

## LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS OF PHRASES WITH ADJECTIVE COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Annotation:** This article is a section of lexicology dedicated to the field of phraseology, in which phraseology with qualitative components in English and Uzbek linguistics is mainly analyzed from a linguistic and cultural point of view, and the mentality, culture, customs and traditions of a certain nation are studied. Valuable information is given about the phraseological units reflected in it. Studying phrases in both languages, revealing their semantic-grammatical and functional stylistic features determines the relevance of this work. However, expressions with adjective components are an unexplored field within these languages. It is known that expressions are inextricably linked with the spirituality, culture, customs, lifestyle and history of the people who own the language. Based on this point of view, about 50 phrases containing adjectives were studied in the article, and the manifestation of the culture of the two nations in the language, their mutual influence and connection were considered. The opinions of linguists were studied and general conclusions were given to them.

**Key words:** phrase, phraseologism, linguocultural, lexeme, morpheme, syntactic connection, phrases with qualitative component, comparative phrases.

Linguistics is a general science that arose between the sciences of cultural studies and linguistics, and studies such phenomena as the interaction and connection of language and culture, the formation of this connection and its reflection outside language as a whole system. is engaged in learning On the one hand, linguocultural science studies the place of humanity in the cultural language factor, and on the other hand, the place of man in the language factor. Every language is very closely connected with the history of the language owners and shows some special aspects of their traditional daily life, geography, and culture that have not been written about. Every language undoubtedly affects the culture of its speakers. In our opinion, students studying a foreign language face difficulties in understanding the essence of the original meanings hidden in the expressions of a foreign nation until they learn the culture and ways of thinking of that nation. A lot has been written about phraseological units, they have been analyzed grammatically, semantically and syntactically, but they have not been sufficiently researched from a linguistic and cultural point of view. The relationship between language and culture was expressed for the first time by the German scientist W. von Humboldt in his works as follows: "A person's language conveys information about the subject in such a way that it lives. Any language expresses the nation to which a person belongs, its way of life" M.M. Pokrovsky, G.V. Stepanov, A. A. Potebnya, D. S. Likhachev and Y. M. Lotman, F. I. Busayev scientifically based linguistic and cultural studies as a science. In Uzbek linguistics, the first studies devoted to linguistic and cultural studies were conducted by Sh. Safarov, D. Khudoyberganov, N. Mahmudov and Sh. conducted by the Usmanovas.

In recent years, great importance has been attached to the study of Uzbek phraseology in comparison with other languages from a linguistic-cultural, cognitive scientific point of view. Among them, B.Safaraliyev, G.Bakiyeva, N.Nasrullayeva semantically define expressions as religious, legendary, historical, related to literature, geographical and national researched into conceptual areas.

Professor A. Mamatov points out that expressions are formed in different ways from a historical etymological point of view. In the scientist's opinion, he emphasizes that

phraseological units are formed on the basis of Uzbek reality, and secondly, phraseologisms that have entered from related and non-related languages through appropriation and imitation.

Shavkat Rahmatullayev in the book "Annotated Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language".

The main part of phrases in Uzbek linguistics is made up of verb-phraseological units as well as expressions with noun component, adjective and adverbial component mentions.

Chinese researcher YU Wang syntactically eight English phrases divides into categories.

- 1) Sentence idioms. - Speech phrases. Butter wouldn't melt in your mouth. Your chickens come home to roost.
- 2) Semi-sentence idioms. Take the bad with the good, keep a bad eye on smb/sth.
- 3) Verbal phrases.- Verb combinations. Beat up, come across.
- 4) Prepositional phrases.- Prepositional phrases. By the dozen, in doubt.
- 5) Nominal idioms.- Nominal expressions. Good faith, a golden handshake.
- 6) Adjective idioms.- Qualitative expressions. Far and away, full of beans.
- 7) Word in pairs.- Pair of words. Aches and pains, safe and sound, give and take.
- 8) Fixed similes. Flat as a pancake, drunk as a fish, poor as a church mouse.

If we look at the Internet sources, in many mobile applications such as "Idioms and Phrases" phrases are defined on the basis of lexical category. For example, all phrases related to the lexeme "Age" are included in this group. "Act one's age", "golden age", "age out of something" or animal, clothes, colors, crime, death, life , colors, crime, death, life) into many categories, and collected phrases related to that lexeme. This approach creates a unique comfort for language learners.

In the process of studying phraseology, I think that there are many phrases with quality components in English, and it is appropriate to study and analyze them morphologically. Here, adjective component phrases are divided into the following groups according to their grammatical structure.

- 1) Phrases with a quality component of ordinary level. (young at heart, white lie, black market, a sunny smile, a cash cow)
- 2) Phrases with a comparative quality component. (Blood is thicker than water)
- 3) Phrases with increased quality components. (Your nearest and dearest)
- 4) Expressions with equal comparative adjective components. (As gentle as a lamb, as tall as maypole)
- 5) Expressions with a quality component connected with the conjunction And. (Bright-eyed and bushy-tailed, alive and well)

They are mainly in the process of learning adjective component phrases in English to be used as a determiner or participle, and in Uzbek as an adjective in a sentence we witnessed that it appears as a determinant.

If we analyze the phrases made from quality components at the ordinary level, for example, "big mouth" is used in the sense of not talking in the mouth, flourishing and boasting, and "big mouth" in Uzbek The phrase "big" is applied to people who have a false air of arrogance and love to brag. The old rich man, noticing the guest's blushing, turned his face away, angry at his wife's big mouth and vanity. Oybek. Qutluq qon.

The phrase "an old chestnut" was first mentioned in a conversation between two characters in William Diamond's "Broken Sword", popular in England and America in the 19th century, and is now old, repeated and boring. It is used for jokes and stories.

In the Uzbek language, as its alternative, it is "a funny talk, a funny joke" -

used a lot, hit the heart after using it, touched the stomach (sentence, word, phrase and The expression sh.k) is used in the oral and written speech of the Uzbek people we can see in the example. "The order of the king is obligatory," said the Allama, repeating the old saying forced to use."

"Thick skin" - "The skin is thick" does not speak much, has a hard face.

I don't worry about what he says- I have a very thick skin. What is his to me

I don't care what they say - my skin is very thick.

"Thin skin" - "The skin is thin" can't bear such a sentence. If

you have thin skin, you'll never survive in politics. If that's what you want

otherwise you will not be able to survive in the world of politics.

"A blind alley" - a difficult situation in which it is difficult to find a way, a way out; It means unclear, foggy, no end in sight, useless work. Sooner or later they will have to realize that this is a blind alley and that they need to rethink their own strategies. Sooner or later they will have to realize that they are at a dead end and reconsider their strategy.

When we analyze the expressions composed of comparative adjectives in English, not all of their alternatives in Uzbek language have an adjective group. In the expression "Blood is thicker than water", the word thicker is used in a comparative sense and is literally translated as "blood is thicker than water". As the Uzbek equivalent of this phrase, which shows that people belonging to the English nationality prefer family ties to other relationships, the phrase "flesh and nails" and "flesh and nails cannot be separated" are often found in our speech. Morphologically, it is composed of different word groups, but semantically, it expresses the same meaning. We can understand from the example of this expression that the bonds of blood, loyalty, and love between the children of one parent are valued in the Uzbek nation, and they have their own place in English cultural studies.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the course of the research, phraseologisms with quality components in English and Uzbek languages were separated and analyzed morphologically, semantically and linguistically. The analysis shows that despite the fact that English and Uzbek nationalities are different from each other, the meaning of expressions composed of adjectives is very close to each other. Most of them serve to describe human qualities or defects in both languages. The linguistic and cultural content of selected idiomatic expressions from the English and Uzbek languages was explained.

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