



Linguocultural Analysis of Phraseological Units Expressing Human Intellectual Ability in English

**Mekhribonu Tokumbetova
Shavkatovna**

Lecturer. Tashkent State University of Economics
tokumbetovab@mail.com

ABSTRACT

The article discusses linguocultural analysis of phraseological units representing human intellectual ability in English. It then focuses on broad analysis of phraseological units with the national-cultural features of phraseological units, that, express human intellectual ability and worked on the etymologic, componential, semantic and stylistic features of them.

Keywords:

phraseological units, human intellectual abilities, cognitive linguistics, geographical components, linguocultural analysis, linguoculturological knowledge.

Introduction

Phraseology is a rare treasure of the language of every nation. Phraseologisms express the history, identity, customs and traditions, national character of the people. Linguists D.S. Likhachev and B.Larins spoke of the "study of national identity, emphasizing the need to study a mentality that embodied national characteristics"¹. This idea is very valid, because behind them lies centuries of history and a lot of experience.

Nationality is expressed in language through various means and elements of language. The most important of these tools are phraseological units. All languages in the world have their own phraseological units, so phraseological units are one of the universal languages. They are a cultural system of language based on ancient metaphors and folk wisdom, reflecting the spiritual and spiritual state of ancestors and generations. Hence, the meaning of a phraseological unit and the expressions that make it up are directly related

to human life. They represent a human's ability to think.

In the 80s, E. F. Arsenteva ²studied phraseological units representing human character, appearance, and intellectual ability on the basis of Russian and English material, quantified them, divided them into phrase-semantic groups, and proved that, the phrase-semantic groups in the studied languages were not equal.

In the 2000s, L.S. F. Shangareva said that, phraseological units representing labor activity, E. Ignateva uses phraseological units denoting time and distance, a. M. Garifulina uses phraseological units in Turkish and English to express human emotion, I. P. Kudryavtseva uses phraseological units denoting time components in English, G. E. Hakimova described the structural and semantic features of phraseological units with a zoonomic component in English in her scientific work. We can also include many other researchers in this series, but it is precisely the phraseological units that, express a human's intellectual ability in English, comparative

¹ Лихачев. Д. С. Заметки о русском.// Новый мир, 1980, №3 156с

² E.F Arsenteva- Life Science journal,2014 y, p-7.

study of Uzbek languages, their national characteristics have not been studied yet. We aimed to study the linguistic national cultural features of a phraseological units that, express a human's intellectual ability on the basis of English material. Linguistic reflection of imagery is manifested, including through phraseological units in each language, which have their own characteristics, specific meanings and structural aspects. These show that there is originality in the figurative thinking of the people. The same feature creates unexpected comparative and metaphorical perceptions in the structure of phraseology, these factors lead to the nationalism of phraseology.

The national character of phraseological units is formed by the use of words in their content that, represent national concepts. In phraseological units, components with a bright national color are usually used to express symbolic functions. The national character of phraseological units denoting certain intellectual abilities can be traced to the names or subject names belonging to the nation that make up their components.

Based on our research, we can divide English phraseological units into the following sub-phraseological-semantic groups, which include components of nationality that represent human intellectual ability. In addition, while researching the components of phraseological units denoting human intellectual abilities we learnt some componential factors:

1. Phraseological units with national zoonomic components: *(as) solemn/wise as an owl, As smart as a fox, as damp as a fish, Have(got eyes like a hawk, a downy bird, (as) cunning as a fox;*

2. Phraseological units with the elements of social life(food, clothes): *put on one's thinking cap, beat one's brains about smth, Go bananas, as sharp as a needle;*³

e.g. balmy (barmy) on the crumpet (off one's crumpet) jarg. - short-sighted, the roof is gone, his mind is moldy. The word "crumpet" in this unit means the British national bread.

For example, "Bli' me if I know wot (what) yer all talkin 'abath (about). You are all barmy on the crumpet, "said Liza indignantly, and turning her back on them, made for home. (W. S. Maugham, "Lisa of Lambeth", ch-9). ("I don't know what you're talking about at all. You're all gone," Lisa said angrily and turned and went home.)

3. Phraseological units with Geographical components: *the curse of Scotland, nine of diamonds in cards (the card is called in honor of the resemblance with the blazon of Duke Stair, who hated Scotland)*

4. Phraseological units that take the letters of a particular nation in their component, *e.g. "Dot your i's and cross t's" (state your opinion correctly) "From A to Z"*

5. Phraseological units, which in the component have names belonging to the nation, we divide such phraseological units into smaller semantic groups;

- **Phraseological units denoting stupidity:** e.g.

- ✓ *cousin Betty. obsolete speech expression - insane, ovsar.*
- ✓ *dump Dora. Amer.jarg. - stupid girl, skinny head,*
- ✓ *Tom fool - foolish, silly,*
- ✓ *Tom O'Bedlam. Esk.-Bedlamlik Tom, stupid, foolish, mad (name of the madmen, beggars released from Bedlam), more (people) know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows. We seldom used humorous proverb. "Everyone knows stupid Tom, and nobody knows."*

For example, "Of course I've heard of you, Sir Edward. "More people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows," he said. (W. S. Maugham, "Complete short stories, the happy couple"). (Of course, Sir Edward, I've heard a lot about you. "Everyone knows Tom is more stupid than Tom," he said.)

~a proper Charley (Charlie) verbally - a real lunatic.

For example, "He contradicted everything I said before the assembled company, and made me look a proper Charley." (ECI). - (He rejected all my reprimands and drove me crazy in front of everyone) and so on.

➤ **Phraseological units denoting wisdom,** e.g.

³ Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms / HarperCollins Publishers, 2002;

- ✓ *"A Daniel come to judgment". Used in modern language in a satirical context. - a wise, prudent man, just.*

For example, " I recommend the settlement." "Bunting, you're on the beam. A Daniel come to judgment. " (P.G. Wodehouse. "Frozen Assets," ch-11). - (I recommend signing this deal. - Banting, you are wise, you gave very good advice),

- ✓ *clever Dick.* ⁴Usually Example, "Clever Dick," she said. "Think you know everything" (Here's a sane one I think you're aware of everything in the world.)

- ✓ *the Admirable Crichton* (named after John Crayton of Scotland, who received his master's degree at the age of 14 in the 16th century) is an incomparable scientist, scholar, scholar,

- ✓ (even) blind Freddy could see it. (Australian oral. Speech - the name of a blind street vendor in Sydney in the 1920s, who, despite his blindness, recognized all his customers by his voice and was able to walk freely around the city),

- ✓ Solomon's wisdom - wisdom (etymological expression from the Bible. 2. chronicles IX, 31. Kings X, 4-5) and others.

Now we want to demonstrate our results on linguocultural analysis of phraseological units denoting human intellectual abilities in following table:

⁴ Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Idioms / HarperCollins Publishers, 2002;

Table 5 Linguocultural analysis of English phraseological units according to components .

Let ters of the nation	Thing names belong to the nation	Person names in the components	Nation al zoonamic component s	Social life(food,clo thes)	Geogra phical components
"Do t your i's and cross t's" (state your opinion correctly) "From A to Z"	<i>balmy</i> (<i>barmy</i>) on the <i>crumpet</i> (off one's <i>crumpet</i>) <i>jarg.</i> "crumpet" in this unit means the British national bread. <i>Drum</i> something up	<i>Clever</i> <i>Dick</i> <i>cousin</i> <i>Betty</i> <i>dump</i> <i>Dora</i> <i>Tom fool</i> <i>Tom</i> <i>O'Bedlam</i> <i>A Daniel</i> come to judgment the <i>Admirable</i> <i>Crichton,</i>	(<i>as</i>) <i>solemn/wise</i> <i>as an owl</i> <i>As</i> <i>smart as a</i> <i>fox,</i> <i>as</i> <i>damp as a</i> <i>fish,</i> <i>Have(got</i> <i>eyes like a</i> <i>hawk, a</i> <i>downy bird,</i>	(<i>as</i>) <i>sharp as a</i> <i>needle.</i> <i>Thinkin</i> <i>g cap, balmy</i> (<i>barmy</i>) on <i>the crumpet,</i> <i>Go</i> <i>bananas</i>	<i>To build</i> <i>castles in</i> <i>Spain,</i> <i>the</i> <i>curse of</i> <i>Scotland,</i> <i>nine of</i> <i>diamonds in</i> <i>cards (the</i> <i>card is called</i> <i>in honor of</i> <i>the</i> <i>resemblance</i> <i>with the</i> <i>blazon of</i> <i>Duke Stair,</i> <i>who hated</i> <i>Scotland)</i>

L etters of the nation	Thing names belong to the nation	Person names in the components	Nationa l zoonamic components	Social life(food,clothes)	Geogra phical components
<i>n</i> <i>ot to</i> <i>know A</i> <i>from B,</i> <i>h</i> <i>as a</i> <i>brain</i> <i>like a</i> <i>BB in a</i> <i>box car,</i> <i>k</i> <i>now</i> <i>one's</i> <i>ABC's</i>	Play <i>one's cards</i> right (play one's cards well) <i>aql bilan</i> <i>ishlamoq,</i> <i>harakatlanmoq,</i> <i>ishlamoq,</i> <i>to'g'ri qaror</i> <i>qabul qil- moq,</i> <i>qadam</i> <i>tashlamoq,</i> <i>работать</i> <i>умно</i>	<i>Wise as</i> <i>a Solomon-</i> <i>мудрый как</i> <i>Соломон, not</i> <i>know</i> <i>someone</i> <i>from Adam,</i> <i>No shit</i> <i>Sherlock!,</i> <i>jack-of-</i> <i>all-trades</i>	<i>Make a</i> <i>fool out of</i> <i>someone</i> <i>(make a</i> <i>monkey out of</i> <i>someone)</i> o'zini jinnilikka sol- moq, jinni qilmoq, laqqillatmoq.	<i>intellectual</i> <i>food-</i> <i>aql uchun</i> <i>ozuqa, ница для</i> <i>ума (духовная</i> <i>ница).</i> <i>Not know</i> <i>beans (about</i> <i>something),</i> <i>Go nuts.</i> <i>Know one's</i> <i>onions</i>	<i>Come(pu</i> <i>t) Yorkshire</i> <i>over smb-</i> <i>axmoq</i> <i>qilmoq,</i> <i>Not have</i> <i>the foggiest</i> <i>(idea)</i>
	Teach <i>one's</i> grandmother to suck eggs-		Quiet as a mouse (quiet as the grave)		

	<i>aqllilik qilmoq, kecha tuxumdan chiqib bugun aqllilik qilmoq, «donishmandga nasihat qilmoq», nimani qanday qilishga o'rgatmoq.</i> <i>учить ученого, "яйца курицу не учат</i>		<i>umuman ovozi chiqmaydigan, indamas, «tilini yutib yuborgan», «soqov».</i>		
	<i>be the brains behind smth, think outside the box, Russ. семи пядей во лбу, на голову выше, Uzb. aqli raso, boshqalardan bir pog'ona yuqori turmoq.</i>		<i>As silly as a goose</i> <i>As silly as sheep-</i> <i>Товуқми я, глупый как осёл</i> <i>глупый как баран</i>	<i>be off one's onion - go crazy</i>	
			Goosey- <i>Ahmoq, глупый</i>		
			<i>Bird brain-</i> <i>Ahmoq kishi, Глупый человек</i>		
			Dark horse- <i>Talantli kishi, Талантовый человек</i>		
			Clever dog- <i>Juda aqli inson, Очень умный человек</i>		

We have considered the emotive components of the phraseological units mentioned above in an attempt to also study the connotative macrocomponent. As a rule, human emotions have a two-component

structure, as a result of which emotions reflect the object on the one hand, and on the other hand, they reflect the feelings of the supplier of that emotion. Also, as an evaluative component, the emotional component of connotation is

inextricably linked with signifier-denotative, according to which emotional processes are also associated with comprehension, thinking.

In our view, the emotive component is very difficult to understand, so the compilers of dictionaries are careful about the emotive characters, the issue of their separation (in many foreign language dictionaries this word, the concepts are not given). Naturally, the more linguistic material being analyzed, the more emotions can be identified.

The most frequent expression containing a positive characteristic of the intellectual abilities of a person, is the expression "the head is the beginning of everything", which, according to Internet search engines occurs in various texts more than 2 million times, according to the national corpus of the Russian language - 3 times. This expression is recorded in the "proverbs of the Russian people" in the section "*mind - stupidity*", in the explanatory dictionary of idioms, in the Big explanatory dictionary of the Russian language without specifying interpretation of this expression. This phraseological unit is mainly used in the following contexts:

Within the limits of a certain limitation of the studied material, in our work we rely primarily on the emotive definitions, notes available in dictionaries, in some controversial places E.F. It will be possible to refer to the criteria proposed in Arsenteva's doctoral dissertation. Many phraseologies are characterized by long, moving, changing emotions, the meaning of which is understood only in context:

For example, A wooden head. Well, he's got a bad ear for music, Loshua. When people have wooden heads, you know, it can't be helped. In this context, an emotion of disapproval arises from an emotion that is in two movements. According to Arsenteva's footsteps, we identified four factors that create emotionality in phraseological units:

1. Component composition factor. In this case, we are talking about the transmission of longitudinal emosems of lexemes, which are part of the phraseological units. For example, the English jargon of the component "dumb" disregarded emotion is

consistent with the same disregarded emotion in "*dumb bunny*" "*stupid, stupid girl.*" This criterion does not play such a significant role in the occurrence of emotionality in phraseological units.

2. Evaluation criteria for phraseological units. It is known that emotions are divided into positive and negative forms, so in the linguistic literature they are divided into "emotional-evaluative significance", "evaluative emotionality", "emotional evaluation", "emotive-evaluative relationship", reclamation and peer assessment.

Naturally, negative emotions do not occur without negative evaluation relationships. For example, stupidity is valued as a negative trait in any human community and causes negative emotions, such as disapproval, disregard, contempt, hatred, etc. For example, *more (people) know Tom Fool than Tom Fool The sensitivity of being aware and in turn sensitive, sharp - is appreciated, for example, the Admirable Crichton.*

At the same time, we have identified many phraseological units that have a neutral evaluation emotion. This evidence proves that among the phraseologies under study there are a large number of phraseological units that describe human mental activity. For example, *make head or tail of something. (understand something), turn smth over in one's mind.*

3. Semantic criteria. Like the evaluation criterion, the semantic criterion is one of the most basic of all the criteria. The semantics of an image, internal form, or prototype embedded in phraseological units lays the groundwork for the emergence of phraseological units that have this. Thus, the phraseological units acquire an unacceptable *emosema in the balmy (barmy) on the crumpet through the observed internal forms.* The emotion of wisdom can arise through the phraseological unit of a Daniel come to judgment.

4. Etymological criterion. This criterion is not so important, but it should be distinguished. In this case, the origin of a phraseology is considered and studied. For example, Tom of Bedlam - "Tom of

Bedlam" - a madman, it is necessary to pay attention to the origin of the phrase in the phraseological unit, that is, according to its etymology, the nickname of beggars came from Bedlam's London House of Madness. There is also an emotion of disapproval.

Often we can see the closeness and coherence of these factors in phraseological units. As we have seen, in similar examples it can be seen that, in the composition of phraseological units there are components that reflect the notions of life of the peoples to whom they belong. Thus, the components of phraseological units reflect the names of the people's long history, culture, scientists and historical figures. Therefore, phraseology has a national character in every language. The most valuable sources of information about the culture, national character, psychological peculiarities and mentality of the nation one can find in phraseological units.

In most cases, national-cultural specificity of phraseological units is determined in the process of interlingual relations. This approach can be called comparative or contrastive.

Phraseological units of English languages have a long history; include a significant amount of international words and idioms, related to human knowledge about the surrounding world. There are phraseological units in the English languages with a similar conceptual semantics which are not as numerous as the phraseological units with the phraseological equivalents in the other language.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it focuses on phraseology in the system of linguoculturological knowledge phraseological units representing human intellectual ability are one of the brightest, most figurative and emotional expressive means of language. Their appearance in language and semantic transformation is associated with the change of periods, various changes in social and political life of society, social transformations and etc.

When considering the problem of national and cultural identity phraseological

units representing human intellectual ability, one should take into account the fact that currently there are several different approaches to identifying the national-cultural component of phraseological units with different methodological base. As already noted, linguocultural analysis of phraseological units expressing human intellectual ability in English are the most indicative lexical material for linguoculturology due to the fact that their internal form, embodying motivation, often contains elements of the national-cultural plan, since phraseological units arise on based on "a figurative representation of reality, reflecting predominantly everyday-empirical, historical and spiritual experience language community associated with its cultural traditions".

Different linguists gave different approaches to understanding phraseological units (their components parts), and to understanding the aspects of coverage of linguoculturology as a science. But, they all agree that, the phraseological units expressing human intellectual ability of the English language have a direct relationship with the mentality, culture, level of education, geographic location, socio-political system, religious beliefs and other. By no means linguistic factors confirmed by the results of numerous studies for the English language, then it can be assumed that it is applicable to the characterization of other languages.

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