

On Linguoculturology of Phraseologisms

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Annotation. This article discusses about the history and stages of the research of phraseologisms in world linguistics, as well as their linguistic and cultural characteristics

Key words: phraseologism, etymology, linguoculturology, linguistic analysis, statistical analysis.

Nowadays, the study of phraseologisms in linguistic and cultural studies is one of the topical and controversial issues. In order to determine the national-cultural characteristics of phraseology, to clearly and objectively illuminate their different and similar aspects, it is important to first of all study the history of their origin, sources, i.e. etymology [1].

Most of the phraseologisms were created by the people in both English and Uzbek, their authors are not known, it is very difficult to clearly indicate the sources of origin. A.V. Kunin's opinion that "the authors of most of the English phraseology are unknown, they are created by the people" is justified.

We divide the phraseology that appeared on the basis of the interaction of cultures into three:

1. Phraseological units formed on the basis of the Bible.
2. Phraseological units formed on the basis of ancient legends.
3. Phraseological units borrowed from European languages.

Dictionary analysis, linguistic analysis, and statistical methods are used to determine the semantic, linguocultural characteristics of phraseology of biblical origin.

Religion is a model that manifests itself in culture and is an important part of the human imagination. Religion is one of the important sources of phraseology. The holy book of the British Christians is the Bible. That is why, among some expressions, place names and phraseology with a food component were taken from the Bible for oral and written speech. Biblical phraseology is part of the international phraseological fund, and in most European languages, biblical phraseology is called Bibleisms [2].

Phraseological combinations borrowed from the Bible which is an important literary source of phraseological combinations. Much has been said and written about the great influence of the phraseological combinations found in the English translations of the Bible in enriching the phraseology of the English language. For hundreds of years, the Bible has been the most widely read and quoted source of books in England. Not only isolated words, but also idiomatic expressions in it have entered the English language with their meaning from the pages of the Bible. Usually, such expressions are derived from ancient Hebrew and Greek expressions by literal translation. The number of borrowings and expressions from the Bible in the English language is so great that it is an extremely difficult task to collect and count them. Phraseological combinations taken from the Bible are fully assimilated expressions. Here are some examples of Biblicalisms that are widespread in conversation. Some biblical equivalents of such expressions are also used in other Romance-Germanic languages.

At the eleventh hour – so'nggi daqiqada.

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 almashtira 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.

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objectively illuminate their different and similar aspects, it is important to first of all study the history of their origin, sources, i.e. etymology.

Most of the phraseologisms were created by the people in both English and Uzbek, their authors are not known, it is very difficult to clearly indicate the sources of origin. A.V. Kunin's opinion that "the authors of most of the English phraseological units are unknown, they are created by the people" is justified [3].

Dictionary analysis, linguistic analysis, and statistical methods are used to determine the semantic, linguocultural characteristics of phraseology of biblical origin. Religion is a model that manifests itself in culture and is an important part of the human imagination. Religion is one of the important sources of phraseology. The holy book of the British Christians is the Bible. That is why, among some expressions, place names and phraseology with a food component were taken from the Bible for oral and written speech. Biblical phraseology is part of the international phraseological fund, and in most European languages, biblical phraseology is called Bibleisms.

Phraseological combinations borrowed from the Bible The Bible is an important literary source of phraseological combinations. Much has been said and written about the great influence of the phraseological combinations found in the English translations of the Bible in enriching the phraseology of the English language. For hundreds of years, the Bible has been the most widely read and quoted source of books in England. Not only isolated words, but also idiomatic expressions in it have entered the English language with their meaning from the pages of the Bible. Usually, such expressions are derived from ancient Hebrew and Greek expressions by literal translation. The number of borrowings and expressions from the Bible in the English language is so great that it is an extremely difficult task to collect and count them. Phraseological combinations taken from the Bible are fully assimilated expressions. Here are some examples of Biblicalisms that are widespread in conversation. Some biblical equivalents of such expressions are also used in other Romance-Germanic languages.

1. **“Bull of Bashan”** - gurillagan ovozli odam. The reason for the emergence of this phraseology is Bashan, a province in the State of Palestine, and in ancient times this city was famous for its livestock. Bull is an English word meaning ox. And Basbon is the name of the place, and the phraseology "Bull of Bashan" was born from the name of this town based on cattle breeding.

2. **“Balm in (or) Gilead”** – taskin, tasalli, ovunish. According to the Bible, there is a bush that grows near the city of Gava, and the juice obtained from it is a cure for various diseases. An ointment was prepared from it, and diseases were cured with this ointment. Thus, the phraseology "Balm in Yilead" was born.

The original meaning of this phraseology also goes back to prostitution. Because it is known from history that Babylon (Babylon) was a country of immorality and depravity.

In conclusion, it can be seen that the place names in the phraseological units formed on the basis of the Bible appeared on the basis of the interaction of cultures.

According to ancient legends, the Greek gods lived on the sacred Mount Olympus. The height of the mountain is 3000 meters, and the main part of the mountain is covered with clouds. All the positive qualities were used in the name of Mount Olympus because the Greek gods lived on Mount Olympus in a kind, gentle, peaceful and peaceful manner. That is why the phraseology "Olympic Calmness" appeared in the language.

According to Greek legends, Parnassus is a mountainous part of Greece, the height of the mountain is 2457 meters. The Greek god Apollo and the Muses lived there. There are the following phraseologisms related to the name of Parnassus.

“Ascent Parnassus”, “join Parnassian” – shoir bo'lmoq. According to Greek mythology, the goddess of art, literature and science, the goddess of inspiration.

According to ancient Greek myths, Hades is a place where spirits live. Actually Hades is used in the sense of a dark, wintry place. But it has another meaning, it is used in the phraseology "hot as Hades" in the sense of Hades.

The following phrases also come from ancient myths, for example:

Achille`s heel yoki the heel of Achille`s – Axilles tovoni; yagona zaif tomon, joy.

The apple of discord – janjalga sabab bo`lgan narsa, adovatga sabab bo`lgan narsa.

Augean stable(s) – Avgii's stable; flea market (a very dirty place or a very messy, messy business).

The phrase originates from the legend of the Greek king Augius, whose stables were not cleaned for 30 years. Thus, legends are unique works created by the people, in which many phraseologisms are used.

Most of the idioms that have appeared under the influence of cultures are idioms from other languages. Most of the phraseologisms related to place names entered the English language mainly from Latin and French [4].

For example: (to build) castles in Spain - ushalmas orzular. This phrase came into English from the French heroic epic "Chansons de Geste".

In his scientific work, L.P. Smith cited a number of expressions related to ancient Greek and Roman literature, and in many cases indicated the authors of these expressions. Here are some of the most common expressions with our own additions.

Phrases from Greek history and literature:

Appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober – o'ylamay qabul qilingan qarorni qaytadan ko'rib chiqishni so'ramoq.

Take time by the forelock – qulay fursatdan foydalanib qolmoq, ovsarlik qilmay fursatni qo'ldan boy bermaslik. The phrase is taken from the fables of Fyodor, a Roman proverb who lived in the 1st century BC.

Many idioms in the English language are related to Ancient Rome. For example:

A bed of roses – atirguldan to'shak, baxtli, tinch hayot. The phrase is usually used in infinitive sentences, for example: life is not a bed of roses. - The paths of life are not covered with roses. This phrase is related to the custom of the wealthy in Ancient Rome, who filled their beds with rose petals.

Caesar's wife must be above suspicion – Sezarning hotini shubhadan holi bo'lishi shart. The phraseology of Caesar's wife was extracted from this phrase. Caesar's wife - Caesar's wife; a person who should not be suspected.

Some phraseologisms are taken from the works of ancient Roman writers:

The golden mean – beg'alva ish, qiyinchilik tug'dirmaydigan, jon koyitmaydigan ish, ishning tinch tomoni; lot.: aurea mediocritas (Goratsiy).

Many of the idioms in English were borrowed from Latin through French. But the existing phraseology was acquired from the Latin language without the help of any auxiliary language, that is, without the use of the French language. We can prove this sentence by the fact that those expressions are not used in French [5].

Anger is a short madness – g'azab – uzoq davom etmaydigan aqlsizlik. Lot.: ira furor brevis est (Goratsiy).

In conclusion, it should be noted that most of the national and cultural phraseology is related to the people's daily lifestyle, customs and traditions. The analysis of the phraseological units that appeared on the basis of the interaction of cultures shows the similarity of adopted expressions. The analysis of the examples given above shows that most of the phraseologisms in the English language were created in scientific and cultural conditions and enriched the phraseological layer.

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