



UDC: 811.111-512.133'06'276/'282-81'27-81'24

UZBEK COMPERATIVE ANALYSIS OF HYPONYMY IN ENGLISH GRADUONYMIC PHRASEMES

Abdugafur Mamatov,

Doctor of philology, English language and literature department,

Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute,

E-mail address: abdugafur.mamatov@bk.ru

Mirzaakbarov Sultonbek Bakhodir oqli,

Master Degree student, English language and literature department,

Foreign languages faculty, Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute,

E-mail address: sultonbekmirzaakbarov92@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tili frazemalarida giponimiyani o'zbek tilidagi muqobillari bilan taqqoslab, graduonimik darajalarining semantik ma'nosini ifodalaydi. Turli xil misollar yordamida favqulodda iboralarni ishlatishning afzalliklari va usullari tushuntiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: giponimiya, gipernimiya, graduonimiya, frazeologiya, ibora, frazeologik birliklar, frazema, giponimik frazemalar, graduonimik frazemalar.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена преимуществам использования английский гипонимических фразем при переводе на узбекский язык. С помощью различных примеров объясняются преимущества и различные методы использования фразем.

Ключевые слова: Гипонимия, гипернимия, градуонимия, фразеология, идиома, фразема, гипонимических фраземии, градуонимических фраземии.

Abstract: The article examines the semantic meaning of the hyponymy in English phrasemes comparing with Uzbek ones in graduonymic levels. With the help of various examples, the advantages and various methods of using phrases are explained.

Key words: Hyponymy, hypernymy, graduonymy, phraseology, idiom, phraseological units, phraseme, hyponymic phrasemes, graduonymic phrasemes.

Introduction

As it is known, phrases are present in the form of combinations, and in this case, it is a combination of words and semantics as a single lexeme. In this sense, it is normal for lexical-specific linguistic events to occur. Here are some comments on the observation of the phrase that is the constant combination of metaphoric phenomena. Phraseological hyponymy is a meaningful attitude from the gradual communication of phrasemes in the dictionary. Phraseological hyponymy is made by integral phraseological lexemes. In particular, one such phenomenon is hyponymic phenomenon, and as a new phenomenon in Uzbek linguistics comparing with English it has not been fully studied all the signs and speeches. Moreover, these concepts include phrasemes with hyponymic and graduonymic circumstances in any major area; these concepts are to help learners and translators to study how they can use semantic phrasemes in different leveled meanings. Finally, the article concludes by relating how these concepts are put into consideration by using the phrasemes of the hyponymic related graduonymy.

Literature review

The main limitation of the article is that all of the research was exclusively conducted in the area where English and Uzbek speakers use. Therefore, while the article is useful for an analysis of hyponymy and graduonymy in the English and the Uzbek language, the limitations of its research base will require some adaption to meet the needs of this assignment that requires a commentary on learning phrasemes in both English and Uzbek speaking countries. “The sense of an expression is a function of the senses of its component lexemes and of their occurrence in a particular grammatical construction [9, 206]. Lyons further explains that sense is here defined “to hold between the words or expressions of a single language independently of the relationship, if any, which holds between those words, or expressions and their referents or denotata” [9, 206]. He also draws a line between a sense and a meaning. Regarding the sense, we ask the question, “What is the sense of such a word or expression? Instead of “What is the meaning of such a word or an

expression?” Sense is an internal relation. Lyons further analyzes that the relationship of denotation is logically basic: we know that cow and animal are related in a certain way because denotatum of cow is included into the denotatum of animal. However, the problem occurs with such a word as a unicorn, which does not have denotation. The sentence There is no such animal as a unicorn is understandable; however, There is no such book as a unicorn is odd because animal and unicorn are related in sense, but a unicorn and a book are not related; therefore, it is a nonsensical sentence. Even if the words and expressions do not have denotation, they still may have sense.

Words and phrases can enter into a variety of sense relations with other words and phrases in the language. “The sense of an expression is its place in a system of semantic relations with other expressions in the language” [7, 29]. These sense relations are synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and hyponymy. The fourth kind of semantic relation is hyponymy, a relation of inclusion. “**A hyponym** is a word whose meaning is included, or entailed, in the meaning of a more general word” [5, 298]. Hyponymy may be explained as the relation between specific and general lexemes and phrases; for example, house is a hyponym of building. Georgios Tserdanelis and Wai Yi Peggy Wong view this relation as “the loss of specificity” [11, 225]. It indicates moving from specific (a rose, tulip, and petunia) to general (flower). Flower and plant are super-ordinate terms, or hypernyms. Flower is the hypernym for crocus, rose, begonia, and daffodil, and it is also a hyponym of plant. Flower is superior to crocus, rose, begonia, and daffodil, but flower is inferior to plant at the same time.

Words do not randomly build sentences. They are first grouped into word groups or phrases that function as a unit within the sentence. Phraseology has been traditionally presented as a subfield of lexicology, but in recent decades it has developed into a separate discipline taught at universities. “From the mid-1970s, and increasingly throughout the 1980s, one of the strongest influences on British phraseological theory was the work of a group leading Russian scholars who had

been active about thirty years earlier” [4, 213]. British scholars mention in their works Russian scholars such as V.V. Vinogradov, who is regarded as “the father of Russian phraseology” [4, 213] and N.N. Amosova, because of a “formulation of phraseologically bound meaning” [1, 213]. Although the views of these two scholars differ, the differences are in terminology rather than in substance.

There is no agreement among the scholars in regards to terming set-expressions with transferred meaning. A **phraseme**, also called a set of thoughts, set phrase, idiomatic phrase, multi-word expression (in computational linguistics), or idiom, is a multi-word or multi-morphemic utterance at least one of whose components is selectionally constrained or restricted by linguistic convention such that it is not freely chosen [8, 167]. Cowie and Howarth, who were influenced by Russian models, name them word-combinations. Palmer uses the term an ‘idiom’. For Amosova, phraseological units are units of fixed context. “Fixed context is defined as a context characterized by a specific and unchanging sequence of definite lexical components and a peculiar semantic relationship between them” [2, 171]. Amosova divides units of fixed context into phrasemes and idioms. She believes that a word is a “system of free, socially established semantic forces, and only contextual and situational indications actualize one of its meanings” (1963). Phrasemes are always binary: “one component has a phraseologically bound meaning, and the other serves as the determining context” [2, 171]. In the examples of a black eye, a black market, the black sheep (of a family), a black box, a black day, and a black mark, the words eye, market, sheep, box, day, and mark actualize the specific meanings of the word black.

Idioms are distinguished from phrasemes by the “idiomaticity of the whole word-group” [6, 83]. In idioms “the new meaning is created by the whole, though every element may have its original meaning weakened or even completely lost” [2, 171]. Some examples of idioms are clip someone’s wings, clutch at straws, climb on the bandwagon, behind the eight ball, and some other PUs. Like Vinogradov, Amosova also recognizes that idioms may be motivated or unmotivated. However,

unlike Kunin and Arnold, Amosova believes that proverbs should not be included in phraseology because “they are independent units of communication” [2, 179]. Nevertheless, proverbs are included in phraseology because they are not seen as regular sentences, and their meanings cannot be deduced from the meanings of their components.

Research Methodology

Considering all above the mentioned ideas, it can be seen from the variety scholars’ statements; as the words can have hyponymic relations with each other, some phrasemes can have the same sense categories such a hyponymy. As a matter of fact that this features can be easily discerned in Uzbek and English language comparatively. As you know, the phrasemes are present in the form of combinations, and in this case, it is a combination of words and semantics as a single lexeme. In this sense, it is normal for lexical-specific linguistic events to occur. One such phenomenon is hyponymic phenomenon, and as a new phenomenon in Uzbek linguistics comparing with English it has not been fully studied all the signs and speeches. Here are some comments on the observation of the phrase that is the constant combination of metaphoric phenomena. Phraseological hyponymy is a meaningful attitude from the gradual communication of phrasemes in the dictionary. Phraseological hyponymy is made by integral phraseological lexemes.

Analysis and results

The phraseological meaning is basically used to form a list of phrasemes that have similar semantic meaning, but it is wrong to say that any phraseological meaning can be closely related. For example, the English phrasemes such as get by, keep one’s head, make ends meet can have the same general meaning “being able to live or deal with a situation with difficulty, usually by having just enough of something you need, such as money” in Uzbek it can be considered “kun ko’ra olmoq”. These phrasemes have created a synonymic paradigm by revealing different aspects of meaning. In this sense, it is necessary to differentiate between phraseological synonymy and phraseological hyponymy. In phraseological

hyponymy, the features and meaning of the word groups and phrasemes can be graded relating to its impact on the situation. In Uzbek linguistics, this process is called “graduonimiya”, from Latin *graduum* («degree», «grade»). Studying graduonymy (grading of meaning) as a separate type of interconnected relation began in the late 80's. Until the graduonymy in the Uzbek linguistics was separated as a separate form of interconnected relations, the degree of expression of the symbol was studied within the limits of the synonyms [3, 35-38]. In many cases, synonymic words in the synonymic dictionary of the English language were given in the synonyms. Of course, when graduonymy is not specially separated, meaningful words are often dispersed into different synonymic cells. There were real reasons for this. Because, the meaning of synonyms encompasses words that are close to each other. For example, such English phrasemes *rub (someone's) the wrong way*, *get set (someone's) teeth on edge*, *get (someone's) dander/hackles up* have created a series of interconnected ideas that are closely linked to one another by the concepts and the phraseological level. Note: *rub (someone's) the wrong way* is the meaning of annoying someone (As soon as they met they started to rub each other up the wrong way.) [6]. In this sentence, the phraseme “*rub (someone's) the wrong way*” has the meaning that to get someone's nerve comparing with Uzbek phraseme “*g'ashiga tegmoq*” (Anavi odamni yoqtirmayman. Balkim uning gaplashish usuli shunaqa yoki bizning oldimizda u o'zini shunday tutyapti – g'ashiga tegayotganini bilib turibdi.); *set (someone's) teeth on edge* is the meaning that If something, especially a noise, sets your teeth on edge, it annoys you very much (“That DJ's voice really sets my teeth on edge.”) [6]. In this sentence, the phraseme “*set (someone's) teeth on edge*” has the meaning comparing with Uzbek phraseme “*jig'iga tegmoq*” (Anavi Dijeyning ovozi meni chindan ham jig'imga tegadi.); *get (someone's) dander/hackles up* is the meaning of annoying someone without intending to (I don't like that man. Perhaps it's the way he talks to me or the way he acts around us—he sure gets my dander up) [11, 31]. In this sentence, the phraseme “*get (someone's) dander/hackles up*” has the meaning that annoying someone

without intending to comparing with Uzbek phraseme “asabiga o’ynamoq” (Ular uchrashishlari bilanoq, bir birlarining asablariga o’ynashni boshlashdi).

It is impossible to speak of dominant members that can be mentioned in the synonymy relative to the graduonymic series. The linear sequence of the synonymic series is formed on the basis of the discrepancy. The lack of additional meanings in the synonymic dominant (maintaining the originality with other synonyms) is the main characteristic of the graduonymy, which is clearly distinguished by semantic gradation, The widespread or narrow interpretation of these concepts within the framework of the dominant graduonymic ones and the use of one another in the context of the latter differ from those of the synonymic dominant and their application [10, 10].

Here are some examples of phrasemes that can be used to create an interconnected relation with the level of phraseological meanings: give in, cry uncle, knuckle under. Note: give in – to surrender (The workers refused to give in and accept the unfair contract, so the strike continued)[11, 34]. In this sentence, the phraseme “give in” has the meaning that people did not want to agree comparing with Uzbek phraseme “taslim bo’lmoq”(Ishchilar adolatsiz shartnomani qabul qilishni va taslim bo’lishni rad etishdi, shuning uchun namoyish etdi.); cry uncle – admitting that you have been beaten or defeated. Originally, this comes from children’s games in which the child has to say the word ‘uncle’ to admit defeat. (The brothers often play fought, but it was invariably the younger of the two who had to cry uncle by the end.) [13]. In this sentence, the phraseme “cry uncle” has the meaning that the boy had to admit defeat comparing with “mag’lubiyatni qabul qilmoq” (Aka ukalar tez-tez urush-urush o’ynashardi, biroq bunda doimo ikkovidan yoshrog’i mag’lubiyatni qabul qilishga majbur bo’lard); knuckle under - to accept someone's power over you and do what they tell you to do. (You have to knuckle under to your boss if you expect to keep your job. I'm too stubborn to knuckle under.) [13]. In this sentence, the phraseme “knuckle under” has the meaning comparing with “bo’yin egmoq” in Uzbek (Agar ishingizni saqlab qolishni kutsangiz, boshliqqa

bo'yin egishingizga to'g'ri keladi.). In these all examples the meaning of the verb “to surrender” has been kept with graduonymy relations in different semantic degrees. Or with another example: in a bind/fix/jam, over a barrel, between the devil and the deep blue sea. Note: in a bind/fix/jam – in a difficult situation or position (Can I borrow \$10 from you? I'm in a bind. The banks have closed and I need to stop at the supermarket on the way home.)[11, 45]. In this sentence, the phraseme “in a bind” has the meaning that being in problems relating to money comparing with Uzbek phraseme “ilojsiz qolmoq” (Sizdan 10 dollar qarz olsam bo'ladimi? Men ilojsiz qoldim. Banklar yopildi va supermarketda uyga ketayotib to'xtash kerak.); over a barrel - to be out of one's control; in a dilemma. (He got me over a barrel, and I had to do what he said. Ann will do exactly what I say. I've got her over a barrel.) [13]. In this sentence, the phraseme “over a barrel” has the meaning that being in a circumstance that you have to do it with Uzbek phraseme “arosatda qolmoq” (U meni arosatda qoldirdi , men u aytgan narsalarni bajarishga majbur bo'ldim. Anna aytgan gaplarimni amalga oshiradi. Men uni arosatda qoldirdim.); between the devil and the deep blue sea – in a situation where you have to choose between two things that are equally bad (In this situation, the government finds itself caught between the devil and the deep blue sea.) [13]. In this sentence, the phraseme “between the devil and the deep blue sea” has the meaning that the government in a position that there is no way to deal with the problem comparing with Uzbek phraseme “boshi berk ko'chaga kirib qolmoq” (Bunday vaziyatda hukumat o'zini boshi berk ko'chada deb topdi.).

Conclusion

Being aware of these kinds of considerations on comparative graduonymic phrasemes of English and Uzbek language can come up with any situational analysis. Hopefully this paper can provide learners with some suggestions and ideas so that they could take them into account to effectively learn to translate English phrasemes finding their appropriate Uzbek ones, raise the learners' awareness of phrasemes so that they should develop a habit of noticing them in everyday



situations, including literature. As for learners, a contrastive analysis between English and Uzbek phrasemes, to some extent, can help them understand what graduonymy and hyponymy are more deeply, use them more correctly and efficiently, particularly read between the lines. This form of relationships between phrasemes, that is, the phrasemes in the hyponymic relation, plays a vital role in uniting with one essence and being a readily available language.

References:

- [1]. Cowie. A.P. Phraseology: Theory, analysis, and application. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. 2001.
- [2]. Denham. K., & Lobeck A. Linguistics for everyone: An Introduction. Boston, MA: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning. 2011.
- [3]. Elizabeth Walter, Diane C ., Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary, © Cambridge University Press, 2008
- [4]. Ginzburg R. S., Khidekel, S.S., Knyazeva, G.Y. Sankin, A.A. A course in modern English lexicology (2nd Ed.). Moscow: Visshaya Shkola. 1979.
- [5]. Hurford J., Heasley B., Smith M. Semantics (2nd ed.). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. 2007.
- [6]. Jump up Mel'čuk Igor A. Phrasemes in language and phraseology in linguistics. In Martin Everaert, Erik-Jan van der Linden, André Schenk & Rob Schreuder (eds.).1995. Idioms: Structural and Psychological perspectives, 167–232. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- [7]. Shelley V.L., Anna M.,M., Frank S., "In the loop", Office of English Language Programs United States Department of State Washington, DC 20037
- [8]. Tserdanelis G., Wong W. Language files. Columbus: OH: The Ohio University Press. 2004.
- [9]. idioms.thefreedictionary.com

**UDC: 82.085****ASYMMETRIC RELATIONS IN CONVERSATION****Yusufova Dilrabo,****Uzbek student at the Faculty of Philology,****Karakalpak State university,****Farhod Bobojonov,****Associate professor of the Uzbek linguistics,****Department of the Uzbek philology faculty,****Karakalpak State University,****E-mail: dilsururi@mail.ru**

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada nutq madaniyati fanining muammolari, xususan, muloqotdagi komponentlar munosabatiga ko'ra turlari, ularning xususiyatlari haqida so'z ochilgan. Assimetrik munosabatning asosiy belgilari, o'zbekona muloqotda uning mohiyati ochib berilgan. Adresat va adresant haqida ma'lumotlar berilib, ularning farqlovchi asosiy unsurlari misollar orqali yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: axborot, muloqot, nutq, assimetrik, adresant, adresat.

Аннотация: В этой статье речь идет о проблемах предмета речевой культуры, в частности, виды речевой культуры, смотря на отношение компонентов в общении, а также об их свойствах. Раскрыты основные признаки асимметрического отношения и раскрыт его суть в узбекском общении. Даны сведения об адресате и адресанте, освещены с примерами их основные сравнительные элементы.

Ключевые слова: информация, общение, речь, ассиметричный, адресант, адресат.

Abstract: In this article, the problems of language, culture, science and, in particular, talks about the types of components according to their characteristics opened. The main features of the asymmetric relationship, its essence in the Uzbek