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CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF NUMERICAL UNITS PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

This article is a contrastive study of numerical component phraseological units between two languages in different systems. In particular, the comparison of numerical component phraseological units in Uzbek and English is used to study the general and specific aspects between them. Each nation's origins, ethnicity, mentality, syntactic structure, and semantic uniqueness are considered.

KEYWORDS

Phraseology, number component phraseological units, morphemes syntactic construction linguistics, linguistic culture.

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that language is an important means of communication in human life. The language is reflected in the psyche and culture of each nation. To date, there are several fields of study the semantic, morphological and syntactic structure of language, as well as its interaction with other disciplines. The main science of language is linguistics. Linguistics and

culture are interrelated concepts, and later linguoculturology emerged as a link between them and developed as a science. The development of this science was first founded by the German scientist V. Von Humboldt. In addition, M.M. Pokrovskiy, G.V. Lotman, F.I. Busayev have contributed to the development of this science.



In Uzbek linguistics, this science was later developed and Sh. Safarov, Usmonov, D. Khudoiberганov, N. Makhmudova with their research began the development of this science in Uzbekistan. One of the main tasks of linguoculturology is to study the place of humanity in cultural language. Therefore, it can be said that the cultures of different nations have different ways of life, origins and ways of thinking, expressions and meanings in different languages. Especially when one language is compared to another, we can understand their similarities and differences.

The great linguist Charles Balli, the founder of the science of phraseology, in his work

“French stylistics”, made a special mention of phraseological units.

Since then, as a large part of linguistics, significant research has been conducted in the field of phraseology in different languages. In particular Uzbek researchers have conducted research to develop the science of phraseology, and this research continues today.

Examples of Uzbek linguistics include Sh. Safarov, G.A Bayramov, G.H Akhunziyayev, V.G Vragzin, L.K Bayramova and others. In their research, they provided information on the syntactic structure, semantic and grammatical structure and morphological categories of phraseological units.

The emergence and development of phraseology in English and Uzbek covers different periods. As mentioned above, in English linguistics this science developed earlier than in Uzbek linguistics.

One of the works with the largest number of phraseological units in English is the “Bible”, to which

Smith points out the difficulty of counting phrases. We can find a similar situation in Shakespeare’s works. His works also contain many phraseological units.

In addition, a number of English writers have mentioned phraseological units in their works.

These include Dickens, Jeffrey Joser, Alexander Pop, Walter Scott Jonathan Swift, John Milton and others.

Phraseological units consist of several components, including phraseological units with numbers. When contrasting numerical phraseological units between English and Uzbek, we encounter similarities and differences.

For example, the number “7” is considered sacred in Uzbek and it is used in a more positive sense

“Yettinchi osmonda uchdi” The number “7” here means to be very happy for something or an event

“Yetti yoshdan yetmish yoshgacha” It is pointed out that from the age of “7” we can think as human beings. We can see that this phrase refers to everyone.

“Yetti bukilib” Here the number “7” means honor, respect, esteem.

In English linguistics, the number “7” and “9” can also be found in a positive sense

“Be in seventh heaven” means extremely happy

“On cloud nine” very happy means

“Was dressed up to the nines” means wearing extremely fashionable

“Nine times of ten” Almost, always

“Nine to five job” office hours



If we now turn to the number “2” this number has a negative connotation in both languages. In the Uzbek language

“Ikki oyog’ini bir etikka tiqdi” means to be in a difficult situation “

“Ikki qo’lini burniga tiqdi” in the sense of having nothing

“Ikki enlik “, “Ikki og’iz” means short, little

In English, this meaning is represented by the number “5”

“Take five”

“Two faced” used for hypocritical, liars

There is similar phraseological phrase in Uzbek “Ikki yuzlamachi”

“Two wrong don’t make a right “ not react someone’s wrong behavior by doing something wrong yourself

Besides The “2” number can be used to describe similar events or people in both languages. In English ;

“Two peas in a pod “ two people who are very similar in appearance.

In Uzbek;

“Ikki tomchi suvdek “ means the same meaning with English language.

As for the number “1”, this number has similarities and differences in both languages.

In Uzbek, the number “1” represents the phrase such as agreement, beginning “Bir boshdan”, “Bir yoqadan bosh chiqardi”, “Bir ovozdan”, “Bir kunmas bir kun”, “Gapi bir joydan chiqdi”

In English;

“Have one over the eight” a person is slightly drunk

“Have one too many” drink too much alcohol

We have seen the differences of the number “1” above. In the following examples, we will see similarities

In Uzbek ;

“Bir o’q bilan ikki quyinni o’ldirdi “ means for adroitness, skillful, capable

In English;

“Kill two birds with one stone” this phrase is the same meaning with Uzbek language

CONCLUSION

In the course of the research, numerical component phraseological units between English and Uzbek languages were contrasted and analyzed morphologically, semantically and culturally. The result of the research shows that in English and Uzbek languages, although the culture, mentality, linguoculture are radically different, the meaning of phraseological units with numerical components may be similar. In both languages, we can see that expressions are mainly used to describe people. Besides, their differences were considered. Several numbers have been shown to have different meanings in phraseological units in both languages.

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