

Study Of Adverbial Phraseological Units Of The Russian And Uzbek Languages With Explicitly Expressed Meaning

Makhmudova Zulhumor Ikromjon qizi

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

Abstract: *In this article, the author studies the degree of isomorphism between the plan of expression and the plan of content, and also considers the possibilities of educational translation as a result of a comparative study of the adverbial phraseological units of the Russian and Uzbek languages with the meaning of "space". The ultimate goal of teaching a language at school is the practical mastery of it. Achievement of this goal is in direct proportion to the use of effective methods, techniques and teaching aids. One of these techniques is educational translation.*

Keywords: Degree of isomorphism, Educational translation, Equivalent translation, explicitly expressed meaning, Plan of expression, Plan of content, Categorical delineation.

INTRODUCTION

The ultimate goal of teaching a language at school is the practical mastery of it. Achievement of this goal is in direct proportion to the use of effective methods, techniques and teaching aids. One of these techniques is educational translation. Translations, in the opinion of most scholars, contribute to the conscious, and therefore lasting, assimilation of linguistic material; activate the mental activity of students. The role of educational translation in the formation of a mechanism for switching from one language to another, in the development of a differentiated attitude has been repeatedly noted in the works of many scientists [1]. Since the Russian and Uzbek languages belong to different language families, and there is a discrepancy between their structures, then when determining the linguistic foundations of the use of educational translation in teaching Russian in an Uzbek school, it is necessary to take into account the data of a comparative analysis of the systems of both languages. It is most effective to use an equivalent translation based on their semantic analysis in the study of phraseological units. In this article, our task is to establish the degree of isomorphism between the expression plan and the content plan, as well as to consider the possibilities of educational translation as a result of a comparative study of the adverbial phraseological units of the Russian and Uzbek languages with the meaning of —space [2].

MAIN PART

The adverbial phraseological unities of the Russian language from these positions as an integral phenomenon have not yet been considered, although to one degree or another this problem is touched upon in separate works, in particular, devoted to the categorical delimitation of phraseological unities (N.M. Shansky, V.P. Zhukov, A. M.Melerovich, V.A.Yatselenko and others). It should be noted that the study of the features of the ratio of the form and content of phraseological unities has its supporters and opponents. Thus, a prominent representative of the first direction is A.M. Melerovich, who believes that —... the articulation of phraseological unities in terms of expression into word forms and combinations of lexemes creates conditions for the parallel division of the content plan into semantic segments corresponding to individual lexical components or combinations of components in the composition of the phraseological units [3]. A.V. Zhukov, in whose opinion non-systemic meanings —are subjectively assigned or imposed on components after the phraseological unit has been formed, and for this reason do not have predictive power [2]. We also adhere to the latter point of view and, speaking about the isomorphism of form and content, we mean the predictable nature of only the categorical belonging of one or another phraseological unity on the basis of the plan of its expression. Phraseological units, being the nominative units of the language, contain several full-valued words in their grammatical structure. According to the definition of Sh.U Rakhmatullaev, phraseological units in their composition should have at least two lexemes related to significant parts of speech [3]. It should be borne in mind that the general, integral meaning of phraseological unities does not follow from a simple addition of the meanings of its constituent components, as a result of which a new integral phraseological meaning is formed, which is, as it were, superimposed on the primary image, the meaning of its lexemes. When referring phraseological unities to the corresponding phraseological-grammatical class, we, first of all, are based on this meaning, or rather on the categorical seme, contained in the semantic structure of this phraseological unit. The categorical seme is, as it were, the starting point for the categorical delineation of phraseological unities. On the other hand, in determining the belonging of phraseological unities to the corresponding phraseological and grammatical class, an essential role is played by its external grammatical form and, to a large extent, the grammatical meaning of its supporting component. Under the latter, we understand such a word in the structure of phraseological units, which performs the function of the grammatical center of a given unit. It, dominating the rest of the components of the phraseological unity, gives them certain grammatical forms.

DISCUSSION

Consequently, the grammatical support component contains the grammatical functions of the entire phraseological unities as a whole. Therefore, we will establish the degree of isomorphism of the categorical meaning of the adverbial phraseological unities, relying, as a rule, on the grammatically supporting component. In this case, one should take into account, firstly, to which part of speech the word, which acts as a grammatically supporting component, belongs to, its paradigmatics; secondly, the lexical meaning of the grammatically supporting component itself, expressed by it when freely used (for example: a spilled sea, a devil's abyss, etc.). In the circle of phraseological units of the Russian language, the grammatically supporting component, in view of its not being fixed in a certain position, is determined differently for different units. It is easier to establish in phraseological unities, genetically going back to phrases with a subordinate connection, somewhat more difficult - with a compositional one. The reason for this is the equivalence of the connecting elements of the latter. But on the other hand, each element (word) of this kind of phraseological units is potentially a grammatically supporting component. In addition to the indicated types of adverbial phraseological units, in phraseology it is customary to single out units with a sentence structure. The criterion for this is a purely formal feature, namely: the presence in their composition of components that are among themselves in relation to the subject and predicate. Consequently, in such units, as it were, two grammatical centers coexist, thereby complicating the definition of the grammatically supporting component. In them, as a supporting component, we mark the verb or its functional form, which acts as a predicate, because it takes a stronger position. In this article, we will focus only on the adverbial phraseological units with an explicit meaning. This group is represented by units, the degree of isomorphism of the categorical meaning of which is conventionally equal to 1.0. Adverbial phraseological units of this kind, depending on their structural and grammatical composition, we subdivide into two microgroups that have subtle differences in the degree of isomorphism expressed by them. 1) phraseological units, the adverbialness of which is predicted by its grammatical structure; Units of this kind consist of a combination of two full-valued words belonging to the lexicogrammatical category of adverbs. Consequently, here the categorical meaning of the adverbial phraseological units is motivated, first, by the categorical meaning of lexemes; secondly, the external grammatical form; thirdly, the meaning of the lexeme in its free use. The components of the units included in this microgroup can be built on the basis of a connecting or subordinate connection: sideways and indeed, all the time, this way and that, day and night, who knows how, how much in vain. As can be seen from the examples, the units included in this microgroup consist of two lexemes belonging to the class of adverbs, therefore the type of their connection does not play a significant role in classifying such phraseological unities in the category of adverbs... 2) Phraseological units, the categorical meaning of which is quite clear, as in the previous type of units, are predicted by its external grammatical form. However, here the degree of isomorphism is established only on the basis of the grammatically supporting component. This component is expressed by an adverbial lexeme. The presence of a grammatically supporting component and its establishment in such adverbial phraseological units is associated with the nature of the connection between its members. In all units introduced into this microgroup, there is a dependence of one component on another. The leading role in this is played by the grammatically supporting component, and all its other members are completely subordinate to it, thereby predetermining the paradigm of the entire phraseological unity as a whole. In addition, the case form of a noun combined with it can indirectly indicate the adverbialness of a given unit. a) Phraseological units, the dependent component of which is expressed by a noun in the instrumental case: upside down, upside down, upside down, with grief in half. The degree of isomorphism of such units will be slightly higher than the others, since the instrumental and initial case affixes are, as it were, an additional formal indicator of the adverbiality of such phraseological unities due to their great tendency to express the function of the circumstance.

b) Phraseological units, the dependent component of which is expressed by nouns in various case forms: above the head, worse than hope, at random, lazarus, on the side, a little light, simpler than a steamed turnip. Thus, there are 47 adverbial phraseological unities, the categorical meaning of which is expressed explicitly, in the Russian language. Not all phraseological units included in this group have exactly the same degree of isomorphism. Some adverbial phraseological units consist only of adverbial lexemes and exhibit a high degree of isomorphism, while in other units the categorical meaning is established only on the basis of the grammatically supporting component, which is the adverb, as a result of which isomorphism is expressed somewhat weaker in them. The semantic composition of the adverbial phraseological unities with the archaism—spacel of the Russian and Uzbek languages is as follows: 1. phraseological unities with the macromeme —length in spacel. 1) Adverbial phraseological units With the integral some—location expresses the different location of objects (in a broad sense) in relation to the subject of action from the point of view of their close or distant location [6]. Consequently, all phraseological unities with the indicated meaning, depending on the expressed or semantics can be divided into two parts, which are in a state of opposition to each other. a) adverbial phraseological unities with the seme of the material meaning "close" indicate that any action or object is or is being performed at an insignificant distance from the subject: under the very nose, just a stone's throw, two steps away, one step; ko'z o'ngida, yaqin o'rtada, qo'l cho'zsa etkudek, ikki qadamda, etc. The semantic structure of this kind of phraseological units contains the seme "close". In addition, in the Russian language there are also a number of units indicating a close location: side by side, yard against yard, nose to nose, shoulder to shoulder, etc. As can be concluded from the examples given, they indicate a very close location of two living beings (usually people). A more accurate semantic distinctive seme for this kind of phraseological unities will

be —nextl. b) adverbial phraseological unities with the seme of the material meaning "far" indicate that the action or object, respectively, proceeds or is at a considerable distance, at a great distance from the object of action: for three nine lands, near the devil on the little streets, not a low beam, where Makar did not drive calves; dunyoning bir chetida, inson oyog'i bosmagan joyda, bir chaqirmdan, etc. 2) adverbial phraseological units with the integral seme "location" are associated with the designation of the location of an object, a person. a) adverbial phraseological unities with the seme of the material meaning "everywhere" are used to express a different location, i.e. they indicate that an object (in a broad sense) is everywhere, everywhere and everywhere in a vast territory: from end to end, across the world, as far as the eye can see, all the time; har qadamda, odim joyda, gir aylana, etc. b) In the studied subgroup, the adverbial phraseological unities with the seme of the material meaning —nowhere are used with the opposite meaning to the above-considered units: ochiq mozorda, hech jahonda, yetti iqlimda, ikki olamda, etc. 2. Adverbial phraseological units with the macromem —directionality in space; a) Basically, units with similar semantics indicate a different direction of action or movement: along and across, whom where, on all four sides, around to around; boshi oqqan tomonga, u burchakdan bu burchakka, etc. The seme of the real value for the specified type of units is —in different directions. b) Adverbial phraseological units with the seme of the material meaning —in none of the directions: neither back nor forward and Na u yoqqa Na bu yoqqa. These units indicate that any action is impossible in any of the possible directions.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in both studied languages there are adverbial phraseological unities associated with the designation of spatial relations. However, it should be noted that the representation of the Russian phraseological unity with the archiseme —space is much greater than the Uzbek. Taking into account the above semantic correspondences of the adverbial phraseological unities of the Russian and Uzbek languages with the meaning of "space" in educational translation can be a phraseological unity as an active means of enriching the vocabulary of students and neutralizing the negative influence of the interphraseological unity of the rents of the Uzbek and Russian languages.

REFERENCES

1. Alekseeva I.S. Foundations of the theory of translation. - M. Nauka, 1998. -- 256 p.
2. Tsvetkov N.V. To the methodology of component analysis // Questions of linguistics. - 1984. - No. 2.
3. Melerovich A.M. Semantic analysis of phraseological units // philological science. 1979. No.-5. - P.69.
4. Zhukov A.V. On the question of phraseological transition // Actual problems of Russian phraseology. - L.: Publishing house of Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute, 1983. - P. 9
5. Rakhmatullaev Sh.Ŷ. Explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: Teacher, 1978 - P.4
6. Semergei R.A. Lexical indicators of time in modern Russian: Avtoref. Dis ...Cand.Philol. Sciences - L., 1983 - S. 12.