On the Comparative Study of Phraseology at the Present Stage

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Abstract:

The present article investigates the study of the problems of interlingual phraseological relations and related specific processes and phenomena.

The last decades have been characterized by an increased attention of linguists to the study of the problems of interlingual relations and the specific processes and phenomena associated with them. To a large extent, this is explained by the intensification of research in the field of sociolinguistics, as well as the increasing activation of typological and synchronous-comparative studies, due to the rapid development of various forms of interethnic relations and the need to solve applied problems of modern linguistics.

Cross-language comparison (comparison, confrontation) is the basis of various theoretical and applied areas of modern linguistic research - typological, compare flax historical, translational, contrastive and lexicographical.

“Comparative linguistics is differentiated by the languages being compared (two or more; related, distantly related, unrelated), by language subsystems (comparative lexicology, grammar, phraseology, etc.), as well as by the above-mentioned areas of analysis (typological, contrastive, translational, etc.).”/ 24, 8 /.

Great strides made in the field of phraseological science hundred ment of its various aspects enable a more comprehensive not of uchat phraseological facts. At the same time, uneven development of even closely related areas is observed. So, if and actually comparative-comparative studies occupy one of the central places in the general corpus of phraseological studies, then the structural-typological approach, the need for the development of which was pointed out by L. .. I. Roizzenzon and Yu.Yu. Avaliani is still in its infancy.

The authors of the first general theoretical work L.I. Royzenzon and Avaliani allocate the most important specific aspects of sync ronicheskogo confrontational the study Niya phraseology: a) Comparative al pects analyzing similar phraseological facts related nnyh languages; b) comparative, dealing with unrelated languages and establishing phraseological equivalents, for example, for translation from one language into another, and also involving the study of phraseology by semantic groups; c) p ukturno typological aimed to study features of construction frazeologiche with FIR images both related and unrelated to the languages; g) Areal aspect, races
regarded interactions and convergence of a number of languages phraseology forming geographic, linguistic, cultural and historical community, for example, European phraseology area, Central Asian area phraseology etc. /.. 26; 22-25 /.

Further development of the foundations of the structural-typological method is presented in another article by Yu.Yu. Avaliani, where, in particular, it is said about the subordination of the structural organization of phraseological units to the laws determined by the features of the grammatical structure, the presence of typological analogies of the figurative structure, etc. / 1; /

The work of A.M. Emirova the Study "group resistance" some prepositional nominal coupling minutes Russian language, which discloses a pattern ratio determined divided grammatical structure and lexical filling / 34; /.

Great contribution to the formation of the considered direction of waking - were studies MM Kopylenko, Z.D. Popova, in which the analysis of the compatibility of lexemes / 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; /

Significantly optimized in this line of work e. M. Solodukho, Yu. P. Soloduba, Yu. A. Gvozdareva, D.O. Dobrovolsky, 29; 30; 9; 11; /

Yu.A. Gvozdarev identified the following aspects of comparing spruce-typological studies: 1) comparison of individual phraseological units of different languages (comparison of their meanings, grammatical and lexical-semantic distribution, functional characteristics, expressive-stylistic coloration); 2) comparison of phraseology as a system specific to each of the languages; 3) identification of phrase-forming structures in the compared languages (in the synchronic sense); 4) identification of words-symbols in the composition of phraseological units and their comparison, which can reveal the national specifics in each of the languages / 9, 116-121 /.

Comparative structural-typological research by Yu.P. Solodub, carried out on the basis of the phraseological - semantic group of the qualitative assessment of the face, is aimed at studying the features of constructing phraseological images in both related and unrelated languages. Using the modeling method, the author comes to the conclusion that the identity of meanings is explained by the uniformity of the logical structure of images of phraseological units, that is, in fact, by the uniformity of logics about - semantic motivation of the integral semantic transformation of verbal complexes-prototypes / 29; 11 /.

Nominated by D.O. Dobrovolskiy's hypothesis about the dependence of the degree of regularity of the phraseological system on the degree of analyticism or synthetism of the language is substantiated by the following statement: the typological features of the language subsystems, primary in relation to the phraseology, should be interconnected with the features of the phraseological system of the language / 11; /

HELL. Reichstein proposed general principles of comparative analysis, applicable to any pairs (groups) of languages and any comparison criteria. These include: 1) the primacy of the intralingual description of phraseology relative to the interlingual; 2) comparability intralanguage descriptions (study phraseology of individual languages must be conducted on the basis of a common and uniform for their theory, the same IU - todami, with a single conceptual and terminological apparatus), 3) the primacy of the identities of the differences: the analysis should be based on objects - tive similarity of compared items, accordingly, the establishment of phraseological correspondences should precede the establishment of phraseological differences; 4) bilateral and trilateral description phraseology compared languages A, B and C of the preliminary - Tel'nykh installed in these languages set of structural, functional and semantic events / 24; /

Starting with 70-80 years later, there are a number of studies carried out in line with the comparative subjects, first of all, it is dis - sertatsionnye work, which examines phraseological units in unrelated languages / 23; 21; 5; 22; 2; 19; 32; 3; 28; 17; ten; 32; /.

Various methods of comparative studies (in particular, Russian - tion and German phraseology), based on ucho those komlikativnoy se - Mantica EF offered V. Mokienko:
"structural-semantic modeling method based on a comparison of ideographic fields, semantic groups and Synonym - iCal series;

method structurally-cluster mapping, based on those - matic equipment EF components,

method valence comparing, revealing hierarchical gras duirovannost quota idiomatic matched EF;

the method of semantic-diachronic comparison, proceeding from the constative analysis of the "pictures of the world" programmed in phraseological subsystems;

method semantic and syntactic modeling, putting intact H- thinking universals and differential structures of comparable systems;

method equivalent comparison, in search of semantic-stylistic sets idiomatic correspondences in the PGI - ik- languages regardless of their figurative and structural - stick;

method descriptive lexicographical comparison, generalizing - conductive phraseology interpretation experience in bilingual dictionaries;

method operatively communicative-matching, identify - conductive are qualitative and Quantitative differences and similarities sotsiolingvalnyh characteristics phraseology systems of comparable Yazi - Kah / 20, 35 /

A significant contribution to the further development of comparative studies was made by the development of the theoretical foundations of interlingual idiomaticity / 12; 15; 16; /

Thus, for linguistics devoted study phraseology - cal perspective interlingual processes and phenomena of a FOSS - stavlyaemyh kazakh language which is the language characteristic common comparison point is at the levels of specific EF, bits, groups and other phenomena and categories. Scientific research on the material of phraseological units of three or more languages, associated with a significant complication of the methodology, are still isolated / 18; /

Insufficiently studied patterns of convergence phraseology times - personal language. To a large extent this research gap is due to the objective difficulties to give a detailed description of interlanguage phraseological processes different in the genetic and typological relation to language, the complexity of the development of optimal methodological principle, which would allow to find out how at - chinnuyu conditionality and characteristics frazeologiche trends - Skogen development.

As noted by E.M. Solodukho, establishing similarity of facts and pour - Chi in the field of multilingual phraseological units held by Ling - vomigrantsionnoy line or the path of independent development mezhyazy - kovogo idiomatic parallelism, which makes it impossible to create an overall picture about the forms of coexistence. Research in this area involves a systematic coverage of a variety of material, the attraction of broad genetic and typological parallels. The importance of detecting a wide typological parallels vyho - dyaschih beyond genetic linguistic community, the need for the races - covering of the formation close to the structural and typological relation to EF in different languages emphasized later, the accumulation of sufficient - accurate representational factual material "should be considered as one of the important tasks of researchers phraseology" / 26; 27; /

According to M.M. Kopylenko, in recent years has achieved in this area - chickpeas major successes. In the works of E.M. Solodukho, A.D. Reichstein, Yu.P. Soloduba "attracts the lack of pragmatism characteristic predshe - stvuyuschih work, the breadth of theoretical constructs, striving osmys - pour the linguistic nature of convergence and international frazeo - logical units. These works can be used as a starting point for further examination global compatibility of modern language tokens to identify universal frazeo - logical fund and the specific inherent in specific languages only phraseology or isolated phraseology series combinations. However, two circumstances hinder the successful solution of these tasks. Firstly, the authors rely on frazeograficheskie publication reflects - Suitable narrow understanding of the object phraseology, and compared FE, only those
that serve mainly for connotative (subjective, evaluative, emotionally-expressive) denote objects and - nyaty. Second, researchers have not sufficiently differentiated typology - Gia encounters / difference: stand alone and independent of tracing paper - mation.

Generalization idiomatic review of comparative research helps to highlight the main task - to identify the most essential - GOVERNMENTAL similarities between phraseological systems of two or more not only close or distantly related languages, but the languages of different systems and areas. Such studies can detect something in common, that is common to all languages, that is characteristic of a particular group Yazi - kov, and something that is inherent only in that language. The starting point for solving this problem is the accumulation of sufficient representation - of the actual material. It should be noted the complexity Meto - pre-logical approach for the simultaneous comparison frazeologiche - Sgiach units of three different systems of languages, which would make it possible to find out how causation and characteristics frazeo trends - logical development.

**Literature:**


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