



LATIN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Kenjayeva Nigora Davlatovna¹

^{1.} *Senior teacher, Languages department, Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.*

Matyusupova Shakarjon Bekmamatovna²

^{2.} *Senior teacher, Languages department, Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.*

Suyundikov Nig`mat Sagdullaevich³

^{3.} *Senior teacher, Languages department, Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.*

Borrowed phraseological units are stable combinations that come from other languages. Borrowing is one of the ways to enrich the phraseology of a given language. A significant group consists of phraseological units borrowed or traced from other languages, among them phraseological units that have become international. Different authors put different meanings into the concepts of "borrowing" and "borrowed word". L. Bloomfield by borrowing understands a certain type of linguistic changes and distinguishes: 1) borrowing of the concepts of culture; 2) internal borrowing that occurs as a result of direct language contacts due to territorial or political proximity; 3) dialectic borrowings that penetrated into the literary language from dialects. W. Weinreich considers borrowing as the initial form of interference of languages in bilingualism. Borrowed words are facts of the language: in addition to being associated with the lexico-semantic system of the language, one can more or less accurately determine the composition and number of borrowed words, most of which are lexicographically recorded. The appearance in the text of a borrowed word, i.e. a word with a certain lexical meaning, not identical to the meaning of the original word, is caused by the necessity arising from the communicative function of the language. I.V. Arnold notes that the long and diverse impact of various languages on the vocabulary of the English language has led to the penetration of more foreign borrowings, primarily Latin, French and Scandinavian. [1]

A significant part of phraseologisms in various languages arise on the basis of proverbs and sayings. In this case, a fragment is usually distinguished from the composition of a proverb or proverb.

Phraseologisms can also arise on the basis of already existing phraseological units either by changing the meaning, or as a result of changing the lexical composition, or both in both ways. For example: a humble servant is an expression of refusal or disagreement and a humble servant is a loyal person; to turn our faces (to whom, why) —to pay attention and turn our backs (to whom, why)) —to pay attention and turn our backs (to whom, why) - not to pay attention; pitch darkness is very dark and pitch hell is a mess.

A certain part of phraseological units arises on the basis of borrowing from other languages, for example: Sisyphus labor Sisyphus labor - endless and fruitless labor; Tantalum flour - intolerable flour; Ariadna thread - that will help find a way out of a predicament.

The connection of history with the culture of various countries is most fully reflected in phraseological units. Borrowed phraseological units that came into English from France, Italy are popular for their accuracy and brevity. Some phraseological units, of Spain, Germany, are firmly established in everyday life and everyday speech, having gained popularity were born on the pages of famous works, others - originate in historical events, others - came from folk sources. All of them enrich not only the culture of the countries where they appeared, but also ours, helping to make literary and everyday speech lively and imaginative.

The sources of the origin of phraseological units in modern English are very diverse. Conventionally, all phraseological units can be divided into two groups: native English and borrowed. Borrowing, in turn, is divided into interlanguage and intralanguage. Thus, three groups of phraseological units can be



distinguished: 1. native English phraseological units; 2. interlanguage borrowings, that is, phraseological units borrowed from foreign languages by means of one or another type of translation;

3. intralingual borrowings, that is, phraseological units borrowed from American and other variants of the English language [2].

For the most part, the phraseological units of the English language are native English, the authors of which are unknown. Such phraseological turns are connected with the customs and traditions of the English people or with realities and historical facts. For example, Blue stocking (contempt) - a blue stocking ("collection of blue stockings" was named by Admiral Boskenov one of the literary salons of the mid-18th century in London; the reason for this was the appearance of the famous scientist Benjamin Spelling fleet in this salon in blue stockings). It is interesting that now it is customary to call a woman who was considered a dry pedantic, devoid of femininity. Another phraseological unit is associated with the belief "A black sheep" - a black sheep, i.e. shame of the family (according to the old legend it was believed that the black sheep was marked with the seal of the devil). Phraseologism is part of the proverb "There is a black sheep in every flock", which in Russian sounds like "The family has its black sheep"; a \ the thin red line- a small group of courageous people who defend the terrain or principles that are not inferior to their positions. This phraseology was first used in 1877 by V. Russell. This expression appeared during the Crimean War, when British troops wore a red uniform [3]

Original English phraseological units are associated with the traditions, customs, and beliefs of the English people, as well as with realities, traditions and historical facts. These customs of belief are confirmed by such phraseological units: "Baker's dozen" - a damn dozen (according to the old tradition, bread merchants received 13 breads from bakers instead of 12, the 13th went to account for the income of the merchants); "Good wine needs no bush" - good wine does not need a label (according to a Special group of phraseological units are revolutions that go back to the depths of the ancient era.

Myths of Ancient Greece, heroes of ancient literature - many phraseological units cannot be understood and unraveled without knowing the background of their appearance. The source of such phraseological units is history and mythology. Knowing the cause of the phraseologism, it is very easy to unravel its meaning, successfully and at the right time to put into speech. Antique phraseological units can serve as a wonderful emotional tone, convey feelings, emotions, personal attitude, serve as a means for a subtle hint. Let us consider examples of some ancient phraseological units, for example, "Wait until the Greek calends" - At the Greek calends, borrowed from Latin. Calends is an ancient Roman word, it means the first day of the

month, which was always announced by the priests. Among the ancient Romans, calendars were considered key days of the year: from them, for example, the timing of payment of debts was counted. But the large Greek population living within the borders of the Roman Empire did not count time on calendars. Therefore, the phraseology "wait until the Greek calends" means an indefinite waiting period. And they say they put off until the Greek calends [3].

As for the phraseologism "cornucopia" - the horn of plenty, the ancient Greek myth tells that the cruel god Kronos did not want to have children, because he was afraid that they would take power from him. Therefore, his wife gave birth to Zeus secretly, instructing the nymphs to look after him, Zeus was fed the milk of the divine goat Amalfei. Once, catching a tree, she broke off her horn. The nymph filled it with fruits and handed it to Zeus. Zeus gave a horn to the nymphs who raised him, promising that everything would emerge from him, whatever wished. So the expression of the cornucopia has become a symbol of wealth and wealth [3].

Phraseologism "Augean stables" - Augean stable has such an origin - in ancient Greece, King Augeus lived, who was a passionate lover of horses. Three thousand horses stood in his stables. However, their stalls have not been cleaned for thirty years and overgrown with manure on the roofs. Fortunately, the legendary strong man Hercules (called the Hercules among the Romans) came to the service of Tsar Augius, whom the king ordered to clean the stables, because no one else could do it. Hercules was not only powerful, but also smart. He led the river into the stables gate, and a stormy stream washed all the dirt from there. And since then we use the expression of the Augean stables when we want to talk about extreme neglect, pollution [3].

The expression "Ariadne thread" - "the thread of Ariadne" came from the myth of the Athenian hero Theseus. Ariadne, daughter of the Cretan king Minos, helped Theseus, who arrived from Athens, fight the terrible Minotaur. With the help of a ball of thread that Ariadne gave Theseus, he managed to get out of the labyrinth — the home of the Minotaur — after victory over the monster. The figurative meaning of the expression is the thread of Ariadne: a means to get out of difficulty, a guiding principle, a guiding thread [3].

Phraseologism "The sword of Damocles" - "the sword of Damocles" is associated with an ancient tradition. One Greek tyrant (unlimited ruler) Dionysius the Elder had an approximate nobleman Damocles, who was very envious of his sovereign and considered him the happiest of people. Once Dionysius decided to teach Damocles a lesson. During the feast, he ordered the servants to raise Damocles to the throne, to render him royal honors. Damocles was ready to jump with delight. But then he raised his eyes and froze: a heavy sword hung with a pointed downward, suspended from a thin



horsehair, directly above his head. Every minute he could fall right on Damocles head. Since then, the expression of the Damocles sword is pronounced when it comes to impending danger, which could collapse at any moment [3]. Nowadays, the phrase “golden mean” - the golden (happy) mean, we pronounce, as a rule, with irony, showing mediocre and timidly indecisive acts. A decisive and principled person always has only one way, the only right one, on which he will go no matter what. An unprincipled person, on the contrary, will never take an extreme position, but will act along the safest path for him. The expression "middle ground" was invented by the ancient Roman philosopher Horace just to refer to such "reinsured" personalities. Although Horace also shared this point of view, since he believed that prudence should always prevail over risk and extremes.

The phraseological composition of the Latin language is mainly represented in the monuments of written culture, which has lost its tradition, where rich literature occupies an important place. Most literary works of Roman authors and their language is the source of phraseological studies. Latin phraseological units should be perceived as a kind of linguistic reality that cannot be changed, but must be understood and comprehensively studied. Scientifically, the study of phraseology is important for knowing the language itself. Phraseologisms exist in close connection with vocabulary, their study helps to better understand their structure, education and use in speech. Each language reflects a certain way of perceiving the world and organizing society. Each nation has a different nature, way of life, history, values. A special role, in our opinion, in the formation of the linguistic picture of the world is played by phraseology. The figurative content of the phraseological composition of the language embodies the cultural-national perception of the world, created by the figurative memory of the people. His moral values, religious beliefs, etc. Therefore, Latin phraseological units, like most of the phraseological units of other languages, contain important cultural information, and testify to the unique national identity of the people.

Many Latin phraseological units are widely used and nowadays, however, contain a certain semantic element that is understandable only to speakers of a given linguistic culture. The restoration of the phraseological and semantic sources of their phraseological units is of cognitive interest because it reflects the life of the people, customs, and philosophical understanding of the world. For example, it is known that salt was of no small importance to the Romans; they valued it as a seasoning for food and as a preservative for food. Ironically, they called stupid people “unsalted”. The derivative of the word salt - sal, was salarium, which meant salary, wages, necessary livelihoods. Sal atticum (Attic salt) - “attic salt”, subtle

wit. The origin of this book expression appeared in the ancient Greek region of Attica, where the wit of the locals was famous. Cum grano salis (take smb. With a grain of salt) - treat someone skeptically, incredulously, critically. According to Pliny (“Natural History”), in Attica, as in other parts of Greece, which had access to the sea, salt was not extracted from salt copies, but by evaporation in the sun or boiling sea water, which made the attic salt especially thin.

A greater number of Latin phraseological units arose on a national basis and were the centuries-old mental and creative activity of the Roman people. Latin sayings allow us to conclude that without continuity and the cultural heritage inherited by us, knowledge and gained experience of generations, it is impossible to move forward. Some phraseological units in modern languages are tracing words in ancient classical languages, in particular in Latin. So, the Latin phraseology sub rosa - secretly, secretly (a rose was a symbol of silence in Ancient Rome) in the English language in the form of under the rose, in French - sous la rose, in German - unter die Rose. The Latin expression advocatus diaboli is a cleric who is entrusted with speaking out against the canonization of the saint. He is calcified in English in the form of a devil's advocate, in French - avocat du diable, in Italian - avvocato del diavolo.

From the point of view of the national - cultural component or linguistic and cultural characteristics, borrowed Latin phraseological units can be divided, classified into the following groups: phraseological units associated with literary sources, i.e. statements by experienced speakers, famous thinkers, writers and rulers; historical facts or events; labor activity of various social groups, i.e. labor and perseverance, reflecting the attitude to life and work. Also, such concepts and human values as life and death, love and friendship.

Phraseological units arising on the basis of labor activity, diligence and zeal represent their national color and cultural significance. The experience of labor and moral education is reflected in Latin proverbs and sayings. We can refer to them: “He that will eat the kernel must crack the nut” - you can't easily take out fish from the pond, “Nothing comes from nothing” - nothing will come out of nothing, “Practise makes perfect” - the skill of the master puts , the master's business is afraid.

A special place is occupied by the sayings and statements of famous people, reflecting the historical era, facts, real events, illustrating certain historical periods and realities. This category of winged expressions that pass from mouth to mouth, and which differ from proverbs and sayings in that they are quotes. For example, the expression of Julius Caesar “Veni, vidi, vici” - came, saw, won arose when he wanted to inform the Roman Senate about the victory over the Pontic king Farnak. Phraseologism “Divide et impera” -



divide and conquer was first used by J. Woddis. The divide and rule policy has long been an instrument of imperialism, especially English.

The sayings of some Roman writers in their literary works later became winged universally accepted expressions throughout the world: “aegroto, dum anima est spes esse, dicitur” the words of the ancient Roman orator Cicero - while the patient is alive, there is hope; “Graviora quaedam sunt remedia periculis” - “medicine is worse than disease” Fr. Bacon used in the books ‘Essays’, ‘Of Seditious and Troubles’; the expression “pannus purpureus” was first used by Horace in the book ‘Ars Poetica’, which meant the best place in the literary work.

Many phraseological units, proverbs reflecting in their connotations such concepts as life and death in the Latin language. “While there is life there is a hope” - while a person is alive, he hopes, as long as there is life, there is hope; “In the article of death” - at death, on his deathbed; “Pay one’s debt to nature” - pay tribute to nature, die; “Join (great) majority” - go to a better world, go to the forefathers, die; “Peace to his ashes!” - Peace be upon him! “Love is the mother of love” - love gives rise to reciprocal love; “Love and a cough cannot be hid” - love, but you can’t hide the cough; “Fire that’s closest kept burns more of all” - the hidden fire burns harder, it means suppressed passion (quoque magis tegitur, testus magis aestuat ignis) - the more you put out the fire, the more it flares up; “The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love” - cute scolding, only amuse ie lovers anger renewal of love. “A friend in deed is a friend indeed” - friends are in trouble; “Better lose a jest than a friend” - do not make fun of a friend, otherwise you lose him - make fun of a friend - make an enemy. These phraseological units confirm the importance of the values of love and friendship in Latin.

USED LITERATURE

1. Arnold I.V. *Lexicology of modern English*. - M.: Higher School, 1978.
2. Kunin A. V. *Phraseology of modern English*. M., 1972. -288 p.
3. zinki.ru/book/lingvokulturologiya/obekt-i-predmet-issledovaniya/6/
4. Kunin A. V. *English phraseology (theoretical course)*. M., 1970.
5. Kunin A. V. *Course phraseology of modern English*. M., 1986.-384 p.
6. Maslova V. A. *Introduction to linguoculturology*. - M., 1997.
7. Tarasov E.R. *Language and culture: Methodological problems // Language — Culture — Ethnos*. - M., 1994. -- S. 107.
8. *Dictionary of Proverbs and their Origins*. L. & R. Flavell. 1996.
9. *English Idioms in Use*. Cambridge University Press, 2002.
10. *English – Russian phraseological dictionary*. A. V. Kunin. – Moscow, 1984.

Key words: Borrowings, phraseologisms, interlanguage, phraseological units, culture, perception, figurative, lexical.