

THE STYLISTIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL SYNONYMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. The aim of our work is to give information about phraseological synonyms in English and Uzbek languages, before starting discussing about phraseological unit we want to explain what is phrase, phraseology, synonym and at last what is phraseological synonyms.

Keywords: phraseological synonyms, phraseological unit, set expressions, free word-groups, phraseological utterances.

Phrase is a group of words which have a particular meaning when used together i.e. “the green car”.

Phraseology is a branch of lexicology studying phraseological units (set expressions, phraseologism, or idioms (in foreign linguistics). Phraseological units differ from free word-groups semantically and structurally: 1)they convey a single concept and their meaning is idiomatic, i.e. it is not a mere total of the meanings of their components; 2)they are characterized by structural invariability (no word can be substituted for any component of a phraseological unit without destroying its sense (to have a bee in one’s bonnet(not cap or hat); 3)they are not created in speech but used as ready-made units. Unlike a word, a phraseological unit can be divided into separately structured elements and transformed syntactically (On the instant he was thinking how natural and unaffected her manner was now that the ice between them had been broken (Th. Dreiser, “An American Tragedy”). I found this man in a kind of seizure, and went for help. This broke the ice between us, and we grew quite chatty, without either of us knowing the other’s name.

Synonym is a word or expression that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the same language i.e. “big” and “large”.

Phraseological units are classified in accordance with several criteria. In the classification proposed by acad. V. V. Vinogradov phraseological units are classified according to the semantic principle, and namely to the degree of motivation of meaning, i.e. the relationship between the meaning of the whole unit and the meaning of its components. Three groups are distinguished: phraseological fusions, phraseological unities, phraseological combinations. Prof. Smirnitkiy classifies phraseological units and idioms. Phraseological units are neutral, non-metaphorical when compared to idioms: get up, fall asleep, to take the drinking. Idioms are metaphoric, stylistically coloured: to take the bull by the horns, to beat about the bush, to bark up the wrong tree.

In addition, English Phraseological units can be classified as parts of speech. Here we have the following groups: noun phraseologisms denoting an object, a person, a living being, e.g. bullet train, latchkey child, redbrick university, Green Berets. verb phraseologisms denoting an action, a state, a feeling, e.g. to break the log-jam, to get on somebody’s coattails, to be on the beam, to nose out, to make headlines. adjective phraseologisms denoting a quality, e.g. loose as a goose, dull as lead. adverb phraseological units, such as: with a bump, in the soup, like dream, like a dog with two tails, preposition phraseological units. Such kind of classification is not seen in Uzbek phraseology. This is mainly

because, there is not any kind of preposition in Uzbek. This part is the most essential difference English and Uzbek phraseology. For example: e.g. “Catch me!” “Well, I never!” etc. And also, Uzbek scholars have been working on the branch of phraseological units. There is the branch of lexicology which studies idioms, phraseological units, words and group of words that are used in the language as ready-made units it is called in Uzbek. They are: phraseological units; proverbs; aphorisms. Phraseological units are usually called as idioms in Uzbek language.

The phraseological utterances with figurative meanings can be conceptually represented with two scenarios: the initial scenario and the resulting one. For an occasional unit to be considered synonymous of the canonical one, the resulting scenario of the modified proverb also be valid for the canonical hit. This means that both proverbs, the original and the modified one, must share the same resulting scenario. The following diagram illustrates the type of relationship built between synonymous. Phraseological units have type of relationship built between synonymous. Phraseological units have synonymic, antonymic and homonymic features as words do. F.ex. Ko'zmunchoq, O'lmoq, E'tiborsiz qoldirmoq. Phraseological units can be synonyms to words or to the phraseological units. If phraseological units are synonym to phraseological units so they are called phraseological synonym phrases. F.ex. Og'ziga talqon solmoq-og'ziga qatiq ivitmoq-lom-mim demaslik. Dunyoni suv bossa to'pig'iga chiqmaydi-beg'am, beparvo. Phraseological units are also often synonyms of words in English. Such as: e.g. to make a clean breast of-to confess; to get one's nerves-to irritate. So phraseological synonyms are the source of developing language.

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