

Comparative Analysis of Phraseological Units in Cognitive Aspect

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ABSTRACT

The article investigates the semantic structures of English phraseological units with proper names and explain their grammatical, lexical and semantic-syntactical features and reason of using them paying attention to the national and cultural matters.

KEYWORDS: *language, phraseological units, expressions, lexemes, linguistics, idioms, vocabulary*

Uzbek language has developed a long history of the Republic of Uzbekistan. During this time, it collected a great number of phraseological units, which people found successful, interesting and still have used them. So, there was a special section of linguistics- phraseology, a set of stable expressions of independent importance. Learning English is widespread worldwide and nowadays English knowledge and speaking skills is a need of reality. Knowledge of English phraseology makes reading both publicist and fiction more understandable and extremely easier. The reasonable use of idioms makes speech more expressive. The English phraseological units, which are not translated verbatim, but have same meaning as in Uzbek ones as rethought, strengthens motivation and have greater effect in learning English language. "By idioms, as with the help of various shades of colours, the information aspect of language is supplemented by a sensual-intuitive description of our world, our life" V.A. Kabulianskiy suggested in his book "Concise dictionary of modern English idioms" By learning a foreign language, a person simultaneously interconnects two national cultures: native and foreign one. Good knowledge of the foreign language is impossible without knowledge of its idioms [1, p.53].

Phraseology is an integral and richest part of any language. In idioms we see historical signs of language formation, find unique features of culture and education, which significantly influenced the development of language. Idioms have an original character, it is very difficult to find analogues in the language of translation. For example, along with purely national idioms in English and Uzbek phraseology, there are many international idioms that help to find appropriate meaning in translation. Phraseological translation involves the use in the translation text of stable units of varying degrees of proximity between a unit of English language and the corresponding unit of Uzbek - from full and absolute equivalent to approximate phraseological correspondence. In order to talk further about this method of translation, we will give a definition of the phraseological equivalent. Phraseological equivalent - it is phraseologism on translation language, by all indicators equal to the translated unit. The mere affiliation of idiom with internationalism is not enough to ensure its correct translation. First, not all "international units" included in English are available in Uzbek. Secondly,

despite the same path of translation - calculus, there are still minor formal differences between equivalents (phrase - complex word, sentence - non-sentence construction, different suffixation, etc.), and this sometimes makes the translator very difficult to find out analogues [3, p.89]. For example, the Uzbek equivalent of "**qo 'yniga qo 'l solmoq**" in English "to have a finger in every pie" - a translation of the sentence design (which is much more common in the Uzbek language). Third, although comparatively rare, equivalents may be greater than one and then the translator cannot automatically replace his unit with an equivalent.

The word formed in the meaning of a phraseological unit comes from the use of the word in whole or in part. For example, trying to understand someone's thoughts is like figuring out what it is. As a result, free combinations are combined to express other content that is similar to what is understood, and the device becomes an idiom [2, p.65]. Or "having a finger in pie" as idiom phrase can see the same attitude. The same phraseological unit can be both composite and expressive. This phenomenon is quite common and occurs mainly by changing the proportion of the structure in phraseologism. For example, "**ko'nglini ko'tarmoq**" in English "cheer" is a phraseologism with a built-in compound; but this does not happen in English because its meaning has changed radically: **She took great care of everything - took care of children**. From the above-mentioned examples, it is clear that the expression of a phraseological unit should take into account not only the lexemes contained therein, but also the morphemes of their presence as a permanent component of the phraseological unit. Because morphemes, along with lexemes, are the internal grammatical structure of idiom. Only parts that are added in connection with speech are not part of the plan of expression of the idiom. For example, "**shumliging o'zingning boshingga yetsin**" - "let your ideas be in your head" when you say that a phrase should be understood as a structure to express idiom, stylistic expression, lexemes and morphemes; In the scientific study of idioms, a general method of distribution in linguistics can be used. Structural and semantic features of idioms have been studied in more detail using the method of distribution. In addition, when studying idioms, it is necessary to take into account their semantic and structural peculiarities with regard to the structure of the content of the language and the structure of its expression. When considering the composition of phraseological units, it is necessary to take into account the types of connections between their components, the nature of the connecting words, using the method of similarities.

In this article, we consider idioms as nominative unit of both languages related to the word in semantic and grammatical way with specific formability, stability and reproducibility. It is a combination of two or more words expressing a single meaningful concept. In any language, phraseological units

are distinguished, having one type of semantics - a value of work. The category of paper is one of the basic cultural universals, which reflects the picture of each nation as a whole, and the linguistic picture of the national language in particulars. Comparison of language tools reflecting the universals of different languages, will allow comparing language structures, discovering similarities and differences.

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