Analysis of the Research Words Devoted to the Study of Phraseological Units Expressing Financial Position of a Man in Different Languages

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Abstract: Given article is dedicated to the major problems and issues of phraseological studies and discusses scientific study of idioms, moreover states clear examples on this field.

Keywords: Phraseology, phraseological units, idioms, cross-cultural research, dictionary, phraseogical unity, fusion, collocation.

Introduction. Phraseology has been a focus of interest and research for ethnologists and folklorists since the time of pre-Romanticism and Romanticism and began to be investigated by linguists as late as the 20th century. It is a rich source of many theoretical and practical linguistic studies dealing with various aspects of fixed expressions in a particular language, such as meaning, whether literal or figurative, structure, use and etymology. To date, most phraseological research has been done with relatively few languages, at first with Russian and German, which is understandable as Russian (e.g., Vinogradov 1946; Amosova 1963; Chernysheva 1970; Kunin 1970) and German (e.g., Rothkegel 1973; Häusermann 1977; Koller 1977) linguists were among the first to study phraseology.

Literature review and recommendation. Phraseology was also the subject of research in French, Finnish and Polish, as well as fairly recently in Asian countries, including Uzbekistan (Sh. Rakhmatullayev 1966, A. Shomaksudov, M. Husainov, G. Salomov, B. Mengliyev 2007, O. Boymatova, M. Khudoyberdieva 2009, F. Azizova 2010). However, for more than 80% of the languages spoken in Europe, no phraseological research has been conducted and no phraseogical data are available (Piirainen 2005).

One of the most interesting and fascinating topics is cross-linguistic research in which the phraseology of two or more languages is compared and analysed from a contrastive point of view. Piirainen points out that the term “contrastive” may, in fact, be used as a synonym for “cross-linguistic” if it is used in reference to any kind of comparison of phraseological units from different languages (e.g., linguistic typology, language universals research, translation analysis or crosscultural aspects of comparison of phraseological units). However, “contrastive” can also be a hyponym of “cross-linguistic” if contrastive analysis of phraseological units is a special type of language comparison differing from all other kinds of linguistic research. The third reading of the term “contrastive” is its interpretation as a hyponym of the term “confrontative”, which is actually a hyponym of the term “cross-linguistic”. From this point of view, contrastive analysis of phraseological units focuses only on the identification and description of cross-linguistic differences. Cross-linguistic research is generally not separated from cross-cultural research, since language and culture are closely intertwined; therefore, the influence of culture on language deserves more careful investigation.

Discussion. In the analysis of the languages belonging to the common European cultural heritage, common sources of fixed expressions reveal similarities between languages, and the ways of borrowing from one language to the next may become visible. Studying phraseology
across languages can also tell us a lot about the origins of various linguistic as well as cultural habits observed in individual languages. Last but not least, a close study of language peculiarities can be an interesting topic of research in phraseology. However, studying phraseology from a cross-linguistic perspective is multi-disciplinary and involves many fields, such as contrastive lexicology, syntax, pragmatics, semantics, semiotics and translation theory (Colson\(^1\)). The aim of these studies is to find and discuss both cross-linguistic similarities and equivalences and differences between English and foreign language phraseological units.

Furthermore, the dictionary compiled by Zarina Saliyeva and Lochin Nurboyev\(^2\) plays a crucial role in comprehension of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages. This work also fits into this type of research and should be considered a contribution to bilingual cross-linguistic and cross-cultural research into phraseological units. It attempts to systematically analyse phraseological units across two languages, i.e., English and Uzbek, focusing on phraseological units containing proper names, which constitute a subgroup of phraseological units “deeply rooted in the cultural tradition of a language community” (Fiedler 2007) and thus particularly interesting from a cross-linguistic and cross-cultural perspective.

The phraseological unit as a stable combination of words with a fully or partially figurative meaning is an extremely complex many-sided language unit. Stability and figurativeness are intrinsic features of any phraseological unit in all its innumerable varied representations in discourse (www. ziyonet.uz/). For purposes of analysis, it is essential not only to have a clear idea of the concept of the phraseological unit as a separate entity, but also to establish terms for denoting various types of form of the phraseological units and to reflect their meaning and function.

According to Kunin’s definition (1970) the phraseological unit is characterised by two categorical features: stability and figurative meaning. We believe the phraseological unit has a third distinguishing, categorical feature: that of cohesion. Cohesion and stability are not the same thing. Cohesion derives from phraseological meaning and the semantic, lexical, stylistic, and grammatical organisation of the phraseological unit. The phraseological unit is a cohesive formation, whether it operates in discourse or is viewed in isolation as the base form.

When used in text, the intrinsic cohesive properties of the phraseological unit contribute to texture. Cohesion also explains the intricate semantic structure of the phraseological unit. It was already noticed in very early phraseological investigations in the 50’s that one constituent of a phraseological unit cannot be explained without the other(s) or, put in different terms, the meaning of the phraseological unit cannot be directly derived from its constituent parts. The 80’s and the 90’s have produced profound analysis of the meaning of phraseological units.

Melerovich argues that the semantic structure of phraseological units includes their inner form, motivation of phraseological meaning, and phraseological abstraction (Melerovich 1982). The image-bearing component of phraseological meaning has been further researched from the point of view of cognitive linguistics (Dobrovolskij\(^3\)). However, the cohesive relationships within a phraseological unit are manifold, in that they are present not only in the meaning of the phraseological unit, but are also realised through grammatical, lexical, and stylistic ties (http://www.homeenglish.ru/Articlesosnovn.html). Cohesion of the phraseological unit depends on all these types of interrelationships. Cohesion secures and explains stability.

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. For example,

\(^3\) D. Dobrovolskij. Aspects of phraseology theory. Book on demand LTD, 2019
the Uzbek equivalent of "qishda qor so`rasa bermaydigan kishi" in English "money grubber" - 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. Or "make a killing" 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, "juda ko`p pul topmoq" in English "rake in the money" 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, "osonlik bilan pul topish" -"soft money" when you say that a phrase should be understood as a structure to express idiom, stylistic expression, lexemes and morphemes; This is added in connection with compound speech in phraseologism as a cross section; Hence, it is not included in the structure of expression of idiom.

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 work we consider idioms as nominative unit of 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. These units, on our view can be characterized as popular and most used ones.

The category of money 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 to compare language structures, discover similarities and differences. This circumstance that makes relevant the subject of our research work.

We analyzed a number of idioms of the English language with the categorical meaning "money", selected from phraseological dictionaries of English.

Easy money – money that doesn’t require a lot of effort to acquire;
Fast buck – money that can be earned quickly or illegally;
Feel the pinch – to experience financial hardship;
Get a run for your money – receive a challenge or get what is rightfully deserved;
No bees, no honey, no work, no money – there is no treasure without hard work;
Get your money’s worth – get everything you paid for, sometimes get even more than its true value;
Have the penny drop – to finally realize or understand something;

Have money to burn a hole in your pocket – to have money that one is eager to spend on frivolous things;

Hit the jackpot – to make a lot of money very suddenly, such as the jackpot in gambling;

Have sticky fingers – to be a shoplifter, pickpocket or a thief.

Thus, if languages go back to one original source with their borrowing, one can talk about the figurative and stylistic similarity of such idioms, which have become so familiar for both Uzbek and English that we do not think about their origin. However, translation from language to language often changes. This is such an interesting phenomenon for English and Uzbek languages. So, we see the differences and similarities of images in the following proverbs and idioms:

Money begets money – pul pulni topar, yo’l yo’lni topar;

Easy come, easy go – davlat qanday kelgan bo’lsa, shunday ketadi, (pul bo’ldi - kul bo’ldi);

Kissing goes by favour – sevgi pulga sotilmas, ko’ngil pulga topilmas;

Your money or your life – pulning bir uchi bilakda, bir uchi yurakda;

No money, no swiss – pullikka kabob, bepulga dardi kabob;

Business is business – puldorning ota onasi pul.

Conclusion and recommendation. A comparative typological analysis of the phenomenon of idioms and proverbs in English and Uzbek phrases made it possible to draw the following conclusions: 1. Phraseological units in Uzbek are subdivided into two types: phraseological unity and phraseological merge, in English language are subdivided into phraseological unity and phraseological fusion, phraseological combinations or collocations. 2. In both languages, phraseological units are known to be grouped according to their semantic properties and meanings. 3. In terms of meaning, phraseological units are essentially two types: pronouns and expressive expressions, and they are analyzed in both languages, and they are mostly grammatical or verbal expressions for expressing words and actions. 4. Thus, the phraseological units in each language have their own linguistic features. But in both languages, phraseological units serve as a unique and rich part of language. Multi-valued phrases help enrich vocabulary and language and combine meaning with emotional meaning.

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