

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS IN THE COGNITIVE ASPECT

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Abstract: The article explores that phraseological units play a crucial role in the cognitive aspect of a comparative analysis in both Uzbek and English languages. During the analysis of phraseological units at the Cognitive aspect, special attention is paid not only to the combination of meaning, as it is formed on the basis of their methods, as well as what cognitive structures are formed in their linguistics and cultural studies.

Key Words: phraseological units, cognitive aspect, conceptualization, culture, comparative analysis.

Introduction

Phraseological units, often referred to as idioms, proverbs, and set expressions, play a crucial role in language as they reflect cultural, historical, and cognitive aspects of communication. Their analysis from a cognitive perspective allows researchers to uncover how different languages conceptualize reality and structure thought. Phraseological units are considered by the product of long-term development, reflecting the experience of society, so they are part of communicative approach, and different socially significant data. Phraseological units (idioms, proverbs, and other stable phrases) are usually reflecting the worldview, customs, values of certain people, which are typical of language and culture. During the analysis of phraseological units in the cognitive form, these units should be focused not only with their content structures, but also what kind of cognitive structures are formed on the basis of which cognitive structures. They are used simply in a portable way, as well as their meaning can be clarified during a specific speech process.

The following basic edges are studied in the paperwork analysis:

Conceptualization - What concepts are phraseological units based on? For example, in Uzbek and English, like happiness, joy, luck, or frustration, and depression is expressed in these phrases, what are these common. For example, the Uzbek language phrase "frustrated" is offended by a person, which can be expressed in other languages differently. In English, the combination of "ko`ngli o`ksidi, ko`ngli sindi" can be expressed as follows:

"She was heartbroken";

"She has been feeling blue since she lost her job";

"Heart Sinks" is used when people hear unexpected bad news or be disappointed. For example, "Her heart sank when she realized she forgot her keys.

Semantic shift- Determining what metaphors and metonymies are involved in the formation of phraseological units. For example, "qo`lidan kelmaydi" the Uzbek phrase means that no one can do something. The metaphor is a cognitive way of understanding the human potential with "hands". The stable idioms and phraseological units like these that come in English, also will be widely used. The example of them:

"Be on cloud nine" - very happy or the "head" is equal to the phrase "Head" in the Uzbek language:

"My cousin was on cloud nine when heard about the news".

"Give cold shoulder" - to treat a cold;

“The man gave cold shoulder at the party”.

"Evil Days" - bad, frightened days;

“They never forget the evil days which they had in the city”.

Cultural and historical values - How are specific customs specifically represented in phraseology? For example, if this Uzbek phrase "tuz totgan joyni yomonlamaslik" means loyalty, humanity and gratitude, in English, for example, such as “do no bite the hand feeds you” indicates that of this. Or the English phrase "Every Jack has its Jill" is equivalent to the "teng tengi bilan" in Uzbek.

"To believe ones star" - to believe in someone's fate, or the phrase "yulduzi yulduziga to'g'ri kelmoq" in the Uzbek language.

Cognitive Approach to Phraseology - Cognitive linguistics views phraseological units as linguistic representations of conceptual metaphors, metonymies, and cultural knowledge. This perspective suggests that idiomatic expressions are not arbitrary but rather motivated by underlying mental structures shared by speakers of a language. According to Lakoff and Johnson's theory of conceptual metaphor, many phraseological units are rooted in universal human experiences but can vary in form and meaning across cultures. For example, the English phrase: "spill the beans" (to reveal a secret) has no direct equivalent in many languages, but similar conceptual metaphors exist, such as the Uzbek expression "yog'och orasidan shamol o'tib ketdi" (the wind passed between the logs, meaning a secret was unintentionally exposed)

Comparative Analysis of Phraseological Units - Different languages encode cultural and cognitive perspectives through phraseological expressions. Some common cognitive phenomena observed in phraseology include:

Metaphorical Thinking: In English: "Break the ice" (to start a conversation in a tense situation) Uzbek: "Muzni eritmoq" (to break the ice, resolve tension). This shows that the metaphor of ice symbolizing tension or emotional distance is cross-cultural but may have slight variations.

In English: "A piece of cake" (something very easy)

In Uzbek: "Choy ichgandek oson" (as easy as drinking tea) The difference highlights how different cultures use familiar elements “cake” and “tea” to describe ease. While both expressions involve standing in another's position, the Uzbek version carries a connotation of dependence rather than empathy.

Conclusion

The cognitive analysis of phraseological units demonstrates how language embodies culture and cognition. While some expressions are universally motivated by shared human experiences, others reflect distinct cultural perspectives. A comparative approach helps us understand the mental models underlying language and contributes to cross-cultural communication. Future research in cognitive linguistics can further explore how phraseological units evolve and adapt in multilingual contexts.

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