

Principles And Methods Of Comparative Phraseology

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Annotation: Comparative phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies parallels and similarities in phraseological turns of phrase of different languages. This study considers the principles and methods of analysis of comparative phraseology to identify common and different features in the set expressions of different languages.

Keywords: Comparison, Equivalence, Typology, Cultural Features, Idiomatics.

INTRODUCTION

Comparative phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies similarities and differences in fixed expressions of different languages. The principles and methods of comparative phraseology make it possible to analyze and compare phraseological units of different languages in order to identify common features and cultural differences. In this study, the emphasis is placed on the search for equivalents between phraseological expressions of different languages, as well as on the study of ways of translating and interpreting phraseology in the context of interlingual communications.

PART AND PARCEL

As a sign of language, an idiom informs about what is happening, figuratively describes reality, conveys an assessment, expresses emotion. The plan of the content of the phraseological unit corresponds to the plan of system-linguistic expression. Semantic analysis of phraseological units leads to the etymology of the image, the disclosure of the internal form, basic metaphors, describes the connotation that arises in the context and makes up for the insufficiency of the usualised meaning. The concept of connotation brings semantic analysis to the level of interpretation of a linguistic sign in the space of various types of knowledge. Linguistic semantics is considered in conjunction with cultural semantics; the cultural component, or culturally marked meanings embodied in the language sign, is singled out.¹

As a sign of culture, phraseology preserves the traditions of the people, transmits from generation to generation cultural knowledge regarding the realities that form the basis of the phraseological image: everyday, ritual, religious, historical, literary, mythological, scientific, etc. An idiom preserves in the depth of its internal form the initial models of a person's perception of the world, or archetypes, which "hold" the phraseological image, do not allow it to "fall apart" and literally shine through the semantics of phraseological units. "Language is becoming an increasingly valuable reference point in the scientific study of a particular culture. In a sense, the network of cultural models of a civilization is indexed in the language that expresses that civilization. It is naïve to think that it is possible to understand the essential concepts of culture by observation alone, without relying on linguistic symbolism, which makes these contours meaningful and clear to society."

Comparative phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies phraseological units of different languages and their equivalents. The principles and methods of comparative phraseology include the following main aspects:

1. Comparison of phraseological units of different languages: within the framework of this principle, an analysis of similarities and differences between phraseological units used in different languages is carried out.
2. Study of semantic and structural features of phraseological units: this method allows you to identify common and distinctive features between phraseological turns of phrase in different languages.
3. Analysis of the contextual use of phraseological expressions: this approach allows you to study what contextual conditions contribute to the activation of certain phraseological units.

¹ Azizova, S. M. "K voprosu o sopostavitel'noy frazeologii." *Mir nauki, kul'tury, obrazovaniya* 1 (92) (2022): 238-240.

4. Study of the cultural and historical context: when studying comparative phraseology, it is important to take into account the cultural and historical characteristics of each language, as they have an impact on the formation and use of phraseological units.

5. Comparison of the mechanisms of the functioning of phraseology in different languages: this method allows you to identify the features of the use and transformation of phraseological units when translating texts from one language to another.²

In the denotative component, they coincide: Vietnamese and Russian idioms describe the hard work of a person, give a characteristic of individual situations or the way of life as a whole. In the context, such a general characteristic of a person's life is marked with quantitatives such as all life, forever, long, etc.; cf.: all his life he bent his back, he did not straighten his back all evening, he constantly works in the sweat of his brow. In terms of the significative component, the Vietnamese unit is closer to the configuration of the typical representation, which is represented in the Russian idiom in the sweat of the brow to work in the form of a set of semes ("diligently, i.e. completely devoting oneself to work", "maximally", "intensely", "extremely diligently"). The presuppositive component in the idiom "to bend the back" distinguishes it from others: in the semantics of this unit, it is implied that the one for whom they work does not compensate for the efforts spent beyond measure, humiliates, deprives health, oppresses.

Thus, the principles and methods of comparative phraseology represent a comprehensive approach to the study of analogies and differences between phraseological units of different languages, which contributes to a deeper understanding of the cultural and linguistic features of each of them.³

The principles and methods of comparative phraseology are an important aspect of the study of language and culture. Comparative phraseology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the comparative analysis of phraseological units of different languages.

The main principles of comparative phraseology are comparison, classification and interpretation of phraseological expressions. Comparison makes it possible to identify common and distinctive features of phraseological units in different languages, as well as to determine the degree of their equivalence. Classification helps to systematize phraseological units according to various characteristics, such as origin, structure, semantics and usage. Interpretation allows you to understand the meanings and functions of phraseological expressions in the context of language and culture. Methods of comparative phraseology include the analysis of parallel corpora of texts in different languages, the study of semantic fields and concepts, the use of thesauri and specialized databases. Methods of contrastive analysis are also widely used to identify the features of the use of phraseological units in various cultural contexts.

Research in the field of comparative phraseology is important for expanding linguistic knowledge, enriching intercultural dialogue and improving communicative competence. Understanding the basic principles and methods of this discipline will help to better understand the diversity of worldviews and cultural traditions of different peoples through the prism of linguistic expressions.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the principles and methods of comparative phraseology play an important role in the study and analysis of phraseological units of different languages. Their use makes it possible to identify similarities and differences between phraseological expressions of different cultures, as well as to reveal the features of their use in the speech of native speakers. Thanks to the comparative approach, we can better understand the structure, meanings and functions of phraseological units, which contributes to a deeper and more comprehensive study of the language as a whole. It is important to remember the need for systematic analysis and comparison of phraseological units in order to get a more complete picture of the world of expressions of each particular language.

References

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³ Novikova, Anna Konstantinovna. "Comparative Study of Phraseology as a Principle of Nationally Oriented Teaching of Russian as a Foreign Language." Russian Journal of Education and Psychology 1 (2012): 664-685.

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