

Semantic Studies in Phraseological Units with Flower component in English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

The study of "phraseologisms with flower components" in English and Uzbek is relevant for a number of scientific, linguistic, and cultural reasons. The purpose of studying phraseologisms with a flower component in English and Uzbek is to gain a deeper understanding of the culture, thinking, aesthetic views, and national imagery of both languages through these expressions. The main scientific, practical, and theoretical goals of this study are consistently outlined in this article. The following two main methods are used to analyze the phenomenon of synonymy and variants of phraseologisms: Phraseological-semantic (lexical-semantic) method, and variantological method. Through the possibility of comparative linguistic and cross-cultural analysis, flower images are widely found in the phraseology of both languages, but the meaning, symbolic load, and aesthetic views expressed through them are often different and determining the semantic properties of phraseological units

Keywords: Semantic relationships, synonymous, synonyms, variants, phraseologisms

INTRODUCTION

Phraseological units are studied in linguistics under such terms as phraseologism, phraseme, phrase, phrase, idiom, parema.

Phraseological units are an important lexical layer of any language in the world. They reflect the extralinguistic information of the nation. One of the main ways to make speech expressive, attractive and effective is to use idioms in speech.

People domesticate their place of residence both physically and symbolically, through images. The climatic and geographical features of the territory where people live affect their associative thinking and provide initial image material. Images of nature can be seen as the main source of linguistic creativity as a whole, with the development of mythology, folklore and phraseology. The reflection of the image of the human, animal and plant world in paremas has attracted the attention of linguists for centuries. Because paremas are a reflection of the nation, they have been important units of the language layer since the emergence of the language until today. That is why linguists are still analyzing and researching these linguistic units. Problems related to flower component phraseological units are one of the current topical linguistic problems.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Semantic relationships in phraseological units

Like other language units, phraseological units also experience phenomena such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, monosemy, and polysemy. Determining the semantic relationships between phraseological units of languages in different systems is one of the complex processes in linguistics.

The concept of synonym is defined in the authoritative *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of the English Language* as follows: A word or expression that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or expression in the same language. The author of the collection *Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Language Synonyms*, a well-known scientist A. Hojiyev [1; 2], gave the following definition of synonymous words: synonyms are words that have different pronunciations, the same unifying meaning (general), and differ from each other in a number of features, such as the subtlety of the additional meaning, emotional coloring, and use.

The word “antonym” is defined in the OALD dictionary as a word that means opposite of another word [5].

Antonyms are the phenomenon of semantically contradictory, opposing language units.

Based on the above definitions, we can say that the phenomenon of synonymy in phrases refers to idiomatic groups of words that have the same meaning but different expressive coloring, belonging to different functional styles of the language.

The synonymy of English phraseological units is fairly well covered in a number of textbooks and manuals, including A. V. Kunin's *Course of Modern English Phraseology* [8].

Although a lot of work has been done on the synonymy of phraseological units, the work done on the comparison of phraseological units of languages of different systems have been done so far. In particular, Uzbek scholars: M. Vafoyeva [3], in her candidate's dissertation, studied phraseological synonyms in the Uzbek language from a structural and semantic perspective, studying the structure of F/B, component composition, relation to word groups, their semantic and stylistic properties, individual-author F/S, various structural and semantic changes of phraseme components using the example of phraseological units of the Uzbek language. Another scientist, Z. Narmuratov [7], who paid attention to the synonymous relations of paremies in the English and Uzbek languages, identified the synonymous nests of proverbial phraseologisms in his doctoral dissertation. Another scientist, who paid attention to the semantic relations of paremies, N. Madalov [4], in his candidate's dissertation, studied the expression of synonymous and antonymic relations of proverbial phraseologisms related to natural phenomena in English and Uzbek languages in a comparative manner.

However, there has been almost no research on the comparison of phraseological units with the flower component in English and Uzbek. In this regard, only the doctoral dissertation of the researcher O. Kholibekova [6] on the topic “Semantic-structural, linguocultural study of phraseological units with zoonymic and phytonymic components” divided the phytonymic component phraseological units into 3 semantic groups: 1) cereals, 2) flowers and trees, 3) fruits and melons and highlighted

the spiritual, cultural, structural aspects of about 10 flower-related phraseological units. However, their synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, single and multiple meanings were not touched upon. The study of such phenomena as phraseological synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, mono and polysemy, and variantness in non-related languages helps to understand the specific features and norms of those languages more broadly and more thoroughly. Therefore, in our research, we focused specifically on the anti-component F/K spiritual relationship.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Phraseological units with component “flower” in English and the Synonyms of them in Uzbek:

Table 1

In English	In Uzbek
To take root	<i>Ildizotmoq</i>
Flowery speech	<i>Puch gap</i>
Pull a thorn out of someone's heel	<i>Kimningdirog'iriniyengilqilmoq</i>
A thorn in your side	<i>Tovondagitikandek</i>
A rose by any other name would sweet	<i>Oltinbalchiqqatusha ham qiymatiniyo'qotmas</i>
Cutting down the tall poppies	<i>Tagigaboltaurmoq</i>
As fresh as a daisy	<i>Qirchillamayigitdek</i>
A late bloomer	<i>Yaxshiotkeyinchopadi</i>
Flower of the flock	<i>Davraningguli</i>
(as) red as a poppy	<i>Gul- gulqizarmoq</i>
Never a rose without the prick	<i>Hayottikansizbo'lmaydi</i>
Never a rose without the prick	
In the flower of youth	<i>Enggullagandavr</i>

Studying phraseological synonyms in a contrastive way is very important for a deep understanding of word meanings, for clear and effective expression of speech, and in the processes of language learning and interlingual translation.

Variants in phraseological units with flower component in English and Uzbek languages

The phenomenon of variation in phraseology is very close to the phenomenon of phraseological synonymy. First of all, they should be distinguished from each other. In the lexical structure of synonymous phrases, one component can be the same word. However, in this case, the components expressed by different words in the phrase must not be synonymous with each other. Otherwise, it is equivalent to variants of a single expression.

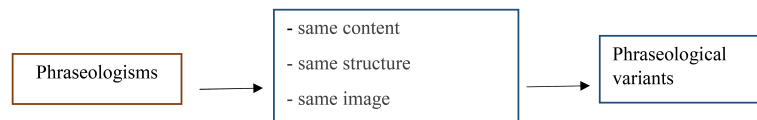


Figure 1. *Variants in phraseologisms*

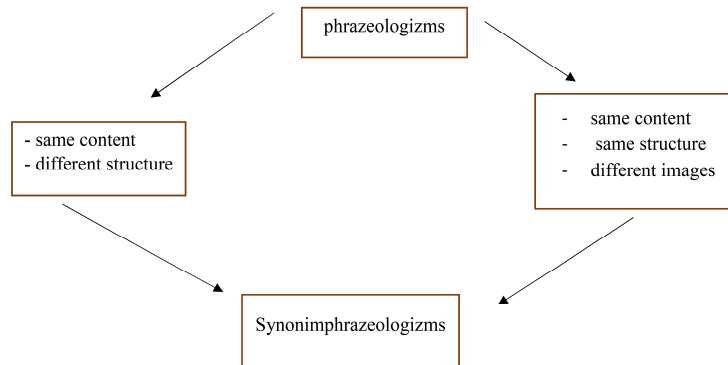


Figure 2. *Synonymy in phraseologisms*

The English phrase “under the rose” (means in private, secretly) can be a variant with the phrase “sub rosa.” The units rose = *rosa* (rose) are one word, “under and sub” are mutually synonymous lexically, which fully complies with the above rule. Another example is the phrase pull a thorn out of someone’s heel (to ease someone’s burden, to extend a helping hand) is a variant of the phrase to remove a thorn out of someone’s foot. Because if a lexical unit contains the component thorn itself, the units to remove out and to pull out of are mutually synonymous. We can

encounter many more cases of variant English A/K phraseologisms:

- **Everything in the garden** – it is all rosy (a situation looking good, promising, or even perfect)
- **Rose-colored glasses** – rose-tinted spectacles (refer to optimism, the tendency to see things in positive light)
- **As fresh as a daisy** – As fresh as a rose in June (Someone who is energetic, enthusiastic, and lively)
- **A late bloomer** – A late developer (a person who only reveals their potential or talent at a later than usual age)
- **To be as welcome as the flowers in May** – As pleasing as the flowers in May – As desirable as the flowers in May – As delightful as the flowers in May (means to be desired, like flowers in May. After a cold and long winter, nothing pleases the eye and soul more than blooming flowers.)
- **Flowery speech** – Flowery language – Flowery description (a speech written orally or in writing in a very complex, unclear way).
- **Beat around the bush** – Beat about the bush (to avoid answering question; discuss a matter without coming to the point)
- **Never a rose without the prick** – There is no rose without a thorn (Every apparently desirable situation has its share of trouble or difficulty)
- **Budding artist** – Emerging artist – Developing artist – Up –and – coming artist – A promising artist (A young talented artist)

As a result of the analyzed examples, it was determined that the Uzbek language has the following variants of phraseological units with a flower component.

- *O'ngulidanbirguli ochilmagan* – *O'ngulidanbittasi ham ochilmagan* (very young)
- *Anqoningurug'i* – *Anqoningtuxumi* (something too difficult to find)
- *Bog'dankelsa, u tog'dankelmoq* – *Tog'dankelsa, bog'dankelmoq* (saying something which is completely inconsistent to speaker's words)
- *Harbirgulingisio'zyo'liga* – *Hargulninghidiboshqa* (Every man has his own taste)
- *Guldan-gulgaqo'nmoq* – *Guldangulgasakramoq* (a man who goes out with different women)
- *Gul gulqizarmoq* – *Gul gulyonmoq* (as red as rose)

CONCLUSION

The study of phraseologisms with a flower component in English and Uzbek plays an important role in linguistics in the fields of semantics, interculturality, translation studies, and literary studies. This not only expands the theoretical foundations of phraseology, but is also useful in practical language learning. Phraseologisms are not directly translated, they must be understood on a contextual and cultural basis:

- Phraseologisms with a flower component are widely used in poetry, literature, journalism and everyday speech. Their analysis serves to deeply study the means of artistic expression.
- The study of phraseologisms with a flower component in English and Uzbek plays an important role in linguistics in the fields of semantics, interculturality, translation studies, and literary studies. This not only expands the theoretical foundations of phraseology, but is also useful in practical language learning. Phraseologisms are not directly translated, they must be understood on a contextual and cultural basis.
- Correct understanding of flower-related expressions is important for the correct translation of texts in English and Uzbek and for the correct conveying of ideas.
- This study helps to distinguish different types of phraseological units (combination, whole, compound) and analyze their semantic structure.
- The flower component in most cases conveys positive, emotional, aesthetic meanings.
- Finding answers to which flower-related expressions are universal, and which are national, local in nature - it is important for cross-linguistic comparative studie.
- Phraseologisms are associated with the worldview, criteria of beauty, and lifestyle of the people. The national mentality of each language is revealed through flower-component expressions.

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