

COMPERATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL  
COMBINATIONS AND UZBEK COMPOUND NOUNS.

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**ABSTRACT:** In this paper explores English phraseological combinations and Uzbek compound nouns delves into two distinct linguistic phenomena that the lexicon can express complex meanings in their respective languages. While both involve the combination of multiple elements to form new semantic units, their structural, semantic and functional characteristics differ significantly.

**KEY WORDS:** phraseological combinations, compound nouns, phraseological idioms, linguistic analysis, social stratification.

English phraseological combinations (also known as phraseological units, idioms, or fixed expressions) are multi-word lexical units whose meaning is often not derivable from the sum of the meanings of their individual components. They are characterized by varying degrees of semantic opacity (idiomaticity) and structural stability (fixedness). According to the fact that, learning the vocabulary of any language is always an interesting learning process. Research on the issue of correspondence between societies what's more, people groups is getting increasingly escalated. In this way, language, being a significant method of concentrating data about the world, simultaneously goes about as the main sign of a specific group.

**Idioms:** Expressions where the overall meaning is completely opaque (e.g., "kick the bucket" - to die, "spill the beans" - to reveal a secret).

**Phrasal verbs:** Verbs combined with prepositions or adverbs, forming a new meaning (e.g., "look up" - to search for information, "give up" - to surrender).

- **Collocations:** Words that frequently co-occur (e.g., "heavy rain," "make a decision," "strong tea"). While more transparent, they are preferred combinations.

Proverbs and sayings: Fixed sentences expressing general truths or advice (e.g., "Actions speak louder than words," "Every cloud has a silver lining").

Idiom: "Bite the bullet" (to endure a difficult situation).

Phrasal verb: "Call off" (to cancel).

Collocation: "Take a shower" (not "make a shower")

Uzbek compound nouns are single nouns formed by combining two or more words (or stems) to create a new lexical item with a unified meaning. They are a common way of enriching vocabulary in Uzbek, a synthetic language. The most common way is compound nouns, where two words are placed next to each other, often without a hyphen, and the second word is usually in the genitive or nominative case, modifying the first. The accent typically falls on the first component.

Example: "kitob javoni" (book shelf) "kitobjavon" (bookshelf)

Example: "gulzor" (flower garden - from gul + zor suffix meaning place)

Hyphenation : Less common for true compound nouns, but used for certain types of compounds or reduplications (e.g., "oziq-ovqat" - food and provisions).

Affixation: While compound nouns are primarily formed by combining existing words, suffixes can be involved in creating one of the components. Compositional or partially compositional: The meaning of many compound nouns can often be inferred from the meanings of their constituent parts, though the compound itself has a specific, unified referent.

Example: "maktab o'quvchisi" (school student)

Example: "temir yo'l" (iron road) > "temiryo'l" (railway)

Semantic shift (less common but present): Some compound nouns can undergo a degree of semantic shift, where the combined meaning is not just the sum but a new, more specific concept.

Example: "qo'l bola" (hand-made, but literally "hand-child" - showing a degree of idiomaticity).

Prof. Vinogradov's works interpretes the word combination exclusively as subordinate unit. Meanwhile, many linguists tend to treat any syntactically organized

group of words as word combination regardless the type of relationship between its elements.

Free and bound (phraseological) word combinations Another definition of word combination says that. . A Word combination (phrase ) is a non-predicative unit of speech which is, semantically, both global and articulated. In grammar, it is seen as a group of words that functions as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence. It is an intermediate unit between a word and a sentence. The main function of a word combination is poli nomination (it describes an object, phenomenon or action and its attributes and properties at the same time). There are two types of word combinations (also known as set expressions, set-phrases, fixed word-groups, etc. ): Free word combinations in which each component may enter different combinations Set (phraseological) combinations consist of elements which are used only in combination with one another. Also, in 1928, Ye.D. Polivanov, using this term in his scientific works, said the following: "I found it necessary to use the term "phraseology" as a special science that relates to lexis in the same way that syntax relates to morphology." Indeed, since the 1950s, phraseology has been in the spotlight of world linguistics. As a result of a number of monographic scientific studies on it, its object has been identified, research methods have been developed, and this science has established its place among other areas of linguistics.

As a result of extensive phraseological research conducted in recent years on the basis of materials from many languages, phraseologisms are defined as follows. A stable linguistic unit consisting of two or more components and denoting a single phraseological meaning is called a phraseologism or phraseological combination.

Works by P. Kühn, H. Burger, V.V. Vinogradov, N.M. Shanskii, and numerous others centre on the semantic properties and traits of phraseological units. The growth of this issue appears promising for determining the cultural and national traits of English phraseological units, which enables us to expand our vocabulary and,

consequently, improve our speech. The semantic-pragmatic and connotatively evaluative relationships of phraseological units based on English language imagery of animals are examined in this study. One of the most prevalent types of language nomination is animalistic phraseology, which is a vast layer of phraseological units. This is because people understand the world.

In the idiomatic of the language, that is, in the layer that is, by definition, nationality specific, the system of values, public morality, attitude to the world, to other peoples are displayed. Phraseological units most clearly illustrate the way of life, geographical location. In addition, the main point of article to show issues of translation phraseological units from English into Uzbek language considering their linguistic and cultural highlights. The language culture of the individual is shaped at association of wonders “culture of language” and “culture of discourse”. In its premise the information on standards of composed and oral discourse, semantic and expressive chances of framework, investigation of excellent workmanship, publicist and some different writing lays.

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