



## SEMANTIC AND LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** This article provides detailed information about phraseologisms. In addition, comments were made about the scientific-theoretical aspects of the semantic and linguocultural characteristics of phraseology in English and Uzbek languages.

**Key words:** linguistics, phraseological combination, phrase, phraseological combination, phraseological combination, phraseology.

In the process of reforms in the educational system, the cultural study of the development of phraseological units in the language in linguistics shows the relationship between language and culture, because fixed phrases are more related to the life of the people than other linguistic units of the language. They were formed on the basis of centuries-old life experiences, traditions and rituals that continue to this day. Thus, mental qualities are clearly felt. Especially, when there are onomastic components in the composition of phraseological units, this feature becomes more apparent. The reason is that onomastic units have become a bridge connecting the people's past and present life. Therefore, one of the important tasks of linguistics is to study and classify phraseological units of different systematic languages, their etymology, structure, semantics.

Various features of phraseological expressions can be determined by classification according to external form. In this classification, more attention is paid to the number of words in phraseological expressions. As a result of the classification, it is possible to determine how many words are made up of phrases according to their nature. Many linguists are of the opinion that phraseological expressions are only more than two words. But observations show that phraseological expressions consist of two, three or more words. But some linguists think that there are also one-word phrases. In particular, according to Professor A. Jafarov, one-word expressions are formed at the highest stage of development of idiomatic expressions. Expressions of this type are expressed by a compound word or a single word, they differ from compound words in that they cannot express a direct idea. An idiomatic meaning can also be understood through a single word. But it is difficult to call such words a phrase. Because a phrase must consist of a combination of words.

Phraseological combinations mainly consist of a combination of words, in other words, phraseologisms are a separate unit of the language, which according to their structure are freely connected or equal to a sentence, fully or partially semantically reshaped figurative, stable word combinations. includes. Most of the phraseologisms, both in English and in other languages, were created by the people, their authors are not known, and the sources of origin are not clear. In this sense, the phraseological scientist A.V. Kunin justified the opinion that the author of most of the English phraseology is unknown, and they were created by the people. But it is possible to determine the sources of origin of some phraseological units. In this sense,

phraseology is a microsystem that is part of the general system of language, and this system reflects past heritage, values, and is passed from generation to generation. Most of the phraseological units that make up the system are a rich source of a given language. The relationship between phraseological units and their main components makes up the phraseological system. Phraseologisms are a combination of words consisting of more than one word, stable in meaning and form. Phraseologisms are used figuratively, in figurative expressions and have historical norms and methods of use, and their meaning is clarified in the course of a specific speech. Phraseologisms are in the form of phrases or sentences, they differ from sentences that are speech units. As a lexical unit, they are close to words in many respects, a lot of features characteristic of words are also characteristic of phraseologisms. There are different assumptions when defining the object of phraseology. The object of phraseology consists only of stable compounds. Phraseological science is defined as a science that studies the structural properties of phraseological units, their appearance in the language system and their use in context.

Although the term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "phrasia" (phrasia-expression, speech package), this term serves to express different meanings. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two senses: the total meaning of the existing phraseological units in the language, and the meaning of the field that studies such units. So, phraseology means the science of phrases.

Phraseology, like other branches of linguistics, has its stages of formation and development. Although phraseologisms are very ancient in origin, the science of phraseology covers almost two hundred years.<sup>1</sup> The founder of the science of phraseology is the Swiss scientist Charles Balli. In his work entitled "French Stylistics" (1909), he included special chapters studying word associations, that is, phraseological units. Ferdinand de Saussure expressed his views on syntagma and its signs. It was said that there are such ready-made units in the language, whose linguistic nature is derived from their meaning and syntactic properties, such compounds are used ready-made, according to tradition.

Phraseological associations are made up of words that have a specific valence. One of the components of such phraseological units is used in its proper sense, and the rest in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological associations are to some extent semantically indivisible.

Phraseological confusion is a combination of words whose meaning has completely changed. However, unlike phraseological compounds, their meaning cannot be understood from the meanings of their components.

Words and phrases from the holy religious book are widely presented in the book "Studies in English, Written and Spoken" by S.Stoffen. In the chapter "Scriptural phrases and Allusions in Modern", the scientist studies and scientifically analyzes biblical phrases and their etymology. In Western linguistics, the study of biblicisms is again associated with the name of L.P. Smith. In his book "Phraseology of the English Language", he devoted a separate section to biblical phrases and studied them. The author writes that "the number of biblical idioms and expressions in the English language is so great that it is not an easy task to collect and list them." L.P. Smith notes that the English language contains not only many biblical words, but also biblical idiomatic expressions that represent the literal translation of ancient Hebrew and Greek idioms.

The study of place names is considered not only as an object of linguistics, but also of history and geography. Linguistic and cultural research of the phraseologisms with place names,

highlighting their national and cultural aspects is one of the urgent issues of modern linguistics. The following units can be cited as an example of phraseologisms related to place names: have kissed the Blarney stone. In Ireland, there is a big stone in front of Blarney Castle, and according to the legends of the English people, a person who kisses this stone will have the vice of flattery and flattery; go for a Burton - to die, turn a blind eye, disappear without a trace. Barton is a small brewing town in Staffordshire. This phrase was first used by British pilots during World War II to remember their comrades-in-arms who died in the war. LP Smith notes that the English language contains not only many biblical words, but also biblical idiomatic expressions that reflect the literal translation of ancient Hebrew and Greek idioms. Phraseological conflicts are phraseologisms whose component meanings are unrelated to the meaning of the whole unit. For example, heavy father - the main role in a theater play, to kick the bucket - to die, red tape - bureaucratic methods are phraseological units that give one meaning as a whole, the meaning of which does not depend on the meaning of the words in their composition. Phraseological phrases are combinations of words whose meaning has completely changed. But unlike phraseological compounds, the meaning of which cannot be understood from the meaning of its constituent parts, the transfer of meaning based on metaphor loses its clarity.

Phraseological compounds are phraseologisms, the meaning of which is understood from the phraseological meaning of the entire phraseology. The transfer of meaning based on metaphor is clear and obvious. Lexical components of phraseological compounds are the most stable.

Phraseological associations are made up of words that have a specific valence. One of the components of such phraseological units is used in its proper sense, and the rest in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological associations are to some extent semantically indivisible. Phraseological associations are combinations of words whose meaning has partially changed. The meaning of these phraseological units is easily understood from the meaning of the words that make them up.

In conclusion, the semantic aspects of the phraseological units related to the profession show that they are related to the physical labor of a person in both languages, they represent concepts directly related to human labor activity.

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