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STRUCTURAL, SEMANTIC AND FIGURATIVE-MOTIVATIONAL FEATURES OFEMOTION-RELATED PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract. This article examines the structural, semantic and figurative-motivational characteristics of phraseological units expressing emotions in English and Uzbek. Particular attention is paid to the grammatical organization of emotional idioms, their semantic classification and the conceptual images underlying their formation. The study explores how emotions such as happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise and anxiety are conceptualized and linguistically represented through fixed expressions in the two languages. Furthermore, it identifies common cognitive mechanisms and culture-specific features reflected in English and Uzbek phraseology.

Keywords: phraseological units, emotions, idioms, structural analysis, semantic features, figurative motivation, conceptual metaphor, English, Uzbek, comparative linguistics, linguistic culture.

INTRODUCTION. Language serves not only as a means of communication but also as a significant instrument through which individuals conceptualize, interpret and express their emotional experiences. Human emotions are complex psychological phenomena that find their linguistic representation through various lexical, grammatical and phraseological resources. Among these resources, phraseological units occupy a particularly important position because they convey emotional meanings in an expressive, figurative and culturally meaningful way.

Phraseological units are relatively stable combinations of words whose overall meanings cannot always be understood through the literal interpretation of their individual components. Their semantic structure frequently reflects metaphorical associations, cultural experiences and collective perceptions of the surrounding world.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. The research employs descriptive, comparative, structural-semantic, componential and linguocultural methods. Phraseological units from English and Uzbek are examined according to their grammatical structures, emotional meanings and figurative foundations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Structural and grammatical characteristics of emotion-related phraseological units. The structural organization of phraseological units expressing emotions demonstrates both universal tendencies and language-specific characteristics. In English and Uzbek, emotional expressions frequently contain verbal and nominal components, which combine to form stable grammatical constructions.

Verbal phraseological units represent one of the most productive structural patterns in both languages. In English, expressions such as lose one's temper, get cold feet, break someone's heart and fly off the handle illustrate the importance of verbal constructions in representing emotional reactions.

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Similarly, Uzbek contains numerous verbal phraseological units, including ko‘ngli ko‘tarilmoq (to become happy or encouraged), yuragi ezilmoq (to experience deep sorrow), jahli chiqmoq (to become angry) and kapalagi uchmoq (to become frightened).

A comparison of these examples reveals that verbal components frequently function as grammatical centers of emotional phraseological constructions. However, their grammatical realization differs according to the structural characteristics of each language.

English phraseological constructions often employ prepositions and possessive forms. Expressions such as in high spirits, at the end of one's rope and under pressure illustrate the role of prepositional structures in expressing emotional and psychological conditions.

In Uzbek, grammatical relations are commonly expressed through suffixes and possessive forms. For example, in ko‘ngli joyiga tushmoq, the possessive suffix and the postpositional arrangement of components contribute to the grammatical organization of the expression.

Semantic classification of emotion-related phraseological units. The semantic analysis of emotional phraseology reveals that phraseological units can be classified according to the psychological states and emotional experiences they represent.

Phraseological units expressing happiness and joy. Happiness is one of the most frequently represented emotional categories in both languages. English expressions such as be over the moon, be on cloud nine and be in high spirits indicate different degrees of happiness, satisfaction and emotional excitement.

In Uzbek, similar meanings are expressed through phrases such as boshi osmonga yetmoq, og‘zi qulog‘iga yetmoq and ko‘ngli tog‘dek ko‘tarilmoq. These expressions communicate positive emotional experiences through images of elevation, expansion and physical lightness.

The semantic similarity between these expressions suggests that happiness is frequently conceptualized through upward spatial orientation and positive physical sensations.

Phraseological units expressing sadness and sorrow. Sadness represents another significant semantic category. English expressions such as have a heavy heart, feel blue and be heartbroken describe emotional suffering, disappointment and psychological distress.

In Uzbek, the corresponding emotional meanings can be expressed through dili xufton bo‘lmoq, yuragi ezilmoq, ko‘ngli cho‘kmoq and bag‘ri qon bo‘lmoq.

Although these expressions convey comparable emotional experiences, their figurative structures are not always identical. English frequently employs colour imagery and the concept of physical heaviness, whereas Uzbek expressions often rely on the symbolic meanings of the heart, soul and inner emotional world.

Phraseological units expressing anger and irritation. Anger is characterized by strong emotional intensity and is frequently represented through images of movement, heat and uncontrolled physical reactions.

English expressions such as lose one's temper, hit the roof and fly off the handle describe the sudden development of anger and the loss of emotional control.

Uzbek expressions such as qoni qaynamoq, tepa sochi tikka bo‘lmoq and jahli chiqmoq also represent different manifestations of anger and irritation.

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The comparison demonstrates that both languages employ physical and physiological imagery to conceptualize anger. However, the particular images and their conventional meanings are influenced by linguistic and cultural traditions.

Phraseological units expressing fear and anxiety. Fear and anxiety are often associated with physiological reactions, including changes in heartbeat, muscular tension and physical discomfort.

English expressions such as get cold feet, have butterflies in one's stomach and be scared stiff represent fear, nervousness and emotional uncertainty.

In Uzbek, expressions such as yuragi orqasiga tortmoq, kapalagi uchmoq and yuragi shuv etmoq convey similar emotional experiences.

These examples demonstrate that physiological reactions provide an important conceptual basis for expressing fear in both languages.

Phraseological units expressing surprise and astonishment. Surprise is generally associated with unexpected situations and sudden changes in emotional perception. English expressions such as be taken aback, be lost for words and one's jaw drops communicate astonishment and an inability to respond immediately.

Uzbek phraseological expressions such as og‘zi ochilib qolmoq, yoqa ushlamoq and ko‘zlari kosasidan chiqmoq represent similar emotional reactions.

Thus, the semantic organization of emotional phraseology in both languages reflects a relatively stable set of human emotional categories, although their linguistic realization differs.

Conclusion. The comparative investigation of emotion-related phraseological units in English and Uzbek demonstrates that emotional phraseology represents a complex linguistic phenomenon combining structural, semantic, cognitive and cultural dimensions. The structural analysis indicates that verbal and nominal constructions play an important role in both languages. Nevertheless, their grammatical organization reflects the analytical characteristics of English and the agglutinative nature of Uzbek. The semantic analysis identifies several major emotional categories, including happiness, sadness, anger, fear, anxiety and surprise. Despite differences in linguistic realization, both languages employ phraseological resources to represent comparable human emotional experiences. At the same time, culture-specific phraseological images reflect the historical experiences, traditions and collective worldview of English- and Uzbek-speaking communities.

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