

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH FOOD COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the linguo-cultural analysis of phraseological units in the phraseology of the English and Uzbek languages. According to the results of the analysis, expressions on some topics belong only to the lexicon of a certain people. Among these are phrases expressing geographical location in Uzbek language and related to myths and phrases related to fairy tales in English.

Keywords: phraseological unit, idiom, mentality, cultural environment.

Various comparative, semantic and grammatical analysis of phraseological units in English and Uzbek language are made. Linguistic-cultural analysis of phraseological units is a relatively young and newly developing direction among the types of analysis. It is in phraseological units that the unique ethnicity, culture and mentality of a certain nation, its features that are not similar to those of other nations, and at the same time universal human qualities are expressed figuratively. This indicates that Karaganda is a rather broad and diverse linguistic unit compared to other language units of phraseological units - sema, semantics, lexicons. Zooligism, somatism, mythological, colors and numbers in the composition of idioms serve as the semantic base component of idioms [1]. In this sense, in the linguistic and cultural analysis of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages, we pay attention to the analysis of phraseological units with small components allows. Examining the subject based on the paradigms created by Maslova, a linguist who deeply studied linguistic-cultural studies, can be the basis for his comprehensive and systematic analysis. "The linguistic and cultural branches of science include the following terms: mentality, cultural environment, ritual, tradition, religious belief, civilization, and others." given: Mentality - [German. mentality < lat. mens, mentis - intellectual perception] the level of thinking, cultural wisdom, the ability to analyze the laws of life, mental ability, mental strength in certain social conditions [3]. It is not appropriate to look for that replace each other in the English and Uzbek languages that are being developed. The reason for this is that, on the one hand, it is not possible to find an equivalent for all FBs, and on the other hand, nationalism is expressed differently in two languages. Reflecting the mentality in it is characteristic of each FB, of course, but it is reflected in some phraseology. For example, the apple of one's eye in the English language [5]; as bald as egg - girt bald, bald head [5]. Here, in English thought, autumn gem is represented as an "apple" component, and Takirlik as an "egg" component. An example in Uzbek language: xolva? It is called so because it is customary to send holwa to the gifts sent [6]. (holwa is water, sweet; confectionery product from Arabic) Another element of mentality is FBs representing the cultural environment. This type of FBs contains the culture and worldview of the people, as well as the way of thinking also reflects.

In English, phrases such as *be in an apple pie order* - to be in perfect order or perfectly arranged [6], or *Bread and circuses* - bread and show [6] show the English cultural environment. In other words, apple pie or circus are integral parts of English culture. In Uzbek: *did I beat the barley raw?* - what did I do wrong? [6]. This phrase is the result of people's genealogy. Phrases with meaning such as *Takabulsin, suti bulsul* - no matter what happens, let the benefit be useful [4] show that the people are ambitious and profit-seeking. Phrases expressing the cultural aspect can be found in both languages, for example, the famous English saying *an apple a day keeps a doctor away* is a wise expression of the people that health and nutrition are inextricably linked. The Uzbek language also has expressions with a cultural aspect, including the phrase *"water from the beginning – o'ta qadlaramoq"* [6] means the high level of respect and framing of the people. For example, *the goose that lays the golden eggs is a source of wealth* [6]. This is a phrase from the old and famous English fairy tale "Jack and the Beanstalk". *Land of milk and honey* - abundant country; country living in ownership [6]. This phrase is related to the legend of paradise khaki. This peculiarity is not limited to one nation, but is also observed when phrases in both languages are studied extensively. Because some topics are universal, phrases representing them exist in the languages of all nations, but there are also expressions that belong only to the lexicon of a certain nation. Therefore, the linguistic and cultural study of phrases becomes relevant.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the analysis of food phraseological units in the Uzbek and English languages allows for a deeper and social analysis of them through the linguistic study of language phrases.

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