

THE LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF ANTHROPOCENTRIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

Abdiniyazova Sarbinaz

Abstract: *This article considers the comparative study of languages in order to identify their national and cultural specifics. The choice of phraseological units for research is explained not only by their widespread use in everyday life, but also by the fact that they are expressive, figurative, and vividly reflect the peculiarities of the spiritual and material life of the people. The study of the mechanisms of the emergence and use of phraseological units in the English and Karakalpak languages demonstrates the identification of the features of verbal thinking of speakers of these languages.*

Keywords: *comparative study of languages, the use of phraseological units, linguoculturalology, anthropocentric, extra linguistic factors, functional and syntactic characteristics.*

INTRODUCTION

"Phraseologisms are units of secondary education that differ from ordinary complexes in low regularity of linguistic organization, based on a semantic shift of one type or another and leading to mandatory reproducibility of phraseological units and poor predictability of their content plan relative to the expression plan, and vice versa" [Reichstein 1980: 87]. Phraseological units are linguistic units that express information about culture, national mentality. The component of the cultural meaning of the phraseological meaning, the expression of the evaluative attitude, provides information about the national mentality, ethno culture of a nation. In general, phraseology is a vivid expression of the way of life, culture, enlightenment, national mentality of a nation.

It is known that in today's modern linguistics, the anthropocentric direction, that is, the view of the human factor as an important phenomenon in the study of language, is growing. On the basis of this direction, the linguocognitive, linguopragmatic and linguoculturological aspects of language units are widely studied. Therefore, the comparison of English and Karakalpak phraseological units reveals the following common levels of values:

1. Physiological level ("Life - Death", "Health - Disease"): Den sawliq- tereñ bayliq- good health is above wealth/wealth is nothing without health; ògizdey qariwli- as fit as a fiddle; salamat denede- sap aqil - a sound mind in a sound body.

2. The material level ("Wealth - Poverty"): Ash qarnim-tinish qulağim - a great fortune is a great slavery; Den sawliq tereñ bayliq - wealth is nothing without health; Puliñ bolsa, shòlmekte suw- to angle with a silver hook; pul- puldi shaqirar- to roll in money; Joqshiliq ayip emes- poverty is no sin; Baxit bayliqta emes - money is not everything.

3. Social level («Labour»): Hàrredey miynetkesh - to be busy as a bee; Iyt ùrer, kàrwan òter - the cat would eat fish and would not wet her paws; Qistiñ ğamin jazda je - he

15-Fevral, 2026-yil

works best who knows his trade; Qosjaqqasliq asharsihiliqtin belgisi - idleness is the key of beggary;

4. Spiritual level ("Happiness - Unhappiness"): Baxittan basi aylaniw - burst with joy; Shirayli bolma, baxitli bol - better be born lucky than rich; martlerge joldas - fortune favours the bold; Erte turgan kisiniñ, quday onlar jumisin- the early bird catches the worm; Har jamanniñ bir qiligi artiq - a blessing in disguise; Jetinshi aspanda ushiw - he dances well to whom fortune pipes;

5. Moral level ("Truth - Lies"): Haqiqat iyiledi, biraq sinbaydi - truth will out; Barliq ras ham otirleri menen- by hook or by crook; Oyshi oyindaigin aytadi- many a true word is spoken in jest; Dos jilatip aytadi, sushpan kuldiring - I cannot be your friend and your flatterer too; otiriktin omiri qisqa - truth never grows old.

6. Intellectual level ("Mind - Stupidity"): Aqilli yarim sozden anlaydi - word to the wise, Aqil jasta emes basta - an old head on young shoulders; Bes barmağinday biliw - to have something at one's fingertips;

7. Mythological level ("Heaven - Hell"): Jannetey jer- an earthly paradise/ Garden of paradise; Bir quday bilede- for heaven's sake!; heaven knows; Dozatan otip - go through hell.

8. Emotional level ("Laughter - Crying", "Love - Hate"): Ishegi jarilgansha kuliw - burst out laughing/laugh oneself into convulsions/laugh like Audrey; Kuliden ishegi uziliw - burst/rupture a gut; Kozinde quwanish koz jaslari - to cry with one eye and laugh with the other; Otirik koz jaslar - when the fox preaches, Muhabbattin kizi kor - love is blind; Muhabbat har narsege dawa- love conquers all; Muhabbat jas tañlamas - love is ageless.

CONCLUSION. The analysis of phraseological units of the Karakalpak and English languages revealed the following specific features of the English and Karakalpak national character: industriousness, patience, hospitality, strength of will, collectivism, justice, and compassion. We identified character traits that are peculiar to three cultures: kindness, importance of education, respect for traditions and customs, love for the Motherland and home, taciturnity and thriftiness. Each culture carries value content. The study of the linguacultural content of English and Karakalpak phraseological units revealed the following levels: physiological, material, social, spiritual, moral, intellectual and mythological. The levels of values represent linguistic universality and function in English and Karakalpak languages.

REFERENCES:

1. Bekbergenov A. Qaraqalpaq tilinin' stilistikasi. No'kis 1990.
2. Dawletov A., Dawletov M., Qudaybergenov M., Ha'zirgi qaraqalpaq a'debiy tili. No'kis 2009.
3. Kovshova M. L. (2012). Linguacultural method in phraseology: codes of culture. Librocom Book House. p.456.

15-Fevral, 2026-yil

4. Maslova V. A. (2004). Cultural and national specificity of Russian phraseology. Cultural layers in phraseology and in discursive practices. Moscow: Slavic Culture Languages. p.p. 69-76.

5. M. F. J. (2022). About anthropocentric study of phraseological units in the Uzbek, Russian and English languages. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 12(5), 433-435.

6. Reichstein A.D. On the comparison of phraseological systems // Foreign languages at school. - №4. 1960.

