

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Introduction. In Uzbek tales phraseological units found themselves, which are usual and peculiar for Uzbek nation. Good hand at words bahshi (tellers) enrich dastans (fairy-tales) with work and bravery. The research showed that every school representative had their own ways and traditions of singing. Particularly, the clever poet and presentable person in it Kurgoncha Erhash Zhumanbulbul left us great literature inheritance. So, in this article we decided to talk about using phraseological units singed by poets Erhash and Phosil, because their amount of songs, original methods and lyrical style is quite different from others.

Aim. Every phrase in one language has lots of unique properties. Learning of such properties in Uzbek phraseology has its own history. Certainly, researches of famous Uzbek phraseologists have important influence and sense in Uzbek linguistic. Anyway, in our opinion it's appropriate to analyze dialectic phraseological units, which can be found in Uzbek dastans, because it would enrich lexis and phraseological resources of Uzbek language.

Materials and methods. Dastans we analyzed were recorded by kipchak dialect representors. Actually these dastans were moving from one regions to others, so there are some words and phrases which are not usual for kipchak dialect. The language of dialect phraseological units, it's structure and semantic is variety.

Results and discussion. Firstly, these are dialect-phraseological units which refer to national traditions. For example "Bular shirxo'ra bo'lib, nicoh yurmaydiagan bo'lib qoldi" (They became fosterers and marriage disappeared). In this phrase two dialect phraseological units are combined. Fosterer here is for two children nursed by one women and such children are consider to be siblings. For another thing, Sharia forbid the marriage between relatives and that's why in dialect there is a phrase "marriage disappeared". Secondly, phraseological units which touch on different parts of human's life. For example "Ko'z yoshing oqar Jayxun" (Your tears are like Zhajhun) which stands for meaning "to cry, to shed floods of tears". Thirdly, phraseological units which descript character and behavior of animals. "Tulkini ingratgan toziday" (Like a greyhound which forced a fox to groan). Fourthly, phraseological units which refer to different natural phenomena. That are some idioms like "with a nose of a day" – the time of sunset, "everything was covered by fog" – there was thick sheet of dust.

Conclusions. To sum up, phraseological units in Uzbek traditional dastans are used in different ways, for example in description of national color, actions and traditions of concrete location under the influence of extra-linguistic factors.