

## ABOUT ANTHROPOCENTRIC STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE UZBEK, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

*The article is devoted to the description of anthropocentric units, one of the most dynamically developing areas of modern linguistics, which is a key factor in the study of a particular linguistic phenomenon. The most important link of anthropocentrism is analyzed - the linguistic personality, which is a new object of scientific research. On the example of English, Russian and Uzbek languages, the features of the language portrait of the speaker are shown.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Anthropocentrism, Phraseological Units, Semantics, Comparative Method, Comparative Typological Research*

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### INTRODUCTION

In recent years, many monographic scientific works have been carried out aimed at a comparative analysis of other languages or groups of languages. They are devoted to particular (individual) characteristics of phraseological units, phraseology of languages of different systems, the same structure and function, the analysis of phraseological units, phraseological units with stagnation, phraseological units of different models, phraseological units, specific components of phraseological units. Somatic components, action verbs, expression of colors, language components, fields and groups with the same semantics, and, finally, the phraseological foundations of languages studied in one way or another.

In the process of studying phraseological units, the use of the comparison method was considered by scientists as controversial and even impossible. But for the first time in the second half of the 60s of the 20th century, the problems of comparative, system-typological and areal phraseology were discussed by Samarkand linguists L.I. Roizenzon and Yu.Yu. Avalian. For the first time in the works of Avarian, the importance of a comparative study of the phraseology of different systematic and even typologically different languages in the process of formation and development of phraseology was emphasized. [1]

Comparative study of the phraseology of relative and unrelated languages in modern linguistics allows you to better understand the features of the phraseology of the English, Russian and Uzbek languages, to determine the essence of the phraseological units of the language. In particular, due to the nature of the compared languages, they differ in kinship (English and German), distant kinship (Russian and German); unrelated (English and Uzbek); mixed (English-Russian-Uzbek). From the point of view of the semantic-structural nature, 1) a group of phraseological units, structure and whose functions are identical; 2) a group of phraseological

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units, including a semantically similar composition; 3) a group of phraseological units with the same type of meaning; 4) a group of phraseological units that have the same lexical and grammatical structure and have semantics combined in different languages. [7]

In the final result: 1) grammatical properties of phraseological units; 2) lexical (structural) composition of phraseological units; 3) phraseological semantics and semantic relations in the phraseological system; 4) stylistic features and phenomena in phraseology; 5) quantitative characteristics of phraseological units are the subject of scientific research. [2]

What are the similarities between the phraseological units of the Uzbek languages and English languages, how they manifest themselves mainly in the language; how they are determined by intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors, it will be possible to find answers to questions about the degree of linguistic equivalence of somatic phraseological units. A distinctive feature of a phraseological unit is that it reflects the main features of the language, regardless of whether it is small or not. For phraseological units the basis was considered a lexical or phrase. Phraseological units are formed from the mutual combination of words. Therefore, it is studied based on the need to take into account the features of comparative phraseological analysis - primary systems - vocabulary and grammar, as well as the features of their manifestation in phraseology. [5]

For example, the phraseological unit *boshiniailantirmok* in Uzbek, *turnsmb'shead* in English, and in Russian *to turn / turn someone's head* is characterized by the presence in Russian of the grammatical category of accuracy / ambiguity of a noun, expressed in proverbs in Uzbek and English, if it expressed in the way of an adjective / *to turn someone's head: aneyeforaneye - an eye for an eye - boshga bosh* in Uzbek. [6]

It is known that the composition of the means includes phraseological units, lexemes, syntactic and morphological, and their constant paradigmatic or syntagmatic variability is significantly limited. In addition, these restrictions have the same weight for different phraseological units. For example, in the following English phraseological unit the article "*pooras a churchmouse*", but there is no possibility of its regular replacement in separate phraseological units "*puton a / thefaceofsmth*". Phraseological units have a predominantly stagnant composition. [3]

Comparison of certain phraseological units will be based on various aspects of the linguistic belonging of phraseological units in translation theory, in the theory of phraseology, in comparative typological studies. [eight]

The functional-semantic correlation of phraseological units in different languages indicates the specificity of the semantic content in the total set of comparable phraseological units, the combination of functional-semantic specificity and the expression of complete phraseological equivalents. For example: *Armedtotheteeth - armed to the teeth - tishtirnogigachakurollangan.yokitheeyeofheaven - celestial eye*. or the importance of structural differences, for example: *a heartofstone - a stone heart - toshurak*.

If phraseological units of comparable languages are combined only with a model with an abstract image, then their functional-semantic correlation loses its character, since a number of phraseological units with the same meaning can be formed according to such an abstract model. If only an abstract model with an image is suitable, then the functional-semantic correlation of phraseological units is usually incomplete. [Four]

Given the peculiarity of the aspect of comparative phraseological units of English, Uzbek and Russian languages, differences in the general phraseological meaning may be the result of a multifaceted revision. Another reason may be the appearance of additional semantic shades against the background of the same general meaning. For example: the phraseological unit of the English positive connotation *keep one's chin up* (raise your nose) can be translated into Russian as a phraseological unit for twisting the nose. (with arrogance). Consequently, with a thorough study of comparative phraseological units, a number of other semantics can be distinguished and equivalence criteria can be obtained when comparing units according to different characteristics.

- 1) phraseological units with real names and names of non-English, non-Russian origin; for example: *Achilles' heel* - *Achilles' heel*; *Buridan's ass* - *Buridan's donkey*. Such phraseological units are associated with the commonality of European culture, since the formation of both phraseological units in English and Russian languages was greatly influenced by ancient mythology and the Bible, which served as the sources of many phraseological units. In the Uzbek language, such phraseological units are not expressed in relation to the English and Russian languages. [3]
- 2) The most common lexical-component phraseological units in independent use. For example: *hold one's head high* - *hold your head high* - *boshin baland kutariburmok*.

However, if interlingual equivalence is determined by a metonymic review of universal human psychophysiological processes or by a historically established cultural and communal dimension, then phraseological structural and semantic equivalence cannot be too high. For example: *to gnash one's teeth* - *gnash your teeth* - *hush-ichirtlamoq*; *two heads are better than one* - *one head is good, but two is better* - *bittakallayakhshi, ikkitasi undan xamyakhshi*; *to listen open-mouthed* - *listen with your mouth open* - *o'zini ochibeshitmok*.

Thus, the linguistic side and the functional-semantic correlation of phraseological units are relatively autonomous units. The typology of phraseological equivalents of languages is based on their interaction, between which there is a structural-semantic and functional-semantic correlation, combining structural and functional-semantic correlation.

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