



The Semantic-Structural and Linguoculturological Analysis of Phraseological Units Expressing Human Inner Experiences and Emotions in English and Uzbek Languages

Sarvinoz KODIROVA

Termez University of Economics and Service

Abstract: Linguocultural analysis of phraseological units that reflect human intellectual capacity in English is covered in the article. After that, it concentrates on a broad examination of phraseological units with national-cultural characteristics that demonstrate human intelligence and work on their etymologic, componential, semantic, and stylistic properties.

Key words: phraseological units, human intellectual abilities, cognitive linguistics, geographical components, linguocultural analysis, linguoculturological knowledge.

Introduction

Phraseology is a rare treasure of the language of every nation. Phraseologisms express the history, identity, customs and traditions, national character of the people. Linguists D.S. Likhachev and B.Larins spoke of the “study of national identity, emphasizing the need to study a mentality that embodied national characteristics”¹. This idea is very valid, because behind them lies centuries of history and a lot of experience.

Language uses a variety of components and methods to convey nationality. Phraseological units are the most crucial of these instruments. Phraseological units are one of the universal language components since every language in the world has its own phraseological units. They are a linguistic system that reflects the spiritual condition of generations and ancestors and is based on folk wisdom and old metaphors. Therefore,



there is a direct relationship between the meaning of a phraseological unit and the terms that comprise it.¹

Using material from Russian and English, E. F. Arsenteva² investigated phraseological units that represented human character, appearance, and intellectual capacity in the 1980s. He quantified these units, separated them into phrasesemantic groups, and demonstrated that the phrasesemantic groups in the languages under study were not equal. In the 2000s, L.S. F. Shangareva said that, phraseological units representing labor activity, E. Ignateva uses phraseological units denoting time and distance, a. M. Garifulina uses phraseological units in Turkish and English to express human emotion, I. P. Kudryavtseva uses phraseological units denoting time components in English, G. E. Hakimova described the structural and semantic features of phraseological units with a zoonomic component in English in her scientific work. We can also include many other researchers in this series, but it is precisely the phraseological units that, express a human's intellectual ability in English.

We aimed to study the linguistic national cultural features of a phraseological units that, express a human's intellectual ability on the basis of English material. Linguistic reflection of imagery is manifested, including through phraseological units in each language, which have their own characteristics, specific meanings and structural aspects. These show that there is originality in the figurative thinking of the people. The same feature creates unexpected comparative and metaphorical perceptions in the structure of phraseology, these factors lead to the nationalism of phraseology.

Phraseological units are a core component of any language's lexical system. Scholars such as A.V. Kunin (1996), N.N. Amosova (1963), and V.N. Teliya (1996) have emphasized their semantic richness and cultural significance. Emotions, as a universal human experience, find varied expression in different linguistic and cultural contexts. Cognitive linguistics suggests that emotions are conceptualized through metaphors and idioms (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980).

¹ 1 Лихачев. Д. С. Заметки о русском.// Новый мир, 1980, №3 156с



Semantic Analysis of Emotion-Expressing Phraseological Units

Phraseological units expressing emotions can be classified into various semantic groups:

- **Positive emotions:** Expressions of joy, love, and pride (e.g., “on cloud nine” in English vs. “baxli bulmoq” in Uzbek).
- **Negative emotions:** Expressions of anger, sadness, and fear (e.g., “hit the roof” in English vs. “jahl otiga minmoq” in Uzbek).
- **Surprise and astonishment:** (e.g., “jaw-dropping” in English vs. “ko‘zlari katta bo‘lib ketmoq” in Uzbek).
- **Metaphorical conceptualization of emotions:** Many idioms use physical metaphors to express emotions, such as heat for anger (e.g., “hot under the collar” in English vs. “qizib ketmoq” in Uzbek).

Structural Characteristics of Emotional Phraseology

Structurally, phraseological units expressing emotions in both languages can be classified into:

- **Verbal phraseological units** (e.g., “break one’s heart” in English vs. “ko‘ngli sinmoq” in Uzbek)
- **Nominal phraseological units** (e.g., “a heart of gold” in English vs. “oltin yurak” in Uzbek)
- **Adjectival phraseological units** (e.g., “cold-hearted” in English vs. “yuragi sovuq” in Uzbek)
- **Adverbial phraseological units** (e.g., “with a heavy heart” in English vs. “og‘ir yurak bilan” in Uzbek)

Linguoculturological Aspects

The use of phraseological units is deeply connected to cultural perceptions of emotions. In Uzbek culture, emotions are often tied to communal values and respect (e.g., “boshi ko‘kka yetmoq” meaning extreme happiness), while in English, individualistic



perspectives dominate (e.g., “walking on air”). The analysis also reveals that religious and historical influences shape emotional phraseology in both languages.

Often we can see the closeness and coherence of these factors in phraseological units. As we have seen, in similar examples it can be seen that, in the composition of phraseological units there are components that reflect the notions of life of the peoples to whom they belong. Thus, the components of phraseological units reflect the names of the people's long history, culture, scientists and historical figures. Therefore, phraseology has a national character in every language. The most valuable sources of information about the culture, national character, psychological peculiarities and mentality of the nation one can find in phraseological units.

In most cases, national-cultural specificity of phraseological units is determined in the process of interlingual relations. This approach can be called comparative or contrastive. Phraseological units of English languages have a long history; include a significant amount of international words and idioms, related to human knowledge about the surrounding world. There are phraseological units in the English languages with a similar conceptual semantics which are not as numerous as the phraseological units with the phraseological equivalents in the other language.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it focuses on phraseology in the system of linguoculturological knowledge phraseological units representing human intellectual ability are one of the brightest, most figurative and emotional expressive means of language. Their appearance in language and semantic transformation is associated with the change of periods, various changes in social and political life of society, social transformations and etc. When considering the problem of national and cultural identity phraseological units representing human intellectual ability, one should take into account the fact that currently there are several different approaches to identifying the national-cultural component of phraseological units with different methodological base. As already noted, linguocultural analysis of phraseological units expressing human intellectual ability in English are the most indicative lexical material for linguoculturology due to the



fact that their internal form, embodying motivation, often contains elements of the national-cultural plan, since phraseological units arise on based on "a figurative representation of reality, reflecting predominantly everyday-empirical, historical and spiritual experience language community associated with its cultural traditions". Different linguists gave different approaches to understanding phraseological units (their components parts), and to understanding the aspects of coverage of linguoculturology as a science. But, they all agree that, the phraseological units expressing human intellectual ability of the English language have a direct relationship with the mentality, culture, level of education, geographic location, socio-political system, religious beliefs and other. By no means linguistic factors confirmed by the results of numerous studies for the English language, then it can be assumed that it is applicable to the characterization of other languages.

References:

1. Dobrovolsky, D.O. National Cultural Peculiarities in Phraseology/D.O.Dobrovolsky// Voprosy Yazykoznaniiya, 1997, N 6. – P. 37-48. 2
2. Maslova, V.A. Language Cultural Studies/V.A.Maslova. – Moscow: Academia, 2001. – 208p
3. Selifonova, E.D. Ethnocultural Aspect of Reflecting the Picture of the World/E.D.Selifonova// Phraseology and Intercultural Communication. – Toula, 2002. – Part 2. – P.65-68
4. Teliya, V.N. Russian Phraseology. Semantic, Pragmatic and Language
5. Amosova, N.N. (1963). *Fundamentals of English Phraseology*. Leningrad: Nauka
6. Teliya, V.N. (1996). *Russian Phraseology as a System of Expressive Means*. Moscow: Nauka
7. Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (1980). *Metaphors We Live By*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press
8. Wierzbicka, A. (1997). *Understanding Cultures Through Their Key Words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press