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 Research Article

PHRASEOLOGISMS ARISING IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROFESSION

Submission Date: February 11, 2024, **Accepted Date:** February 16, 2024,

Published Date: February 21, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-04-02-11>

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ABSTRACT

Although Chinese and Uzbek languages belong to different language families, they have similar aspects in terms of grammatical features and phraseology. The basis of our article is to reveal the feature in the process of variation of the unit of analysis of uniqueness among languages, in pronunciation, within the content. It is worth noting that the unifying feature of the concepts of the uniqueness of verb phraseology and phrases is that linguistic objects are approached from the point of view of the integrity of the linguistic structure, as well as the unity of form and content. Also, the role of the use of professional phraseology is partially explained.

KEYWORDS

verb phraseology, 成语chéngyǔ, 歇后语xiēhòuyǔ, 惯用语guànyòng, profession, hardworking, lazy, determined, indecisive.

INTRODUCTION

In the emergence of phraseology related to the profession, it is possible to include words that mean the meanings of two phraseological units that are mainly in an antonymous relationship:

hardworking and lazy, determined and indecisive.

Phraseological units are mainly formed as a result of the manifestation of human character



concerning someone or something, activity, or work.

The attitude to activity and work is manifested in several character traits, among which, first of all, it is necessary to name qualities such as hard work, laziness, determination, lack of determination. Industriousness is a characteristic that indicates a person's desire, desire and inclination to work. In the dictionary, laziness is interpreted as the absence or lack of diligence, the preference of free time for work. The Uzbek and Chinese people value hard work, and they condemn laziness. Of course, determination is necessary in the implementation of every work and activity. In our study, we consider phraseological units that mean hardworking and lazy, determination and lack of determination, and phraseological units that reflect the positive attitude of the Uzbek and Chinese peoples to work, and the negative attitude to laziness and idleness. We highlight several synonyms for the meanings of the words hardworking and lazy, determination and indecision, and each of these identified phraseological units has a certain degree of dissimilarity.

In Uzbek, to dig a well with a needle 劳而不怨 *láo ér bù yuàn* to work hard, 孜孜不倦 *zīzībùjuàn* to work with enthusiasm without knowing fatigue, 凿壁借光 *záo bì jièguāng* to carve a wall to use neighbors' candles material to study without stopping when faced with difficulties, 埋头苦干 *máitóu kǔ gàn* to dive headfirst, 孺子牛 *rú zǐ niú* an ox ready to lead a child a person always ready to work, 老黄牛 *lǎo huángniú* old to be hardworking.

In Uzbek, about a person who has achieved great skill in his profession or many matters, golden hands, about a person who knows how to do many things, a master of his work, in Chinese, 心灵手巧 *xīnlíng shǒuqiǎo* golden hands, 能工巧匠 *nénggōngqiǎojiàng* master craftsman.

To roll up one's sleeves diligently, zealously to set all springs in motion, in Chinese 鼓足干劲 *gǔ zú gàn jing* to put all one's forces to work 捋胳膊卷袖子 *lǚ gēbó juǎn xiùzi* to roll up one's sleeves.

废寝忘食 *fèiqǐnwàngshí* to work very hard, to give one's life to the yoke, 马不停蹄 *mǎbùtíngtí* to work tirelessly without stopping the horse's blade.

Analyzing the motivational component of phraseological units, it is possible to distinguish the following types of motivation: motivation is based on concrete-figurative expression: phraseological units to work without sparing one's life, 勤勤恳恳 *qín qínkěn kěn*

without breathing, to work carefully, to work diligently, 熟能生巧 *shúnéngshēngqiǎo* to know through experience.

Motivation by a phraseological unit component with a symbolic meaning. In Uzbek and Chinese languages, hard work is often compared with the behavior of insects and animals. Bees and ants are social insects, and they represent the industriousness of man, because they make noise from morning to night, spending time with work. Such a comparison can be found in the Chinese phraseological units "working as a bee" and "working as an ant".



勤劳的蜜蜂-闲不着 qínláo de mìfēng-xián
bùzháo are hardworking like bees, 蚂蚁的腿-勤
快 Mǎyǐ de tuǐ-qínkuài are hardworking like ants.
In Chinese and Uzbek, there are common images
of the animal world of ox, donkey, horse, for
example, the Uzbek phraseological units act like
an ox, act like a donkey, and the Chinese
phraseological unit 老黄牛 lǎo huánɡniú old ox,
i.e. reflects hard work. Chinese phraseological
units 捋胳膊卷袖子 lǚ gēbó juǎn xiùzi roll up your
sleeves.

Let us consider lazy phraseological units, which
are antonyms of the above-mentioned
phraseological units, in Uzbek Chinese languages.
Laziness creates a negative attitude in both
nations, it is given several negative values. This is
confirmed by the presence in both languages of a
large number of phraseological units describing a
person whose work does not play an important
role in his life.

In Uzbek, a person who doesn't want to do
anything is lazy: don't get up to your ankles when
the water is pouring, don't move a finger, put an
apple pie in my mouth. In Chinese: 懒骨头 lǎn gú
tóu lazy bone - lazy person, 游手好闲
yóushǒuhàoxián are attached, prone to idleness,
吃老本 chīlǎoběn to eat the old food reserve, i.e.
to live without doing anything based on the
previous reputation, old dignity, 不动一根手指 bù
dòng yī gēn shǒuzhǐ not to move a single finger, 背
床板 bèi chuángbǎn to carry a bed on one's back,
不务正业 bùwùzhèngyè to do trifles or to do

wrong, 捕蚂蚁 bǔ mǎyǐ to engage in idleness. 坐
等着天上掉馅饼 zuòzhe děng tiānshàng diào xiàn
bǐng to sit and wait for an opportunity to come
from the sky, to wait for a humo bird to land on
one's head.

Phraseologisms related to determination: 处事不
疑 chǔshì bù yí undoubtedly, 屨及劍及 jù jì jiàn jí
shoes to reach the ball, i.e. regular
implementation without leaving work 快刀斩乱
麻 kuàidāo zhǎn luànmá literally In Uzbek
language, iron can be alternated with the
phraseology of the head. Even though 毫不猶豫
háo bù yóuyù is translated as not hesitating, this
is another synonym of the boss phraseologism 遇
事风生 yù shì fēng shēng fast as the wind, 斩钉截
铁 zhǎndīngjiétiě to break iron into small pieces,
i.e. determination to decide with 破釜沉舟
pòfǔchénzhōu to break the boilers and sink the
ship, not to leave the opportunity to go back to
accomplish some goal. In connection with this
historical event, a warrior broke all his pots and
sunk his ship to conquer the island, leaving no
chance for himself and his soldiers to escape. 义
无反顾 yìwúfǎngù not allowed to look back, doing
it with determination.

Phraseological units related to indecisiveness 拖
泥帶水 tuōnídàishuǐ translated as sinking into
mud, that is, not being able to overcome even a
simple difficulty without strength. 迟疑不决 chíyí
bù jué not being able to decide with



indecisiveness, 瞻前顾后 zhānqiánghùhòu not looking forward, i.e. not being able to make a decision, hesitating, doubting, 前怕狼后怕虎 qián pà láng hòupà hǔ literally the word is translated as tigers if it moves forward and wolves if it moves backward. The meaning of this phraseological unit translated as 软耳朵 ruǎn ěrduǒ soft ears is used to refer to people who do what anyone says, do not have their personal opinion, and convey the opinion of others as it is. It is not an exaggeration to say that the phrase 聋子耳朵 lóngzi ěrduǒ deaf ears, people who are not able to help others around them in any way, have made a fool of themselves (made a fool of themselves) as an alternative to this phrase in the modern language slang. 传声筒 chuánshēngtǒng to obey others' words, to follow what anyone says, not to have one's own opinion, or to swim with the flow. We present several phraseological units as synonyms of this phraseological unit: 矮人看场 ǎirén kàn chǎng, 人云亦云 rényúnyìyún, 随声附和 suíshēngfùhè, 随波逐流 suíbōzhúliú. Not being able to come to an idea, changing one's mind several times in one day, constant hesitancy, let's cite several phraseological units about the fact that today's speech may not be correct tomorrow: 三心二意 sānxīn'èryì, 一心一意 yīxīnyīyì, 朝三暮四 zhāosānmùsì, 朝秦暮楚 zhāoqín mùchǔ, 朝更夕改 cháo gèng xī gǎi, 反复无常 fǎnfù wúcháng, 耳软心活 ěr ruǎn xīn huó.

Summary. The quoted phraseological units were considered in Uzbek and Chinese languages. In

both languages, we can see that a large number of phraseological units, which describe the person created as a result of work, have an important place in our lives.

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