



ISSUE OF THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT “CLOTHING”

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Abstract

The present article elucidates the issues of thematic classification of phraseological units. In comparative-contrastive study of phraseological units the groups of thematic classification have been formed. The forming of phraseological units with “Clothing” component according to the themes in English, Russian and Uzbek languages have been discussed.

Keywords: Phraseological units, component “Clothing”, thematic groups, pejorative connotation.

Introduction

Today, the study of phraseology is relevant not only within the framework of one language, but also in a comparative aspect within different languages. Phraseological units, as a cultural heritage of any language, reflect the national mentality and national customs. Therefore, paying attention to the linguocultural aspects of phraseological units and identifying their similarities and differences is one of the important tasks. In this article, groups that reflect human character were formed in the thematic classification of phraseological units with the “clothing” component, and the units found in these groups were analyzed.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS

In modern linguistics, phraseology issues are widely studied in a comparative aspect. In particular, T.F. Fedulenkova [4] conducted a comparative-typological study of phraseological units within the framework of German languages, identifying allomorphic and isomorphic features of phraseologisms. A.I. Smirnitsky also contributed to the study of phraseology in a comparative-comparative aspect [2]. This scientist studied the phraseology of the English and Russian languages in a comparative manner. Phraseological units are also an object



of research in linguistics and culture, since phraseological units are a product of folk creativity and reflect the definition and description of the nation. In the field of linguistics and culture, phraseology was first studied by M.L. Kovshova[1] and V.N. Teliya [3], who made a great contribution to the field of linguistics. L.G. Yusupova emphasized that conducting in-depth analyses of phraseological units creates opportunities to reveal the spiritual and material culture of the people [5]. The study of linguistic and cultural aspects in the classification of phraseological units reveals differences in the established groups and creates a basis for a deeper study of the phraseology of English, Russian and Uzbek languages. The article uses the methods of comparison and contrast, as well as description.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analyzing phraseological units with the “clothing” component, one can observe their connection with human activity, everyday actions, family relationships, place in society, and manifestation of human character. Proposing a thematic classification of phraseological units, phraseological units with the “clothing” component are divided into several groups, and their similarities and differences are compared and contrasted. In the thematic classification of phraseological units with the “clothing” component in English, Russian, and Uzbek, the group of phraseological units expressing human character is discussed below.

The following constitute a group of phraseological units that express human character and traits: in English: a wolf in a sheep’s clothing; a big girl’s blouse, blue stocking; goody two shoes, to hide behind mother’s skirt, cut from a different cloth, cat’s pajamas, change out of one’s old hat/ old hat, a bad hat, all mouth, no trousers, a feather in one’s cap; seven-league boots, cloak and dagger, to be a stuffed shirt, to be out of the swaddling clothes.

In Russian: волк в овечьей шкуре; синий чулок; держаться за (мамину) юбку, быть под башмаком/каблуком (to be dependent, to be one's mother's child, to be in one's mother's care), держаться за подол (to be dependent), рубаха-парень (open-minded), кисейная барышня (lady of honor), руки в брюки (lazy), без штанов, но в шляпе (eloquent, hardworking), сапоги-скороходы, чёрт в юбке, ангел в чёртовой рубашке (bad person).

In Uzbek: belida belbog‘i bor (brave), do‘ppini tagida odam bor (rumormonger), egni to‘kilgan, ko‘ylagini ichidan kiygan (reliable), etagini ushlamoq.



The analysis of phraseological units in thematic groups allows us to identify the specific features of the three languages, to express the way in which the national mentality and thinking are formed through the language system. For example, while phraseological units in the first group in the thematic classification demonstrate human character, most phraseological units in English and Russian are characterized by pejorative connotation. In English, one phraseological unit is a feather in one's cap, in Russian, one phraseological unit is рубаха-парень, and in Uzbek, three phraseological units are characterized by ameliorative connotation. Therefore, it can be concluded that since most phraseological units occur in the language through their figurative meanings, these figurative meanings secretly reveal the negative customs and human character in society. Phraseological units expressing the negative character of a person in English demonstrate human savagery, effeminate behavior of men, human arrogance, helplessness, and gossip. There are also separate phraseological units that can only express the negative characteristics of a man or a woman, for example, in Russian, кисейная барышня, синий чулок, чёрт в юбке, the full equivalent in English is blue stocking, and phraseological units that express the negative characteristics of a man are a big girl's blouse (a big girl is a big girl, playfully means a man), to hide behind mother's skirt, держаться за мамину юбку, быть под башмаком/каблуком, держаться за подол. There are also phraseological units that positively describe a man, and they are formed by the following phraseological units: рубаха-парень, едгень стокилган, etc. Therefore, in the process of dividing phraseological units in terms of gender, it is possible to indicate negative and positive characteristics of a man and a woman in any nation. Phraseological units of this type are included in the group of gender-marked units. Skirt is a metaphor for a woman, a man who is not confident in himself, a man who follows a woman, in English and Russian, the expression is in units with the component "skirt", in Russian, expressions with the component "podol" (skirt), "basmak", "kabluk" have also been added to express this concept. In Uzbek, the expression "etagi uzhlamoq" is also used, but it should be taken into account that it is not a purely Uzbek expression, but comes from Russian.



CONCLUSION

The thematic classification of phraseological units clearly shows the features of the language system. The aspects that reflect human character in phraseological units with the component "clothing" in English, Russian and Uzbek languages were studied in a comparative manner.

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