
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH COMPONENTS DENOTING MONEY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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A comparative study of the phraseological foundation of various languages is one of the main tasks of phraseology as a linguistic science. This science is engaged in the study of such aspects as the stability of phraseological units, the consistency of phraseology, the semantic structure of phraseological units, their origin and basic functions. There were plenty of scholars' opinions that studied these terms differently and in many cases. To Smirnitiski's opinion, "word equivalent" highlights semantic and functional inalienability of concrete word groups their heaviness to the function in speech as single words". [6;78] According to Koonin's opinion, "a fixed word- group is described as a completely or partially carried meaning". In order to differentiate free word groups from phraseological units we should see two criteria: semantic and structural criteria" [3; 57].

A phraseological unit is an established, universal and essential element that, used with care, ornaments and enriches the language. Phraseological units are interesting because they are colorful and lively and also they are linguistic curiosities. At the same time, they are difficult because they have unpredictable meanings and grammar, and often have special connotations. The investigation into phraseological units shows that they have important role in language. Since we study phraseology as an independent linguistic discipline which began its existence, another discussion has begun in the linguistic world, and dedicated to the difference in lexical meaning and phraseological meaning. The fact is that the complexity of lexical semantics and the diversity of semantic classes of words do not exclude the selection of the lexical meaning of a word, which allows us to establish the diversity of this meaning. We adhere to a very productive idea put forward by a linguist and that the phraseological sense cannot be realized without the existence of certain structures, that is, it is impossible to study the features of phraseological units with "money" component without knowing their structure.

By analogizing the word "money" in etymological point of view, it was clarified that, the word money refers to two concepts: the abstract unit of account in terms of which the value of goods, services, and obligations can be compared and anything that is widely established as a payment. Frequently the standard of value also served as a medium of exchange, but that is not always the case. Many ancient communities, for instance, took cattle as their standard of value but used more manageable objects as means of payment. Exchange involving the use of money is great improvement over barter, since it permits elaborate specialization and provides generalized purchasing power that the participants in the exchange may use in the future. When we glance to history of the proverbs about money, there are some sources that were effective in development of the folk and culture. For instance, the

proverb “*Get the money honestly if you can*”. English proverb appeared early 19th century in the poetry of Horace (65-8BC). The English proverb “*Money has no smell*” used firstly in 20th century, but originally deriving from a comment made by the Roman Emperor Vespasian (AD 9-79), in response to an objection to a tax on public lavatories. In Uzbek language also there are majority amount of proverbs about money and its saving like “*Suvdek kelgan pul suvdek oqib ketadi*”, “*Pul-belgi, quv vat*”, “*Pul jigardan bunyod bo‘ladi.*”. In Uzbek language all of the proverbs and sayings about money represent nations’ deep history and custom that possess deep meaning and morality. [2;56]

From the given examples we may say researches distinguish two concepts for the term “phraseology”, according to the narrow and broad view. If we consider the narrow view, it would just refer only to idioms or set expressions. They are such word combinations where the meaning of the whole cannot be determined by the meaning of the words entering it. However, if we investigate the phraseology from the broad sense then it includes proverbs, saying, etc.

Phraseological unit is more difficult to describe in the dictionary than the word. If to present the word in the dictionary, it is enough to show its origin and to put the vocabulary entries in the alphabetical order. This method is impossible to use with the units, which consist of more than one word. The main objective of the phraseological dictionary is to achieve high adequacy in the process of transferring PU of one language by the means of the other language. Different scholars can add or distinguish other types of translation; for example, there can be full and partial equivalents, full and partial analogues, transcription and transliteration, but these four are constant [1; 128]. Phraseological equivalents themselves are divided into two subgroups: full equivalents and partial equivalents. Full equivalents have the same significative-denotative meaning, the same subjective-evaluative, functional, stylistic, emotional and expressive components of connotative meaning and the same grammatical and componential structures. For example, an English phraseological unit as *Money begets money* [4; 151] has the full equivalent in the Uzbek language *Pul-pulni chaqirar* [7; 351]. Both of this PUs has the same connotation, positive evaluation. They are also structurally equal and have *verb+conjunction+noun* model. Other examples: Eng. *Penny and penny laid up will be many* – Uzb. *Tiyinlardan so‘m bo‘lar*– these PUs have the same components of connotation, the same evaluation and the same structure; *money talks* [<http://www.fog-ware.com/>] – Uzb. *Pul tilni biyron qilar* [7; 43] – is used to describe an attitude to every situation or person without any sense. In English language the word “money” is used more positively. This word somehow means power and superiority in English as “*Money makes the world go round*” while in Uzbek language this word takes negative sign like “*Pul- qo‘lning kiri*” in the light of the impact historical events. This is usually said to encourage someone to either not be disappointed because they feel are lack of money. Or in order to remind he people those who are focusing too much money.

Changing the meaning of phraseological units that have not passed the variable word combination stage can be established by comparing the meaning of a phraseological unit with the literal meanings of its components. Vocabulary definitions can also be used; for example: *marry money*- ‘a rich wife’ or *puli yuqning ko‘zi yuq* – means ‘money makes eyes blind’. With a partial comprehension of components with literal meaning in the composition of phraseological units, it is usually included in the definition. In order to formulate the definition of rethinking

should highlight its most important features by considering the main types of this process. The choice of the object of the analysis is determined by the fact that the named phraseological units are abundant, descriptive and expressive.

All in all, identifying semantic features and making the translation of phraseological unit is not only copy out the book from one language into another but it requires more than componential or structural approach and it is necessary to give exactly main idea of a target proverb or set expression in a translation. In the view of the observations made above, it is important to point out that phraseological unit or proverbs with component 'monetary system' in English and Uzbek languages contain social practices that can be visualized in a real or possible world.

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