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# Structural Features of English and Uzbek Phraseological Units on Military Subjects

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**Abstract:** The present work considers the structural features of English and Uzbek military phraseological units. The study of phraseological units, along with a deep and comprehensive analysis of the phraseological richness of the English and Uzbek languages, allows us to solve a number of very important and complex issues related to significant units of the language in general, the nature of the lexical meaning of a word, the ratio of the syntactic compatibility of words and their meaning, various issues of word formation and etymology, a number of problems of spelling, stylistics of artistic speech, etc. The phraseological composition of the language is always associated with its traditional character, stability and quantitative constancy of the composition of these units. PhDs directly reflect in the language the culture of the people who speak it, they record everything that characterizes the way of life of the people, its national psychology. Therefore, the phraseology of any language is deeply national, and acquaintance with it allows you to better understand the history and character of the people, because the phraseological units reflect historical events, the attitude of the people towards them, as well as human virtues and shortcomings.

**Keywords:** phraseological unit, language unit, lexical meaning, etymology, word formation, orthography, stylistics, tradition, language of culture, stability, artistic speech, historical events, the nature of the people.

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## INTRODUCTION

The language reflects the culture and way of life of the people, or native speakers. In this regard, for centuries, the language system has attracted scientists who study the functioning of the language in relation to human activity. In linguistic studies of recent years, the problem of the national and cultural specificity of the language is increasingly being raised, since each language reflects the culture of the people who speak it, and the assimilation of any national language is the simultaneous assimilation of the corresponding national culture.

Most of all, the cultural content of the language is manifested in phraseology, which explores stable combinations of words, clichés, proverbs and sayings, as well as catch phrases.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the course of writing this article, we used such methods as the method of linguistic description, the method of component and seme analysis, cross-cultural analysis, and comparative analysis.

The most numerous subclass is PU with the structure v + n (verb + noun). Due to the fact that in the Uzbek language the leading method of expressing an object connection is control, and in English - adjacency, then the object-postpositive type with control in the Uzbek language corresponds to the object-postpositive type with adjacency in English: carry off a sentry - to

capture, "remove the sentinel [Kunin A.V., 1967; 806]; keep sentry - stand on the watch, guard [Kunin A.V., 1967; 806]. In the Uzbek language, such expressions are built according to the "noun + verb" model: *кўнглини ўстирмоқ* - inspire; lift the spirit, mood; encourage; inspire; amuse; reassure; praise (someone) [Sadykova M, 1989; 163]; *мижжа қоқмай чиқмоқ* - do not close; spend the night without sleep [Sadykova M, 1989; 172]:

*Ўглининг қамалишини қутмаган Саидақбар-Ҳожи гангиб қолди. Ўша куни кечаси билан мижжа қоқмай чиқди* [Шухрат].

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It should be noted that the subclass "verb + noun (or noun + verb)" is quite numerous in both languages: to hold smb. (as a) hostage - to keep smb. hostage; to seize (take) smb. hostage - to capture someone. hostage; *бошини эгмоқ* (or *букмоқ*) = *бош эгмоқ* [Sadykova M, 1989; 58]; *бошини тикмоқ* 1) vouch for the head; put your head on the line; risk your life; to be ready to give one's life (for someone, smth.) 2) boshini sўkmoқ [Sadykova M, 1989; 58]:

*Эртадан бери ёлғиз ўтирибман. Сен ўлгур бу уйда бир марта ҳам бошингни тикмадинг* [Ойбек].

For English phraseological units with the structure v + adj + n (verb + adjective + noun), the constant component of which is an adjective, the same subordinating-object types are characteristic: rule with a heavy (or high) hand - to control with an iron hand; keep in tight rein (this bibl.) [Kunin A.V, 1967; 780]:

*Determined to ride the fore-horse herself, Meg would admit no helpmate... and so, in single blessedness and with the despotism of Queen Bess herself she ruled all matters with a high hand ...* [W. Scott, "St. Ronan's Well", ch. I].

One of the most numerous subclasses is formed by English phraseological units with the structure v + prep + n (verb + preposition + noun): be in the running - have a chance to win [Kunin A.V, 1967; 784]; be out of the running - get out of the game, have no chance of winning, be out of the lot [Kunin A.V, 1967; 784]. Let's give examples of phraseological units-antonyms built according to this model: fall into ranks - line up (about soldiers, etc.) [Kunin A.V, 1967; 741]; rise from the ranks - 1) advance from privates to officers; 2) to go out into the people [Kunin A.V., 1967; 741]:

*In his time, the old gentleman was a working mason, and had risen from the ranks more, I think, by shrewdness than by merit* [R.Stevenson, "The Wrecker", ch 11].

Substantive phraseological units are considered to be functionally correlated with a noun, that is, phraseological units, the core component of which is a noun: nominal (probationary or suspended) sentence - a conditional sentence [Kunin A.V, 1967; 806]; active service - 1) participation in hostilities; 2) active military service [Kunin A.V., 1967; 808]. Uzbek phraseological units: *ёли бор йуғит* - a fearless fighter, a real man [Sadykova M, 1989; 99]; *дўст бор, душман бор* - there are friends, there are enemies; there are both our own and others' (i.e. try not to lose face in front of them) [Sadykova M, 1989; 91].

Phraseological units that are functionally correlated with adjectives should be considered adjectives, i.e. PU, the core component of which is an adjective. The share of adjectival phraseological units in the total volume of the studied phraseological units is very insignificant. Here are examples of English and Uzbek expressions: a tightrein - strict discipline; tight-fisted gloves [Kunin A.V., 1967; 751]; strained relations - strained relations [Kunin A.V., 1967; 751]; *кучга тўлган* - in the prime of his life [Sadykova M, 1989; 143].

Military phraseological unit with the structure of the question: *бердисини айтгунча уриб ўлдирсанми?* - that you beat me without letting me finish; do not rush to beat, let me finish; they didn't order to execute, they told them to say a word [Sadykova M, 1989; 33].

In both compared languages there are phraseological units that are structurally related to the sentence. Characteristic for both English and Uzbek languages are phraseological units built according to the structure of a simple sentence, and having components that correlate as subjects and predicates (and minor members of the sentence) and express a complete thought: put somebody on his good behavior - to provide a trial period so that a person can express himself [Kunin A.V., 1967; 78]; pay one's respects to somebody - testify to someone, your respect [Kunin A.V., 1967; 755]; retain the memory (or the remembrance) of somebody (or something) - retain the memory of someone. (or about something) [Kunin A.V., 1967; 757]; *замона чирсиллаб турибди* – the situation in the world is difficult, the world is facing a threat [Sadykova M., 1989; 114]; *жаҳоннинг кетига ўт қўяди = дунёга ўт қўяди* – he will destroy the whole world [Sadykova M., 1989; 104].

## CONCLUSION

As a rule, phraseological units based on the model of complex sentences (complex and complex) are proverbs, among which figurative and non-figurative proverbs can be distinguished. If in non-figurative proverbs the words-components are used in the literal sense, in their literal meanings, then in figurative proverbs the literal meanings of the words-components are rethought. Correspondence with the definition of a phraseological unit adopted by us, the material of the study includes not only a number of figurative proverbs, since they are few in number and do not represent subclasses characteristic of both or one language. The following units can be cited as examples: Wars brings cars - War loves blood = *Уруш зарар келтирар* [Karamatova K.M., Karamatov Kh.S., 2000; 369]; When war begins, hello pens - Beating a hundred souls in one fell swoop = *Урушли жой – мозор* [Karamatova K.M., Karamatov H.S., 2000; 369].

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