexicon of the language have a linguistic and cultural character. For example, the English phraseological unit *to know the way the wind blows* corresponds to the Uzbek phraseological unit *yulduzni benarvon uradigan*. In the same way that the lexeme know [*bilmoq*] is used in the English idiom, we can observe that the lexeme know is not used in the Uzbek phraseology. The lexemes used in this place are used based on the lexical fund of each nation and national views. This is a clear proof that there is a difference in the language and culture of the people. As we know, England is the country with the strongest navy in the world, so the place of water in people's life is incomparable. In general, the geographical location also causes the creation of phraseology. The history of the creation of this above-mentioned phrase is related to sailors, and the importance of wind was considered important when sailors went on sea voyages.<sup>5</sup> That is why the idiom *to know the way the wind blows* was created.

In Y.Pinkhasov's book **“Current Uzbek Literary Language: Lexicology and Phraseology”** the lexeme of master is used in the expression "Usta Teshani" <sup>6</sup>. According to the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", Usta - 1) owner of a profession; qualified specialist: master knife maker, master embroiderer, master

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/222050.html>

<sup>6</sup> Пинхасов. Я.Д. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Лесикология ва фразеология. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1969. – Б.68.



embroiderer, etc.; 2) teacher, teacher, teacher of profession, science and the like<sup>7</sup>. According to the definition given in the explanatory dictionary above, it is noted that the second meaning of the lexeme *usta* means teacher. The expression of the Uzbek language, "*har bir usta teshani o'z tomoniga urar*" means that every teacher has his own way of teaching. Because, in the Uzbek people, a teacher is considered a great person. Our people have also created proverbs about teachers: *Ustoz otangdek ulug'*, *Ustozi qanday – shogirdi shunday*, *Ilm ustozlari – ota maqomida*, *Hunar ustozlari – ona maqomida*, *Ustozning dong'i shogirdi bilan*. Through these proverbs, we can observe that the Uzbek people pay attention and respect to teachers.

### **CONCLUSION.**

Based on the above, we can conclude that phraseologisms can be called true ethnocultural units. Studying such ethnocultural units and, on this basis, becoming aware of a certain national culture and mentality is one of our main goals arising from the study of phraseologisms in linguistic and cultural studies. Especially, on the basis of the study of phraseology in a comparative and comparative aspect, it is easy to determine the peculiarities or, on the contrary, commonalities between peoples and mentalities. Today, there is a large amount of work on this aspect in linguistic and cultural studies. In general, the study of phraseological units opens up new opportunities for Uzbek linguistics, in particular, the science of linguocultural science, and causes the expansion of the vocabulary of the language.

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