

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This research is aimed at a comparative study of English, Russian, Uzbek and Karakalpak languages of phraseological units. This work is of great importance as it helps to define similarities and distinctions in the language picture of the world and reveal the peculiarities of different languages. The research also reveals translation problems of phraseological units in those languages.

Keywords: Concept, classification of phraseological units, ready-made, lingucultural, etalons, idiomatic and non-idiomatic collocations etc.

In linguistics, phraseological units play one of the most significant role as it provides valuable information about cultural values, etalons, patterns, symbols. With regard to V.N. Telia, “phraseology is the mirror where the human’s national and cultural identity is reflected.” Telia points out that phraseological units are associated with cultural and national standards, stereotypes, myths, etc. the world picture of a certain linguocultural community.

Phraseological units can be associated with many topics including customs and traditions of a nationality, superstitions, geography, animals, colors, the parts of human body, nature, and the life style of nationalities etc. Comparative linguistics study the similarities, differences and other aspects of the phraseological units of nationalities.

The concept of P.U was formulated by the linguist S. Balls, a representative of the French school of linguistics. He called the P.U as “combinations that have firmly entered to the language”.

The richness of vocabulary of every language depends on not only the ways of forming new words, but also on the permanent idioms it may form. The science which studies the world of those units is called phraseology. Some outstanding linguist including N.N. Amasova, A.V. Kunin, V.A. Smirnitsky, S.S. Gore;ik, V.I. Arkhangelsky, V.A. Vinogradov, B.A.Larin, I.A. Melchuk, I.I. Revzin, S.N. Savitskaya, Yu.D. Apresan added their contributions to the development of the science of phraseology.

English has full of phraseology, idioms, proverbs and sayings which these aspects of the language can differentiate the English language as a unique one from other

languages. Phraseological units referred to language universals (affixation, compounding) because every language has phrases, word groups that are ready made, stable and idiomatic. It means that they are not created in speech, but are introduced as fixed or set expressions. Their meaning can not be deduced from the literal meaning of the constituent parts (“a snake in the grass”)- hidden danger. Features that characterize the Phraseological Units.

- 1.They are ready-made
2. Stable in structure
- 3.Idiomatic or transferred meaning
- 4.Colourful expressive
5. Stylistically marked

Ways of understanding: 1.narrow 2.wide (presuppose that numerous proverbs, sayings are included into phraseology).

Prof. A.I. Smirnitsky classified PUs as highly idiomatic set expressions functioning as word equivalents, and characterized by their semantic and grammatical unity. He suggested three classes of stereotyped phrases:

- 1.Traditional phrases (nice distinction, rough sketch;)
- 2.Phraseological combinations (to fall in love, to get up etc.)
- 3.Idioms (to wash one’s dirty linen in public).

The second group (phraseological combinations) fall into two subgroups:

- 1.One-top phraseological units, which were compared with derived words,
2. Verb-adverb PUs of the type to give up e.g. to bring up, to look up etc.

English and Russian are derived from the group of Indo-European languages, which indicates many similarities in the construction and meaning of phraseological foundations, as well as direct influence on each other. There are phraseological units that have the same meaning and are literally translated from Russian into English. For example, “there is no smoke without fire”- “нет дыма без огня” , “ don’t look a gift horse in the mouth”- дарённому коню в зубы не смотрят” etc.

However, not all Russian equivalents coincide with English idioms and when translated from one language to another, a change in imagery occurs. For instance, “wear more than one hat”, you may translate it verbatim”носить больше одной шляпы “ while what it really means выполнять несколько обязанностей” When comparing other phraseological units in English and Russian languages, phraseological units are similar in structure can be found. When analyzing them, it should be noted the similarity in structure, imagery and stylistic coloring.

1. Busy as a bee- трудолюбивый- как пчела,
2. To play with fire- играть с огнем ,
3. Cat and dog life- жить как кошка с собакой.

The fund of Uzbek Phraseology is replete with national and borrowed, terminological and non-terminological phraseological units as phraseology in English language. Uzbek and Russian researchers and scholars have been working had on the field of phraseological units. The theoretical concerns of the Uzbek phraseology were pointed out in the works of Y. Palivanov. He dealt with the phraseology of the Russian and some oriental languages and offered the idea of separating phraseology as an independent linguistic branch. There is one of the branches of lexicology that studies phraseological units, idioms, words and group of words which are ready-made and are mostly applied both in a written and oral language.

They are the followings :

1. phraseological units
2. proverbs 3. aphorisms
1. Tuyaning dumi yerga tek ganda- it means something never happens.
2. Guruch kurmaksiz bo'lmaz- nothing is perfect.
3. Do'ppini osmonga otmoq- xursand. It refers to a psychological condition when people are glad and thrilled.
4. Ona suti og'zidan ketmagan- inexperienced, just beginning
5. Ko'pni ko'rgan- well informed. In both Uzbek and Karakalpak languages phraseological units can be synonyms and antonyms to words or to the idioms.

For example,

Uzbek	Karakalpak	English meaning
1. Dunyoni suw bossa to'pig'iga chiqmaydi- beg'am, beparvo	Dunyani suw bassada – u'yrekin' tobig'ina kelmeydi- biyg'am, itibarsiz.	Neglectful, thoughtless
2. Ko'nglida kiri yo'q- beg'ubor.	Aq ko'kirek- kewli taza.	Innocent
3. Bo'yniga olmaslik – tonmoq.	Moynina almaw- bas tartiw	Deny
4. Quloq (agent, razvetkachi)	Qulaq (an'lip ju'rhen adam, razvetkashi)	Scout

Phraseology plays and enormous role in Karakalpak language. Phraseology in the Karakalpak language or the field of phraseology is one of the topics that has yet to be extensively investigated from all angles. This field is fully treated not only in the Karakalpak language, but also in the languages of the brotherly peoples. As a result, scientists claim that in linguistics, stationary compounds, idioms,

lexical word combinations from various terms, making determining the meaning of expressions difficult. Semantic phraseological units on the example of texts of fiction have been studied only in articles. In particular, they were analyzed on the examples of J.Seytov, G. Esemuratova, I.Yusupov, T.Qayipbergenov and M.Nizanov's works. We can see semantic phraseological units also in folklore in the structure of proverbs. The work for the solutions of somatic phraseological units including their phonetic, semantic construction, lexical-semantic meaning, linguocultural analysis have not been completely carried out yet.

In fiction, the use of phraseological synonyms is especially important. For example, we can find a number of similar phraseological words in the Karakalpak language including “**ko'zdi aship jung'ansha= aytip awzin jiyg'ansha= qas penen ko'zdin' arasinda**” etc.

Since these phraseological units are the same in terms of meaning, it is possible to use any one of them in literary works to figuratively describe the speed of something related to actions: “Elmurat **aytip awzin jiyamay-aq**, eki qoli bilegine shekem qara mayg'a sig'asip, Gu'lsanem kirip keldi. (J.Aymurzaev).

When unambiguous (synonymous) phraseology occurs in a series of works, we do not say that one of these is unnecessary repetition. On the contrary, here the first phraseological unit is given an additional meaning by the next one, which strengthens the artisticity of the lines of the poem even more than the previous one: **Esken samal ting'ansha.**

Aytip awzin jung'ansha,

Jeliwi menen Aydosbiy,

Jerine jetip keledi.

(Berdaq)

Therefore, phraseological units in the language are considered to be the most active descriptive tools of the literary works.

In conclusion, phraseological units are the special expressions which can illustrate one nation's culture, traditions, history and the current life styles. In four languages including English, Russian, Uzbek and Karakalpak have some similarities of phraseological units according to their synonyms and antonyms. We can meet them in the literature of those languages as well as in our daily communication to enrich our speech. The most important thing is the complete research on this theme have not been carried out yet. The scientists should do their research on phraseological units by combining discourse analysis and pragmatics of linguistics.

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