
THEORETICAL BASICS OF COMPERATIVE LITERATURE STUDIES AND CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS USING ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS WITH THE STRUCTURE OF LITERARY KNOWLEDGE

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This article deals with the issue of usage of phraseological units with the structure of literary knowledge. **Phraseology of each language makes a significant contribution to the formation of figurative pictures of the world. They are special language means in which the originality and uniqueness of any language is concentrated.**

Knowing the phraseology allows – a deeper understanding of the history and character of the people. Phraseologisms exist in close connection with vocabulary. Their study helps to better understand the structure of vocabulary, education and the use of lexical units in speech. When we talk about this term our tongue instantly curves into another notion that signifies above concept. This is the term phraseological units (PU). They are special language means in which the originality and uniqueness of any language is concentrated.

Phraseological combinations – expressing ideas in short but coloured meaningful way. Besides that these are expressing the identity, way of life, material and spiritual values, history, culture and customs of the peoples of the world in their own language is incomparable.

Phraseological units of literary knowledge has also enriched English phraseology by original images. Names and family names, even nicknames of personages of novels, poems, fairy tales are used in phraseological units to characterize people with similar personal qualities. The work of the great English writer William Shakespeare undoubtedly enriched English phraseology with its unique images and phrases: come out-Herod Herod – to surpass Herod in cruelty; play the jack (or Jack) with somebody – to cheat, deceive someone; Hamlet with Hamlet left out – something devoid of its essence; Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark – something devoid of its essence; king's (Queen's) English – literary English; Cordelia's gift – a soft, gentle female voice; A Daniel come to judgment – an honest, righteous judge (in modern language used ironically): Shakespeareanism includes the following expressions for men and women: men in buckram – fictional people (for the sake of bragging); dance barefoot – stay an old maid; curled darlings – rich suitors, rich idlers; the faithful Adam – a faithful, old servant (named after a character in the Comedy of W. Shakespeare "As you like it"); better a witty fool than a foolish wit – better a witty fool than a stupid wit; it's in his buttons – he's lucky, he'll be a success.

However, in modern English phraseology, such units may experience some changes associated with the constant development of the language system: chartered libertine – a person who is allowed to do whatever he wants. The genius and talent of Shakespeare is confirmed by the fact that the images, names, situations and sayings created by him entered not only his native English, but also other languages of the world.

From the novel by Charles Dickens “Oliver Twist” in English phraseology appeared a unit with the nickname of the pickpocket John Dawkins:

– an Artful Dodger – a scoundrel. Another phraseological unit is associated with the hero of the novel “David Copperfield”: King Charles’s head – an idea, the subject of insanity. In the novel “Little Dorrit”, Charles Dickens calls the bureaucratic institution the Circumlocution Office. And the famous phraseological unit man Friday (the faithful servant) carries an etymology from the novel “Robinson Crusoe” by Daniel Defoe. That was the name of Crusoe’s loyal assistant. In modern phraseology, man Friday means a dedicated assistant in all matters. By analogy, the phraseologisms girl Friday was created – a loyal assistant (usually about a girl secretary). Not only English and American literature has enriched English phraseology with its bright and unique images; it also includes the names of Eastern fairy-tale characters: Aladdin’s lamp – Aladdin's magic lamp (a talisman that fulfills all the wishes of its owner). This expression is taken from an Eastern fairy tale “One thousand and one nights”. The fairy-tale character Aladdin rubbed his lamp, after which a good Genie appeared in front of him, ready to fulfil all his wishes.

Sometimes phraseological units created by writers denoted a single entity, phenomenon, or person. Thus, the phraseology Swan of Avon – Swan from the banks of the Avon, created by Ben Jonson, was used in relation to W. Shakespeare, who was born and buried in Stratford – on-Avon. The phraseology the Great Cham of Literature – “the Great Khan of literature” is the nickname of the English writer C. Johnson.

As using phraseologies in literature is very expressive way and literature is a part of culture. That’s why, in most cases phraseological units express the evaluative attitude of the human to the world. In other words, phraseology is regarded as a set of valuable data about culture and the mentality of the people, their customs and traditions, myths, rituals, habits, behaviour, etc. So, phraseological units constitute an important culture relevant and evaluative layer of the conceptual world picture.

It should be noted that not all phraseological units of literary etymology were created by the writers themselves, but they became popular precisely because of their invaluable creativity. Above-mentioned examples show that phraseological combinations in literature contributes to be it bright, colourful and it avoids repeating one word again and again.

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