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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TERMS RELATED TO TECHNIQUES REPRESENTING NEGATIVITY

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ANNOTATION: Language is a cultural system's arbitrary and customary symbolic resource. While it identifies speakers' various beliefs and worldviews, it also causes a lot of conflict in communication. As a result, academics have long strived to comprehend the function of language in human communication.

Key words: phraseology, phraseological units, concept.

INTRODUCTION:A growing number of academics are focusing on the science of phraseology. One of the theories is that phraseological units can be thought of as cultural phenomena, and their functioning can thus be studied in a cultural framework. As a result, phraseology has made its way into the field of sociolinguistics. We'll look into the cultural identities of English and Uzbek phraseological units in this phase of our research. A stable, consistent collection of words with partially or totally figurative meaning is one of the finest definitions of phraseological units. Phraseological units represent the richness of a language by displaying the cultural paradigms of its speakers.

One of the main problem to be studied in cognitive linguistics is concept and according to acknowledgement of many researcher's cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology are leading areas of the anthropocentric paradigm. If cognitive linguistics is a science that studies the nature of a particular concept in the linguistic image of the world and its relation to world realities, the concept is one of the leading categories of cognitive linguistics and is an element of communication between culture and humanity. Although the term "concept" has been widely used in linguistics since the 1990s, it still does not have a single explanation or interpretation. Professor G. M. Hoshimov describes the concept as follows: "A concept is the result of not only two important processes, conceptualization and categorization, which are closely related to each other, but also it is an end result of a number of other important processes (such as psychologization, cognition, sociology, (linguo) semantization, sociolectization, stylization (like dialectization, variantization, and idiolectization), and it constitutes the cognitive basis of the linguistic semantics as a holistic conceptual/cognitive semantics". As a consequence of considering the aforementioned notions, we may conclude that the concept is the end product of various processes occurring in our thoughts, and it is a unit that necessitates further research in cognitive linguistics. At this point, we'd like to concentrate on the notion of "wedding" in English and Uzbek, two unrelated languages. In particular, the "wedding" ceremony is a specific social reality owning description and definition in all nations- as a unique event which differs and is similar in the languages and cultures of different people. Some of their linguistic aspects have been studied in the traditional linguistic direction, and some aspects in the anthropocentric direction, in which important theoretical and practical conclusions have been drawn on the object of study. These researches studied the ethnographic lexicon denoting the history, national-spiritual values, customs and traditions of the nation of two different countries to a certain level.

Assumed from comparative – typological analysis in Uzbek and English languages, the concept of "wedding" is explained in a systematic way through invariant types of language units:

a) Morpheme

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b) Lexeme

c) Syntax

d) Phraseological units

e)Texteme.

Below we focus on phraseological units comparing two languages It is obvious that phraseological units are closely connected with the spiritual culture, customs, profession, way of life, past, aspirations, attitude to reality of the people who speak the language. In linguistics, course of phraseology is still understood in a broad and narrow sense. Scholars with a broad understanding believe that proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, and other types of fixed units are the components of phraseology.

On the other hand, narrow – minded scholars do not evaluate proverbs and sayings as the object of phraseology. According to A. V. Kunin's theory, we support the inclusion of fixed phrases based on the concept of secondary naming, as well as proverbs and sayings, in the list of phraseological units. Kunin defines phraseological units as "fixed units that represent a completely or partially transferable meaning."(Kunin, 1983) In his opinion, phraseologisms serve a variety of roles, including nominative, stylistic, communicative, pragmatic, and finishing functions. Sh. Rahmatullaeva, one of the leading Uzbek phraseologist, classifies phraseological units terms of types of meaning:

a) nominative phraseological units

b) expressive (communicative) phraseological units.

We may make the following findings from a comparative examination of samples in English and Uzbek, which belong to separate language families typologically:

a) Linguoculturemes are nominative and communicative phraseological units that express the concept of "wedding" in both languages. These units are important in the languages and cultures of the English and Uzbek nations, and it is no exaggeration to say that they are specialized verbal means for realizing unique ethnolinguistic and linguoculturological features.

b) Phraseologisms in the compared languages are distinguished from one another as unique national units – linguoculturemes. In this regard, while their formal properties, i.e. their external structures, are significantly different, they exchange certain semantic components as well as some semantic terminology. For example, certain nominative phraseological units in Uzbek and English; as well as communicative phraseological units in Uzbek and English show that the language and culture of a nation have its own linguoculturological features. Such phraseological units should be given substantial consideration in the teaching and translation processes; otherwise, the ethnolinguistic and linguocultural features of languages may not be highlighted during the study and application process.

c) While the resemblance of phraseological verbalizers of the concept of "wedding" in comparable languages may be explained by applying basic rules of language development, their variances can be outlined by its specificity of the thinking of speakers / authors in this or that language

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