



Research Article

PHRASEOLOGISMS RELATED TO THE WAY OF LIFE OF A PERSON

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ABSTRACT

Turning to any linguistic research, modern scientists increasingly emphasize the need to analyze the phenomenon from the point of view of an integrated interdisciplinary approach to obtain the maximum objectivity of the result. It is important to take into account the maximum linguistic and relevant non-linguistic knowledge, because of which the related disciplines of linguoculturology and others appear. The person, the individual, has a priority, central position as the basis for creating speech, conceptualizing information about the surrounding world, and translating this knowledge into dialectics.

KEYWORDS

literal translation, linguoculturology, lifestyle, phraseology, functional-stylistic, emotional-expressive, structural-semantic.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseological units of any national language in their totality represent the whole complex of historical and cultural knowledge passed from generation to generation. Their formation is more complicated than simple words because their entire semantic structure is subject to the process

of metaphorization or secondary nomination. Within the framework of phraseological meaning, it is customary to distinguish the content plan in the complex of meaningful, denotative and connotative components and the expression plan as the material shell of the phraseological unit [1].



The anthropocentric scientific paradigm allows us to take into account and understand the knowledge behind the formation of knowledge of phraseological units, taking into account etymological information[2]. Linguistic and cultural knowledge allows us to describe the cultural origin and code of phraseological units, referring to the internal form of the phraseological unit. Linguistic axiology reveals the positive or negative style of set expressions, evaluative connotations.

Functional-stylistic, emotional-expressive properties, distinguish several classes of phraseological units, and represent the phraseological fund of the Chinese language's structural-semantic properties.

The semantic variability of phraseological units is determined in advance by the source of occurrence, repetition of activity and stylistic features. It should be noted that related concepts in Chinese language culture have a long and interesting history. In addition, according to many scholars, the system of phraseology in the Chinese language is different from other national languages, because it is related to the country's history and culture, mythology and traditions. At the same time, knowing and understanding a certain number of hieroglyphs, and the ability to interpret them is important for describing the world of Asian culture, Chinese thought and mentality. The Chinese mentality can define its own culture as part of the universals that correspond to it. Description of phraseological units related to human activity are the most common phraseological units between languages.

The connection with human behavior mainly allows phraseological units to describe the activity of a person, important events in his life, processes. The non-equivalent Chinese phraseological unit is 乌头白马生角[3] wū tóu bái mǎ shēng jué, literally translated as "the crow has a white head and the horse has horns." As an equivalent in Uzbek, the phraseological unit when red snow falls is suitable. In ancient times, when a traveler wanted to enter the king's presence, the emperor said that he would allow him to enter only if the horse had horns and the raven's head was white.

Another phraseological unit that describes an unusual event that can occur in human life is 白虹贯日[3] bái hóng guàn rì literal translation is seeing the sun through a white rainbow. The etymology of this phraseological unit is in ancient times, the appearance of a white rainbow is an unexpected event that should happen to a person in his life. Occur when related to events. Of course, the meaning of this phraseological unit does not come from the translation of its constituent parts, so it is necessary to turn to etymology for its interpretation. According to legend, his soldiers defeated a warrior. Not knowing what to do, he looked at the water in a depressed state and suddenly saw a big white fish in it. He called the whole team and asked them to look at the water too. But it turned out that no one saw this fish except the warrior. After that, the team was happy that they had won the battle. Since then, this phrase has acquired a positive meaning and has acquired the meaning of a harbinger of joy.



口中雌黄[4] kǒuzhōng cíhuáng also has a negative meaning, as it refers to a situation where a person often changes his mind.

白日做梦 báirìzuòmèng is used with daydreaming to describe dreamers and dreamers.

In the following phrase, 背黑锅 has a negative meaning[5] bēihēiguō in literal translation means to carry a pot on one's back, but in fact, it is very suitable for the phraseology of suffering on someone's behalf, paying money for an unearned somsa.

近朱者赤, 近墨者黑 jìn zhū zhě chì, jìn mò zhě hēi you sleep with a dog, you don't wake up with fleas, the Uzbek phraseology of the alternative is if you walk close to the pot, you will get black. Although the meaning is negative, it is possible to judge the positive or negative meaning of a phraseology by taking into account the interpretation of the context.

不三不四 bù sānbù sì phraseology literally translates as neither three nor four. This expression is used to refer to people who are constantly changing their minds. As a synonym for this phraseology, we give the phraseology 非驴非马 fēilú fēimǎ. The literal translation is neither donkey nor a horse in Russian, ни рыба, ни мясо.

The translation of 杳如黄鹤 yǎo rú huáng hè phraseology means to hide away like a yellow crane, to disappear from sight, as an alternative, we can give the phraseological unit to draw a picture of a rabbit.

The cited phraseological units, examples of phraseological units representing the activities

and events of a person's life in the Chinese language, try to describe the semantics of the phraseological units in the Chinese language, taking into account etymology and historical facts, the activity of a person, important events in his life, the process.

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