



STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF VERB PHRASEOLOGISMS IN  
CHINESE AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** *Phraseologisms are indivisible stable combinations that differ from other common words of the language and have their own literary language norms, as well as their own history of origin. Since the Chinese and Uzbek languages belong to different language families, the lexical-phraseological units in them differ in terms of origin and require extreme caution from the translator when translating literary works between these two languages. Despite this, phraseological units also have many similar features. At the same time, the article draws attention to the fact that research work in world linguistics is being carried out on a large scale in historical-comparative, system-structural and anthropocentric directions, which makes it possible to study the development of language, the changes occurring in it, and the fact that by studying the lexical-stylistic, phraseological and grammatical units found in each national language in a comparative aspect, it is important to systematize the languages being compared in a specific way, and to identify common and different aspects for both.*

**Keywords:** *成语, verb phraseologisms, anthropocentric, meaning integrity, aphorisms, expressions,*

A stable compound is a stable word combination, that is, the whole compound has a unified meaning and the meaning of the compound is created from the meanings of individual words included in the compound. The general meaning of a stable compound is based on an easily understandable word. Some of the words in its composition are subordinate in meaning, and the meaning of each of the words in the compound is subordinated to a common unity. Stable compounds, as their name implies, demonstrate the highest level of interconnectedness. The meaning of the constituent parts encompasses the expressive properties (properties) of the entire expression and the meaning of expressiveness. Stable compounds are clearly formed in each language and do not give a literal translation in the process of translation into other languages. A specific example of a stable compound is an expression characteristic of expressive colloquial speech. Although stable compounds are ready-made and common in terms of the stability of their components, they differ in terms of the integrity of their meaning. Accordingly, stable compounds are divided into the following groups:

1) Phraseologisms.





2) Proverbs and sayings.

3) Aphorisms

Usually, phraseologisms are formed on the basis of free word combinations in the language. However, they acquire a figurative meaning and are absorbed as a result of their components being used together as a whole. For example, the expressions: to put in place, to replace resemble free compounds. However, they are used in a figurative sense and have the meanings “丁鏡儿用鸡巴破案。”, (Dīng gōu er yòng jībā pò'àn ). The figurative meanings of phraseologisms are clarified with the help of a speech situation or context. Phraseologisms in different languages reflect some of the customs of the same people. When translating them from one language to another, the components of the phrase are not translated word for word, but are used in the correct form.

Phraseologism (phraseological unit) is a general designation of semantically related word combinations and sentences, which, unlike syntactic structures that are similar in form, are not carried out in accordance with the general laws of the selection of words and their combination in the organization of thought, but are reflected in the interaction of a certain semantic structure and lexical-grammatical content established in speech.

Xu Zongcai, Ying Junling, distinguish the following types of phraseologisms in Chinese that are interesting from the point of view of translation:

僚用语 guanyongyu – “frequently used sentence” (three hieroglyphs);

For example: 过日子 guo rizi – to live, 打光棍 da guanggun – to be single. If we analyze the phrase in terms of the topic, the hieroglyph 打光棍 contains the word for human body parts 打 in the word for hand key. In addition, 炒鱿鱼 chao you yu means to drive someone away, to lose. If we translate it literally, it means to fry squid.

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