

LINGUOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN
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Abstract: *The article discusses the national and cultural features of phraseology. It also studies the classification of phraseology and interlingual correspondence under the influence of culture in English and Uzbek.*

Key words: *collocation, phraseological units, national and cultural features, religion, idioms.*

The study of phraseology in linguocultural studies is a topical and controversial issue today. In order to identify the national and cultural features of phraseologies, to clearly and objectively highlight their differences and similarities which it is important to first study the history of their origin, sources, that's to say etymology. Most of the idioms in both English and Uzbek were written by the people, their authors are unknown and it is very difficult to pinpoint their origins of creation. Phraseologisms based on the interaction of cultures can be divided into three types:

1. Biblical phraseological units.
2. Phraseological units formed on the basis of ancient legends.
3. Phraseological units learned from European languages.

Dictionary analysis, linguistic analysis and statistical methods are used in the semantic, linguoculturological determination of biblical origins of phraseologisms. Religion is an example of this culture and an important part of the human imagination: Religion is one of the most important sources of phraseology. The Bible is the holy book of the British in Christianity. Therefore, along with some phrases, place names and food-related phraseologies are taken from the Bible, both orally and in writing. Biblical phraseology is part of the international phraseological fund, and biblical phrases derived from the Bible, common in most European languages, are called biblicalisms.

Biblical phraseology is common in the following dictionaries: Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms, Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture, Words worth Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. The theory of "phraseological convergence" which analyzes "phraseological internationalism", which is reflected in a wide enough range in the phraseology of many languages in the works of E.M.Solodukho who was interested in biblical phraseology. Words and phrases from the Bible are extensively analyzed in Stoffeld's Studies in English, written and spoken. The study of biblicalism in Western linguistics is associated with the name of L.P.Smith. He studied English phraseology in his section on biblical phrases. The author notes that "there are so many biblical passages and phrases in English that it is not easy to collect and list them."

L.P. Smith also argues that English includes not only a number of biblical words, but also biblical idiomatic expressions that represent a literal translation of ancient Hebrew and Greek idioms. Thus, it is clear from the definition of L.P. Smith, I. Khorazinsky and V.A. Mendelyon who are one of the idioms that have emerged as a result of the interaction of cultures is the biblical idioms. We will analyze some of them.

1. Bull of Bashan is a man with a roaring voice. The reason for this phraseology is that Bashan is a province in the Palestinian state, which in ancient times was famous for its livestock. Bull is an English word meaning bull. Basbon is the name of the place, which means "Bull of Bashan".

2. Balm in (or of) Gilead "is a phraseology that can be used in the sense of soothing, comforting, hunting. diseases are treated with. This is how the phraseology "Balm in Yiled" came about. 3. "Sodom and Gomorrah" - depravity, sin, disorder, immorality, immorality, drunkenness.

3. The Bible tells us about it. Sodom and Gomar were Jewish cities and the people who lived there were disobedient to God, free from corruption and immorality. The Lord decides to punish them and sends them fiery rain and earthquakes. As a result, cities will be destroyed by this disaster. The massacre in the cities now creates the Dead Sea instead of the wars. And no living thing can live in the Dead Sea.

4. Plagues of Egypt are unbearable. History has it that Egypt was given this name by Allah because the modern Egyptian pharaoh was allowed to massacre the Jews in Egypt. As a result, the above phraseology of "plagues of Egypt" came into being.

5. Many of the phraseologies which have emerged as a result of the interaction of cultures are phraseologies that have entered other languages. Most of the idioms associated with place names came into English mainly from Latin and French. For example: (to build) castles in Spain - unattainable dreams. (etymologically French Chateaux en Espagne). The phrase came to English from the French heroic epic Chansons de Geste. Attica, Greece, is one of the oldest cities in the world and many of its inhabitants stood out from the rest of the city with their sharp wit. Based on this, the phrase "Altic salt" - a subtle escape, a sharp phraseology of the mind.

There are some examples of phraseological units:

At the eleventh hour – so'nggi daqiqada, eng so'ggi damda.

Beat swords into plough-shares – qilichlarni bolg'alab, omoch yasamoq, tinch mehnatga o'tmoq, tinch kunlarga yetib kelmoq.

The breath of the nostrils – hayotiy zarurat, suv va havodek zarur.

Can the leopard change his spots? – nahot leopard o'z terisini boshqasiga o'zgartira olsa? – bukrini go'r tuzatadi.

Cast one's bread upon the waters – suvga non uloqtirmoq; oqibatini o'ylamay biror ish qilmoq.

The olive branch – zaytun shoxi; tinchlik va osudalik timsoli.

The root of evil – yovuzlikning ildizi; mol dunyoga muhabbat.

Heap coals of fire on somebody's head – uyaltirmoq, yomonlikka yaxshilik bilan javob qaytarmoq.

In the twinkling of an eye – ko'z ochib yumguncha.

The mammon of unrighteousness – pul, boylik.

New wine in old bottles – eski xumlardagi yangi vino.

In conclusion, it should be noted that most of the national and cultural idioms are related to the daily life, customs and traditions of the people. The analysis of phraseological units based on the interaction of cultures shows that the phrases are similar. The analysis of the above examples shows that most of the phraseology, which includes place names, occurs in the national-cultural context and enriches the phraseological layer.

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