

LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NUMERICAL COMPONENT EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to the section of lexicology-the field of phraseology, in which comparative linguistic and cultural analysis of mainly numerical compound phraseological units of English and Uzbek linguistics provides valuable information about phraseological units reflecting the mentality, culture, customs and traditions of a particular nation. The study of expressions in both languages, the disclosure of their semantic-grammatical and functional-stylistic features determines the relevance of this work. Whereas numerical component expressions are an area not yet explored within these languages. As you know, expressions are inextricably linked with spirituality, culture, traditions, lifestyle, history of the people who speak the language. Based on this point of view, the article studied phrases numbering about 50 words, which considered linguistic manifestations, mutual influence and connection of cultures of the two nations. The opinions of linguists on this matter were studied and general conclusions were given.*

Keywords: *phrase, phraseology, linguoculturological, lexeme, morpheme, syntactic connection, numerical component expressions, comparative expressions, linguocultural.*

INTRODUCTION

Linguoculturology is a generalizing science that has arisen between culturology and linguistics, which studies such phenomena as the interaction and interrelation of language and culture, the formation of this connection, as well as the reflection of language and non-language in the number of an integral system. Linguoculturology, on the one hand, studies the role of a person in the cultural and linguistic factor, and on the other hand, studies the place of a person in the linguistic factor. Each language is very closely connected with the history of native speakers and is not recorded in their traditional daily life, geography, culture it also shows some special aspects in itself. Each language unconditionally influences the culture of native speakers. We think that it will be difficult for students studying a foreign language to understand the root nature of the true meanings hidden in the expressions of foreigners until they study the culture of this nation, the ways of thinking. A lot has been written about phraseological units, they have been

analyzed grammatically, semantically and syntactically, but they have not been studied linguoculturally enough.

For the first time, the relations of language and culture were investigated by the German scientist V. von Humboldt in his works expresses: "human language lives by how it transmits information about a subject to it. Any language is enough to express the nation to which a person belongs, his way of life."

In recent years, great importance has been attached to the study of Uzbek phraseology from a linguocultural, cognitive and scientific point of view in comparison with other languages. Among them, B.Safaraliev, G.Bogieva, N.Nasrullaev semantically investigated expressions in religious, mythological, historical, literary, geographical and national conceptual spheres. Professor A.Mamatov dwells on the historical and etymological diversity of formulations of phrases. The scientist believes that phraseological units, firstly, are formed on the basis of Uzbek reality, and secondly, they distinguish phraseological units borrowed and calculated from related and related languages.

Shavkat Rakhmatullayev in the book "explanatory Phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language " mentions that the main part of phrases in Uzbek linguistics are verbal phraseological units, as well as expressions with a noun component, a numeral and an adverb.

Chinese researcher Yu Wang syntactically divides English phrases into eight categories.

1) Idioms of sentences. - Sentence phrases. Butter won't melt in your mouth. Your chickens are coming home to roost.

2) semi-sentential idioms.- Half-word phrases. Take the bad with the good, keep a close eye on SMB/sth.

3) verbal phrases.- Verb conjugations. Beaten up, caught the eye.

4) Prepositional phrases.- Briquettes with prepositions. A dozen, in doubt.

5) nominal idioms.- Nominal expressions. Conscientiousness, a golden handshake.

6) Adjectival idioms.- Numeric expressions. Far, far away, full of beans.

7) word in pairs.- Paired words. Pain and adversity, safe and sound, give and take.

8) Fixed comparisons.- Strict analogy. Flat as a pancake, drunk as a fish, poor as a church mouse.

In most mobile applications, such as idioms and phrases, when we look at internet resources, phrases are based on lexical categories. For example, " age " is the age, all expressions related to the token are grouped into this group. Divided into many categories, such as "The law of one age-to perform actions according to age", "Golden Age-Golden Age", "the age of something - to go into the past" or "animals", "clothes", "colors", "crime", "Death", "Life" (animal, clothes, colors, crime, death, life), he combined phrases related to this lexeme. This approach provides special comfort to language learners.

I consider it expedient in the process of studying phraseological units to pay attention to the fact that there are quite a lot of numerical component expressions in the English

language, and to study and analyze them morphologically by type. At this stage, numeric compound expressions are divided into more complex groups according to their grammatical structure.

1) phrasemes with a simple numerical component of degree. (young at heart, white lies, black market, sunny smile, cash cow)

2) phrasemes with a comparative degree of numerical component.(Blood is thicker than water)

3) phraseological units with numerical components of an increased degree. (Your nearest and dearest)

4) expressions with an equal number of comparable components.(Tender as a lamb, tall as a maypole)

5) and expressions with numeric components connected by a bundle.(Bright-eyed and with a fluffy tail, alive and unharmed).

EXPRESSIONS WITH NORMAL-LEVEL NUMERIC COMPONENTS.

In the process of studying numerical component expressions in English, we have witnessed that they are mainly used as a determinant or participle, and in Uzbek -as the final determinant in a sentence.

If we analyze phrases borrowed from numerical components at a simple level, for example, "big mouth" is used in the meanings of "big mouth", "blooming" and "boastful", then the Uzbek phrase "big mouth-big mouth" is used to refer to people who like to brag, with false arrogance."The old rich man, noticing that the guest blushed, turned his face upside down, bitterly looking at his wife's big mouth and betamiz. Oybek. Congratulatory blood.

The phrase "an old Chestnut" was first mentioned in a conversation between two characters in William Diamond's The Broken Sword, popular in England and America in the 19th century, and is now used to refer to jokes and stories that have become boring, repeatedly told and boring.

In the Uzbek language, in its alternative issue, "siga Gap, sigasygan yumil" is often used, used, used, used in colloquial speech (in sentences, phrases, phrases, etc.).using a complex example, we see that the expression k) is used in the oral and written speech of the Uzbek people. "The king's command obliges," Allah said, "the siyaka is forced to use an old saying."

"Thick Skin" - "thick skin", not to mention the fact that the face is hard.

I don't worry about what he says - I have a very thick skin. I'm curious what he said he doesn't eat -I have very thick skin.

"Thin skin" is a "thin skin" that can't help but say something special. If you have Thin Skin, yo'll Never survive in politics. If you're so thin, you can't survive in the world of politics.

The expression "blind alley" - "dead end" means a difficult situation in which it is difficult to find your way, your way; an uncertain, foggy, invisible end, useless work.