

Analysis of Phraseological Units Expressing Positive Evaluation in English and Uzbek

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Abstract. This article is about comparative semantic analysis of phraseological units which express positive evaluation of the person in English and Uzbek. It is also analyzed etymology of several phraseologisms expressing positive emotional evaluation in both languages.

Keywords: phraseological unit, expressing evaluation, comparative analysis, linguacultural, language structure

Introduction

It is known that the structure of language helps to cognize existing objects and events. When a speaker expresses an opinion on the events of existence in the process of communication, he chooses lexical units based on his psychological-emotional state, positive or negative attitude towards the object. Phraseological units are evaluative lexical units that enrich the treasury of each language are mainly noticeable in colloquial speech to reflect the emotional state of the speaker in relation to the object.

Material And Methods

According to Prof. A.V. Kunin, phraseological units are stable word-groups with partially or fully transferred meanings ("to kick the bucket" which means "to die". Coming out the definition above, it can be stated that Phrases are forms of expression of a concept, word or sentence. They do not simply appear as a result of analogy or comparison. The existence of certain historical foundations, the scope of application, and the fact that its meaning creates the same understanding for everyone when reading or hearing it is of great importance in the creation of phraseological units. In this article, a comparative analysis of the expressions used in a positive sense in the English and Uzbek languages, their pragmatic and linguocultural features are reflected.

Results

It is commonly known that phraseological expressions are based on the metaphorical basis of the whole or of the portable meaning of one of its components. As a result, bright emotional expressive coloring emerges in phraseology. The use of object and animal names, body parts represents the speaker's subjective emotional-expressive evaluation toward the object. For example, idiomatic expression "musichadek beozor" in Uzbek is used to describe a gentle mild person. In accordance to the etymology of the expression, "musicha" ("mourning dove") is considered a bird species which is characterized by innocence and harmlessness. Because of this portrayal of the bird human qualities such as innocence and mildness are used to evaluate a person in a figurative, vivid, positive emotional sense. In English lexical unit "dovelike" can be equivalent to the metaphorical expression mentioned above. Because dove is a symbol of gentleness, innocence, and tender affection from early Christian times, also of the Holy and of peace and deliverance from anxiety according to Mariam Webster Dictionary.

Discussion

Most expressions in English and Uzbek are similar in meaning and scope. The expression "to take it easy" means "to have a little rest".

For example:

Take it easy, John! Don't work so hard.

The Uzbek form of the above-mentioned phrase is " Chigalini yozmoq":

U bir dam to'xtab chigalini yozib oldi-da, so'ng yana ishiga sho'ng'ib ketdi. (He paused for a moment to take it easy, and then plunged into his work.)

As phraseology is generated by the integration of psychological, social, cultural, and linguistic events, it is critical to investigate the phraseological system of language from a cognitive scientific standpoint. Linguists must re-analyze language units in order to provide cognitive education oriented at knowledge, comprehension, and creative thinking. The study of the essence of language allows one to obtain a better knowledge of a country's spiritual legacy, history, national values, cultural and spiritual resources. Cognitive linguistics is the scientific study of the relationship between language and thinking (consciousness), the link of psychological, biological, and neurophysiological aspects in the occurrence of language (speech) with social, cultural, and linguistic phenomena. Phraseologisms expressing positive emotional evaluation and attitude express emotionally expressively all positive qualities in people, their qualitative manifestations. In English "over the moon" means that a person is very happy without worries or anxieties.

John was over the moon about becoming a brother.

This term is derived from the well-known 16th century nursery rhyme 'Hey Diddle Diddle' (originally spelled as 'High Diddle Diddle'). The rhyme itself appears to be meaningless and nonsensical, yet it proceeds as follows...

"Hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle,

The cow jumped over the moon.

In Uzbek "og'zi qulog'ida" va "yettinchi osmonda" best match to the phrases mentioned above in the meaning of "very happy".

My dad is over the moon that he bought a new car. (Dadam yangi mashina olganidan og'zi qulog'ida.)

Phrases in Uzbek and English are sometimes close to each other not only in content, but also in form. A number of examples can be cited as proof of this:

In English: "Give someone a hand" (help)

The boy gave the man a hand with his luggage.

I gave her a hand choosing dress.

In Uzbek the structural formation of phraseological unit "yordam qo'lini cho'zmoq" and "give a hand" is also similar.

Bu qiz qiyin vaziyatda qolganimizda bizga yordam qo'lini cho'zgan.

Inson iloji boricha ko'proq atrofda qilarga yordam qo'lini cho'zishi kerak.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the origin of expressions in each language is related to the history, culture, customs, religion and other factors of the people who use this language. Just as the values, culture, and worldview of the English and Uzbek people are different, the expressions in these languages are partially different in terms of the situation, form, or content of use. Therefore, semantic, pragmatic, comparative analysis of phrases provides an in-depth understanding of the philosophical-epistemological, national-psychological and ethnocultural aspects of the Uzbek and English languages.

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