



SYMMETRIC AND ASYMMETRIC STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE SEMANTICS OF “WEALTH” IN UZBEK

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Abstract

This article is devoted to a comparative study of phraseological units with the semantics of "wealth-boylik" in the Uzbek language. The study analyses how the concept of wealth is expressed in various linguistic units, as well as its linguacultural and figurative features. The analysis revealed symmetrical aspects of phraseological units - semantic content, metaphorical imagery, and functional similarities and asymmetrical aspects - differences related to national mentality, cultural values, and social context. The results of the article will be useful for translation and linguacultural studies.

Keywords: Phraseological unit, semantics of “wealth-boylik”, symmetry, asymmetry, comparative analysis, linguocultural studies, semantic structure.

INTRODUCTION

The common meanings of phraseological units include three main features. The first is that they are non-word, the second is a stable composition of components, and the third is idiomatic. Phrasemes, in turn, are characterized, firstly, by the revision of meaning, and secondly, by its ambiguity, not deducible from the values of their components. [4.9].

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the process of research, we used phraseological units related to the semantics of "wealth" in the books "English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English Idiom Dictionary", "Winged Words", Uzbek Folk Proverbs, and Folk Oral Poetics by Alisher Navoi,



Shaykh Mukhammad Sodiq Mukhammad Yusuf, Khayotkhon Suvonkhunova, Tora Mirzaev, Ali Azim Ziyovuddun, Sh. Shomaqsudov, Sh. Shorahmedov, E. Siddikov, O. Madaliev, and A. Rakhimov to analyze the symmetric and asymmetric meanings of phraseological units related to the lexeme "wealth and poverty".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There is an important feature of the image of phraseological concepts, and if we talk about the lexical composition of the concept, then the symmetrical meaning actually coincides with the categorical meaning of the parts of speech. We characterize the following phraseological units with a characteristic symmetrical meaning as having various levels of wealth, such as: you can talk in thousands, make money easily, live happily, your knife is in oil, bathe in gold, the seed of an anchovy, chickens do not lay golden eggs.

Phraseological units of an asymmetrical nature include: golden mountains, golden mine, golden calf, golden egg-laying hen, a bowl full of gold, golden youth, yellow devil. It is worth noting that phraseological units of asymmetrical meaning include many obsolete phraseological units, in particular, the names of banknotes with different names; gold loan, yellow paper, green paper, red ticket, rainbow paper, etc.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Let us consider the phraseological units related to the concept of "wealth" in the Uzbek language from the point of view of the quantitative dependence of symmetrical meanings. The analyzed phraseological units with symmetrical and asymmetrical meanings have approximately the same ratio, which are indicative and objective in nature. Approximately 40% of each group has an asymmetrical character, while more than half are phraseological units with a symmetrical character. Despite such equal shares of symmetrical and asymmetrical meanings, the first meaning of the attribute in sentences prevails. Because this is the most relevant symmetrical meaning. In this regard, the phraseologism of the concepts shows the same tendency as "wealth" and a number of lexemes expressing its meaning.



We will analyze the main meanings that actualize symmetrical meanings related to the concept of wealth in the Uzbek language.

Wealth object: money (coins), gold; prosperity, wealth, the power of money, royal life.

Wealth sign: characterized by big money, material values, wealth that is distinguished by its incalculability, living in luxury.

Words expressing the second asymmetric meaning of wealth:

Wealth process: enriching someone; getting rich; taking advantage of someone else (usury), improving one's economic situation, earning money, saving money, accumulating money.

We will also consider phraseological units with an asymmetric meaning related to the concept of "wealth" in the Uzbek language. We have divided phraseological units expressing the asymmetric meanings of "wealth" into the following groups:

1. Wealth denotes a person, it is an anthropocentric, human-oriented feature. This type of phraseological concept differs from phraseological units with a symmetrical meaning in its valence or real meaning. Phraseological units with an asymmetrical meaning are significantly less common, and this is the aspect that they do not have symmetrical meanings. Phraseological units of an asymmetrical nature include: easy money, happy life, money strengthens a king, a faithful companion of a person, human condition, state of mind, human actions, etc. Due to the fact that phraseological units with an asymmetrical meaning are anthropically weakened and express other negative meanings, it is possible to find out which category they belong to. In phraseological units with a symmetrical meaning of wealth, at first glance, a person, far from a person, certainly exists as a subject and an object. In such cases, the valence or real meaning includes components that are clearly anthropocentrically oriented. For example: a golden bottom, endless income, free life, safe life.

2. Wealth is money. The role of money as a standard, a symmetrical symbol of wealth can be observed in a number of phraseological units: to be in constant motion, to sweep up money, money has nowhere to go, an incalculable amount of money.



3. Wealth is gold: As an asymmetrical symbol, phraseological units include yellow devil, golden mountains, golden youth, gold mine, golden (money) bag, golden calf.

4. Wealth is abundance. Wealth is the possession of money, gold, material values in a symmetrical and asymmetrical relationship, and the understanding that it is not easy to possess all of these in large quantities: sweeping up money, having too much money, countless money, going crazy, a tight (narrow) wallet, etc.

5. Wealth is easy to achieve, that is, asymmetrical parametria: dirty money, counterfeit money. Symmetric parametria includes phraseological units that represent money earned by one's own labor, as well as phraseological units that are close to it - prosperity, money earned by honest, hard work, earning honest money.

6. Wealth is a comfortable, carefree, happy life: opening one's mouth wide is wealth in a state where life is judged and should not be a cause for whims.

In the Uzbek language, phraseological units also allow us to emphasize that money is an important component of wealth: to walk around millions, to give milk, to give big money, to give hard money, to spend money without accounting, to throw money away (waste).

Thus, we conclude that in the Uzbek language phraseological units, the lexeme "wealth" has the following meanings:

- (1) a state of being that is manifested in a person's existence
- (2) money and other things
- (3) gold and other material wealth
- (4) large and abundant, abundant
- (5) easily obtainable
- (6) living in this state is pleasant, carefree, and happy.

Based on the analysis, we can say that the main units of phraseological units (160 combinations) are units with symmetrical meaning, which account for about 60%. We observed that only 20% of these phraseological units have an asymmetrical nature. Also, in the process of research, we analyzed 12% of phraseological units with asymmetric meaning. We learned that a number of phraseological units have a syncretic nature.



CONCLUSION

Comparing the concept of "wealth" in the Uzbek language from a symmetrical and asymmetrical point of view allows us to note some features. First of all, in English phraseological units the procedural linguistic meaning takes on a more detailed and important place than in the Uzbek language. We consider this to be a symmetrical attitude towards wealth in English in relation to the Uzbek language. On the one hand, this is a reflection of the pragmatic approach to wealth in the English world, including in connection with the influence of the morality of behavior. On the other hand, in the Uzbek mentality, wealth is an asymmetric concept associated with fate, the highest predetermined. In the English mentality, this meaning is more of a symmetry.

Secondly, the simpler attitude towards wealth, not symmetrically predetermined by fate, is fully consistent with the fact that the social aspects of wealth in the English language are more phraseological, nominal, given social groups, their political and economic characteristics; receives a special asymmetrically meaningful name for various, including illegal, ways and methods of achieving wealth.

Thus, a comparison of phraseological units related to the concept of "rich-wealth" in the Uzbek language in a symmetrical and asymmetrical relationship reveals one characteristic feature: although the structural coherence of lexemes in the Uzbek language is much more diverse than in English, the picture of lexical units in aspects is the opposite.

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