



STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC AND LINGUACULTURAL ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH PHYTONYM COMPONENT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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| Article history: | Abstract: |
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| Received: 3 rd August 2022 Accepted: 3 rd September 2022 Published: 7 th October 2022 | The problem of studying phytonymic phraseology is especially relevant, because phytonyms play a significant role in human life, not only in decorative and aesthetic refraction, but also participate in the transmission religious, symbolic, aesthetic and mythological representations. The use of phytonymic phraseological units in speech is very essential, since their study introduces students to cultural component in terms of language learning. Phytonymic phraseology most clearly and accurately reflects the spirit people, cultural and historical experience of knowing the world, as well as its national mentality, due to its expressiveness and emotionality. In this article, there are information about structural-semantic and linguacultural analysis of phraseological units with phytonym component in English and Uzbek languages. |

Keywords: Phraseological units, phytonym, phytonymic phraseological units, structural analysis, semantic analysis, linguacultural analysis.

In connection with the foregoing, phraseology is a special branch linguistics, which studies stable phrases with a complicated semantics, called phraseological units or phraseological units. The main directions of this science are: idiomatics, phraseomatics, and also idiophraseomatics. semantic, structural and functional features of the phraseological unit a set of features comprehensively limit it from other linguistic units.

Phraseologism is a stable combination of words that expresses holistic meaning and function correlates with a single word. AT system of phraseological units of the English language, the same phenomena that are characteristic of the lexical composition of the Uzbek language: ambiguity; homonymy; synonymy; antonyms.

The lexical meaning of a phraseological unit is one of its categorical signs, which can be realized not only in the text, but also in context, revealing itself practically in the lexicographic description and interpretation.

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Thus, the role of phraseological units in the English and Uzbek language pictures of the world most vividly and accurately reflects the spirit of the people, its national mentality, as well as cultural and historical experience of knowledge world, due to its expressiveness and emotionality, which contributes to

full development of the student's personality, susceptibility to Uzbek and foreign culture.

The assimilation of phraseological units will have a positive effect if they the study will take place in accordance with the curriculum, taking into account the level of preparation of students, age characteristics.

Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies semantic, morphological-syntactic and stylistic features phraseological units.

Phraseological units reflect centuries-old observations man behind the world of flora, convey the attitude of people to the environment nature and become the cultural fund of the Uzbek language. Fragment phraseological picture of the world, which is characteristic of one people, can be completely ignored in the phraseological picture of the world another people or be considered by other means of linguistic expressions. The study of Uzbek and English phraseological units allows draw a conclusion about the common components of the Uzbek and English language pictures of the world.

The study of phraseological units contributes to the formation linguistic competence, in particular the idea of phraseology, as an integral, integral part of the development of Uzbek and foreign language.

Many plants have been symbols of England since the reign English Queen Victoria. These symbols allow you to explore features of the culture of the people, its values, traditions, realities.

The symbol is a sign of reality, bearing in addition to subject-figurative meaning is another, culturally more



valuable content. Plants can embody mythological ideas about the environment world, concretize them, which allows us to consider them archetypal symbols.

There are two groups of estimated potential of phytonyms.

1. The evaluation component may be driven by objective properties of the plant: features of appearance, usefulness for practical activities, edibility or inedibility etc.

2. The evaluation component can be conditioned cultural characteristics of plants – religiously – mythological origin of plant names, similarity with household items or parts of the body (human, animal, etc.)

Semantic features perform in the language picture of the world the most important system-forming function: it is precisely according to the semantic features common to a series of meanings, lexical units form series, groups and paradigms, that is, the lexical system of the language. Like type semantic features, they play an essential role in the structure values.

The emotional component cannot appear in a word without evaluation, for any emotion is evaluative, although not any assessment definitely emotional. Connotative semes introduce additional relation to denotation senses into meaning.

In the English language picture of the world, there are phytonyms with element of devil or devil's, interpreting negative concepts that are often found in the names of plants with negative properties.

In phytonyms, the word formation lady's + artifact is often found: lady's purse - "shepherd's bag", lady's nightcap - "bindweed", lady-flock; lady's glove - "meadow core", etc. e. This suggests the peculiarities of the organization of the female world in era of Queen Victoria.

Here the similarity is that the plant spreads its stems over earth, as if the hand of a blind man is groping for something to receive information; lion's mouth, lit. "lion's mouth" - "snapdragon". Here the similarity is that the opened flowers resemble the open mouth of a lion, therefore, in Uzbek it is also associated with the mouth of a lion.

In general, in the English phytonomic vocabulary, the complete equivalence or complete coincidence of meaning and components occurs Often. Here the so-called culturological factors. When comparing the cultural component of the English language picture of the world, two groups of factors are revealed: 1) universal and 2) nationally specific.

Therefore, the study of phytonyms in the linguacultural aspect is language picture of the world, which is reflected in the semantics of language units

through a system of meanings and associations of words with special cultural-specific values.

In textbooks for general education schools, practically no attention is paid to attention to the study of phytonymic phraseological units. For correct and a complete understanding of phraseological units requires sources additional information, including English-Uzbek phraseological dictionaries and specialized reference books. In addition, for live communication with representatives of a foreign culture require a good command phraseological units, ignorance of which complicates the process of communication.

Most students are not familiar with phytonymic phraseological units, do not use them in speech. This problem will help solve didactic materials for the study of phytonymic phraseological units, on lessons, additional classes, electives and independently.

Phraseologisms - language material that increases interest students to study their native and foreign languages, to develop the language intuition and the habit of thinking in linguistic terms.

Without knowledge of phraseology it is impossible to appreciate the play on words, expressiveness of speech and understand the meaning of the utterance. Primordial phraseological units are associated with beliefs, customs, traditions and historical facts. A large number of phraseological units associated with literature, ancient mythology. English phraseological unit's language in the majority - native English turns, the authors of which unknown.

Studying the origin of phraseological units, one can to update knowledge in the field of linguistics, religion, regional studies.

To translate phraseological units from English into Uzbek, it is necessary to convey its meaning and reflect imagery, without losing stylistic function.

Linguists argue about the untranslatability of phraseological units to other languages. There are phraseological units in Uzbek that do not have analogues.

To achieve maximum adequacy in the translation, use methods of tracing, descriptive translation, analogue, combined translation.

The phraseological units of the English and Uzbek languages are completely different in the strength of its specificity in traditions and customs, the peculiarities of the life of the people, historical and geographical features of life.

Some of the English phraseological units appeared relatively recently and related to the realities of modern life. These phraseological units from the region fifty politics, astronautics, military affairs and



education, can cause difficulties in understanding and communication.

Modern education involves a comprehensively developed personality. The school helps students enter a complex world through culture. A large role in its comprehension is given to phraseological units.

Phraseologisms form the cultural self-consciousness of the people and the linguistic picture of the world.

The study of phraseological units helps to understand the specifics people and learn the language. On the example of the considered phraseological units, one can to clearly understand the variety and expressiveness of phraseological units modern Uzbek and English, how similar they are and are different from each other.

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