

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN COGNITIVE ASPECT

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Abstract

At the present stage, the high level of development of phraseology and the growing interest in colloquial vocabulary, which manifests itself in the fiction of modern authors, in periodicals and feature films, determines the relevance of comparing languages, identifying their similarities and differences in certain aspects. The comparative study of phraseological systems of different languages is of great importance both for the development of a general theory of phraseology and for the study of the common and distinctive features of the languages under study. The relevance and growing role of the comparative study of phraseology is confirmed by a large number of research works in this area. The purpose of this article is a comprehensive study and comparative analysis of the features of phraseological units with adjectives denoting a person's character based on cognitive aspect.

Keywords: colloquial vocabulary, modern authors, periodicals, feature films, similarities, differences, distinctive features, relevance, comparative study.

Interest in the way of life of the peoples of other countries has existed for a long time. Relations between states are supported by international contacts that are growing day by day, the success of which depends on whether there is adequate mutual understanding between participants in the dialogue belonging to different national cultures. One of the ways to get acquainted with the picture of the world of an Englishman and a Uzbek, and their somewhat similar, but in some ways different views on the surrounding reality, is the comparative study of languages, and in this case, phraseological units with adjectives denoting a person's character.

The phraseology of each language makes a decisive contribution to the formation of a figurative picture of the world. The way of seeing the world through linguistic images imprinted in the phraseological system, being deeply national, nevertheless rests on logical-psychological and actually linguistic foundations common to all people. Their explication will help, on the one hand, to reveal the mechanism of figurative thinking, and on the other, those immanent laws of language as a system of signs that are responsible for the internal organization of the phraseological system [5].

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and feature films, determines the relevance of comparing languages, identifying their similarities and differences in certain aspects. The comparative study of phraseological systems of different languages is of great importance both for the development of a general theory of phraseology and for the study of the common and distinctive features of the languages under study. The relevance and growing role of the comparative study of phraseology is confirmed by a large number of research works in this area [8] (Bushui A. M. "Comparative aspect of the study of phraseology", "Roman-Germanic phraseology and comparative study of languages", 1979; Zinkov A. D. "Comparative study of adverbial phraseological units in modern West Germanic languages", 1976; Dolgopolov Yu. A. "Comparative analysis of somatic phraseology", 1973; Popova Z. D. "Comparative phraseology. State and prospects", 1983; Arsentyeva E. F. "Comparative analysis phraseological units"; Chepasova A. M. "Semantic and grammatical properties of nominal phraseological units", 1985; Belozerova F. M. "Phraseological units with the component - the name of a person on a socio-professional basis in modern English in comparison with Russian", 1981 and other) [4].

The general goal of comparative research is recognized as "establishing and describing the structural similarities and differences of compared languages"[3], for which it is necessary to define "a general linguistic conceptual category and trace what proportion it has in a particular language, what single-level or it is expressed by multi-level means, what connection a given linguistic category has with other conceptual categories, how individual sections of a linguistic conceptual category in the compared languages are equivalently correlated, what is the optimal way to describe the results of confrontational analysis on the basis of a given linguistic conceptual category"[6].

The principles of synchronous-comparative research include:

1. The primacy of intralingual description relative to interlingual;
2. Parallel comparison of units in the languages under study;
3. Study of units on the basis of a unified theory, using common methods. Comparative phraseological research includes the search for general (universal) patterns, as well as the discovery of national-specific features in the units under consideration, reveals the structural features of the phraseological meaning of one language in relation to another. "The categories of universal and idioethnic, reflecting the specificity of the relationship between the universal and the individual, are in close dialectical unity and characterize the features of the phraseological units under study" [5].

The theory and practice of comparative studies have shown the real possibility of comparing phraseological units of different, including unrelated languages. A comparative study of the phraseology of unrelated and different-system languages helps to identify similarities and differences in the language and worldview of peoples and represents one of the pressing problems of modern linguistics.

The purpose of this work is a comprehensive study and comparative analysis of the features of phraseological units with adjectives denoting a person's character based on the material of the Russian and English languages [2].

The main element of any comparison is the identification of identical and distinctive features of the compared phenomena. This provision also applies to language.

Translation of texts containing idiomatic expressions presents special difficulties, which are caused by the complicated semantics of phraseological level units, their expressive emotional richness and strong national specificity. Such properties of phraseological units as idiomatic meaning and separate structure require special care when selecting equivalent phraseological units of another language, which must correspond to the original ones not only in form and overall meaning, but also in their figurative basis, expressive richness and stylistic coloring [5].

Comparative analysis of phraseological compositions of several languages, which is dealt with by a special branch of phraseological theory - comparative phraseology, is in its infancy and thus is of increasing interest to researchers [7]. An important problem regarding interlingual correspondences is the identification of factors of interlingual phraseological equivalence. As A.D. Reichshtein notes, "the presence or absence of structural-semantic equivalents in the compared languages can be predicted with a certain probability based on some characteristics of the phraseological units themselves of the source language. These characteristics relate to the component composition, syntactic structure, semantic and formal mechanism of phraseology and the overall stylistic properties of phraseological units" [1].

In recent decades, scientists have created many monographic essays aimed at a comparative analysis of specific pairs or groups of languages. They are devoted to individual problems of grammar [Azimova 1981; Arakin 1979; Krushelnitskaya 1961] and phraseology, including a few works on the comparison of German and Russian phraseology [Dolgoplov 1973; Kurkova 1979; Nevedomskaya 1973; Rott 1967]. Comparative research is carried out on phraseological units with the same type of structure and function (verbal, adjectival, comparative), phraseological units with a sentence structure, and phraseological units of different structural models [Zinkov 1976; Azimova 1981], phraseological units with the same type of components: somatisms, verbs of movement, color designation components, etc. [Azimova 1980; Belozeroва 1981; Gatiatullina 1968; Long-half 1973; Chursina 1979; Pistrak 1979; Shubina 1977; Fedulenkova 1983], fields and groups with the same semantics [Kurkova 1980; Arsentieva 1989] and, finally, entire phraseological funds of languages [Reichstein 1980; Kovaleva 1979; Gak 1977].

At the present stage, the high level of development of phraseology and the growing interest in colloquial vocabulary, which manifests itself in the fiction of modern authors, in periodicals and feature films, determines the relevance of comparing languages, identifying their similarities and differences in certain aspects. The comparative study of phraseological

systems of different languages is of great importance both for the development of a general theory of phraseology and for the study of the common and distinctive features of the languages under study. The relevance and growing role of the comparative study of phraseology is confirmed by a large number of research works in this area.

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