

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MULTIVALUED PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK

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<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEYWORDS</b>
The article is devoted to the little-studied phenomenon of phraseological polysemy in the Russian and Uzbek languages. Comparative analysis of multivalued correlates revealed a complex picture of the relationship between the meanings of FE in the Russian and Uzbek languages, confirming the hypothesis that two multivalued phraseological units of different languages in rare cases correspond to all their meanings.	phraseological unit, phraseological polysemy, contrastive analysis, interlanguage equivalence.

Phraseological ambiguity is a relatively little-studied phenomenon. This is due to a number of reasons. Firstly, the study of phraseological polysemy is hampered by the a priori opinion that polysemy in phraseology is either a rare phenomenon compared to lexical polysemy, or does not exist at all (Permyakov, Pavlova, etc.).

Secondly, most phraseologists, without denying the existence of phraseological ambiguity, speak of the uncharacteristic of this phenomenon for the phraseological system in comparison with the lexical one (A.I. Molotkov, V.P. Zhukov, N.M. Shansky, Sh.U. Rakhmatullaev and etc.).

Let's look at statistics to see if this is true. The percentage of multi-valued phraseological units to the total number of units in the Phraseological Dictionary of the Russian Language, ed. A. I. Molotkova is 16%, in the "Big Russian-English Phraseological Dictionary" by S. Lubenskaya - 16%, in the "Phraseological Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" - 31% [1, p. 20], in the Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language by Sh.U. Rakhmatullaev - 15% [2, p. 12].

Thus, the statistical analysis of the aforementioned phraseological dictionaries shows that the ratio of polysemantic phraseological units to the total number of idioms represents a fairly large number of units that certainly deserve separate study: it is the study of phraseological polysemy that can provide valuable information both for understanding the nature of phraseological meaning and for studying categories of polysemy and semantics in general.

For a comparative description of polysemantic phraseological units of the Russian and Uzbek languages, it is essential to take into account the complex relationships of polysemantic phraseological

units - correlates, correlations of individual meanings, coincidence of the semantic structure of phraseological units.

On the basis of the comparative analysis, various types of correlation of polysemantic phraseological units of the Russian language and their correspondences in the Uzbek language were revealed.

The first type of match. The number of meanings of phraseologism in the Russian language is greater than that of its Uzbek counterpart. The Russian phraseological unit has all the same meanings (or the same meaning) as the Uzbek phraseological unit, but, in addition, the Russian phraseological unit has other meanings that are absent in the Uzbek language. So, PU from hand to hand has two meanings: 1. "directly from one to another"; 2. directly personally into hands, and its Uzbek counterpart qo'ldan qo'lga (lit.: from hand to hand) has only one meaning directly from one to another. PU at one time has two meanings: 1. sometime in the past, before; 2. "in due time, when necessary", and its Uzbek counterpart o'z vaqtida (lit.: in due time) has only one meaning "in due time, when necessary."

Thus, phraseological units from hand to hand, in due time, and their Uzbek correlates qo'ldan qo'lga, o'z vaqtida, with the identity of their component composition, semantically coincide only partially.

The second type of match. The Russian phraseological unit and its Uzbek correlate correlate in terms of component composition, however, the phraseological unit of the Russian language has fewer meanings than its Uzbek structural equivalent. In other words, the Uzbek phraseological unit has all the same meanings (or the same meaning) as the Russian phraseological unit, and in addition, some that are missing from the latter. So, for example, the phraseological unit raise ones head and the Uzbek correlate bosh ko'tarmoq coincide in the meaning gaining confidence in oneself, in ones abilities, begin to act, actively manifest oneself (Ichi kir odamlar faqat senga emas, hammamizga bosh ko'targanlar. Sh. Rashidov, Burondan kuchli ). However, the phraseological unit bosh ko'tarmoq has meanings that are absent from its correlate in Russian: 1) look to see (Pochchaev - desam, boshini ko'tarib qo'ydi-da va ishini davom etirdi. A. Mukhtor, Tug'ulish); 2) stop working qanday qilib ishni tashlab ketaman. Hamma bosh ko'tarmay ishlayapti axir. Uyat! Sh.Tursun, O'qituvchi; 3) waking up, getting in motion (. . . qishloqda el erta yotadi, chunki quyoshdan oldin bosh ko'taradi. Sh. Rakhim, Khilola). In addition, in the Uzbek language there are two homonymous phraseological units of the same structure: bosh ko'tarmoq (literally: to raise ones head) with the meaning sprout, sprout (Hinalar muhabbat ko'klamida qizlar qo'lini o'pish uchun yerdan bosh ko'taradi. ko'tarmoq (literally: to raise ones head) has the meaning of begin to recover, start to feel better after an illness, in this meaning the phraseological unit bosh ko'tarmoq is usually combined with the words yostiqdan (from, from the pillow), kasaldan (from illness) (To'raxo'jaboyning ahvoli qanday ekan P.Tursun, O'qituvchi, Ular yaqindagina kasaldan bosh ko'targan, dardmand kishilarga o'xshaydilar, I.Raxim, Chin muxabbat).

Another example, the phraseological unit come to oneself and its Uzbek equivalent o'ziga kelmoq (lit. come to oneself) coincides in the following meanings: 1. to get out of a faint, wake up after a faint and 2. calm down, stop worrying. However, the idiom o'ziga kelmoq (to come to your senses) has two more meanings to restore former strength, former health (U yo'l chetiga o'tirar, dam olar va hol yig'ib, o'ziga kelgach yana turib harakat qilar edi. P. Tursin, o'qituvchi); and after a certain confusion, start thinking correctly, thinking, etc. (In this meaning, FE o'ziga kelmoq usually carries the words ana andi (now): Ayb menda - dedi Zuhura dangal. Ana andi uzinga kelding. N. Nazarov, Zamon); Tarsakidan qo'rqmayman-u, "Mushtum" dan qo'rqaman". Ana endi o'zingizga keldingiz S. Abdullaev, Tui hangomasi.

Phraseologism to take (pick up) in hands has the meaning of "subjugate, force to obey." In this meaning, the phraseological unit *qo'lga olmoq* (lit. to take in hand) coincides with the phraseological unit to take in hand in semantics. However, the Uzbek phraseological unit is also characterized by other meanings that are absent from phraseological units to pick up. FE *qo'lga olmoq*, in addition to the indicated meaning, also has the following: 1) to seize something, to take possession of something (Farg'onada yer - suv bormi, from - catch bormi - barini sho'ro qo'lga olib chorakorga bo'lib berayotganmish. A. Mukhtor. *Qoraqalpoq qissasi* ); Kommunistlar hozirdan boshlab tashabbusni qo'lga olishlari kerak. Oybek, *Oltin vodiya shabadalar*. In this meaning, PU *qo'lga olmoq* is the equivalent of another phraseological unit of the Russian language to take into your own hands, which also means to seize something, take possession of something. 2) arrest, take someone into custody (Bobomurod taklamachini qo'lga olishga qaror qilinib, ijrosiga kirishildi. S. Ainy, Kullar); Ivan Vasilievich qo'lga olinib, bosmachining yolg'iz emasligini tahmin etdi. Sh.Toshmatov, *Erk Kushi*.

More common are cases when a multi-valued phraseological unit of the Russian language and its Uzbek equivalent have both coinciding and different meanings. So, the phraseological unit raise a hand and its equivalent *qo'l ko'tarmoq* (lit.: raise a hand) coincide only in the meaning of swinging at someone, trying to hit someone, hitting someone. (Ayol kishiga qo'l ko'tarish erkakning ishi emas. R. Fayziy, *Yodgor*), but differ in other meanings. For example, in Russian phraseology, in addition to the indicated meaning, there are others that are absent from its Uzbek correlate. It is to encroach on someone, to try to kill someone (And a local resident became such a dunce, and even raised his hand to a person, and not just a hand, but a gun! V. Astafiev. *The king is a fish*) and come into a fight with someone or something: condemn, blame someone or something (You raised your hand to all literature). On the other hand, the Uzbek PU also has meanings that are unknown to the Russian PU, it is to express ones consent (Shu yangi yerga kim paxta ekadi - deyilganda, birinchi bo'lib Umirzoq aka bilan Komsomol qiz Lolahon qo'l ko'targan edi. H. Nazir, *Ko'korol chiroqlari*), and to express a desire to speak, speak (. . . majlisni yopish uchun o'rnidan qo'zgalganda orqaroqda kimdir qo'l ko'tardi. S. Anorboev, *Oksoy*).

A comparative analysis of polysemantic correlates revealed a complex picture of the relationship between the meanings of phraseological units in the Russian and Uzbek languages, confirming the hypothesis that two polysemantic phraseological units of different languages in rare cases correspond along the line of all their meanings

## LITERATURE

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