

**Expression of negative emotion of the concept "heart/soul" in
Uzbek and English phraseological structures**

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The primary characteristics that differentiate common and specialized phraseological components of various languages are their compatibility or incompatibility with the image and meaning that are conveyed. These languages share common tools, as evidenced by phraseological units that match in meaning and picture, as well as in the emotions they convey and the scale of expression. Phraseological units, which are based on several pictures and convey distinct meanings, are regarded as a special tool of languages. The primary nominative meaning of phraseological units determines whether their constituent parts are exactly or partially compatible. On the other hand, the basic meaning of certain phraseological groups is typically not explicitly reflected in their individual constituents [Yusupov 2009: 135].

1. "Yurak/heart" – jismoniy og'riq (yurak urishi, bosim).

The physiological characteristics of the heart include its "beat," "rhythm," and "pressure." The human heart regulates the function of all other organs, provides nourishment and vitality, and its heartbeat quickens in response to anxiety or excitement. However, the Uzbek word "qalb" and the English word "soul" do not depict a person's physiological traits. Therefore, these ideas do not help to materialize the idea of "heart" in this meaning. One of the similarities between the two languages under study is that "heart" experiences bodily pain, fear, and loneliness.

yuragi baquvvat – strong heart;

yurak urishi – heart beat;

yuragi sanchmoq – heart prick;

yuragi to'xtamoq – heart stop beating, heart skip a beat;

yurak xuruji – heart attack;

yurak o‘ynashi - fluttering or pounding heart, racing heart;

Misol:

Yurak baquvvat bo‘lsa, ish ham unumli bo‘ladi, kishi charchamaydi [Uyg‘un. So‘nggi pushaymon];

When I found this under my door, my heart skipped a beat [Internetdan].

People who are extremely excited and anxious can have sudden cardiac arrest.

The phrases "my heart stopped" and "I died" are frequently used in Uzbek, however there isn't a suitable English translation. The semantics of English and Uzbek phraseology in this subgroup generally reflect pain and bodily physiological changes. This relates to the particulars of the state of the body, where negative arousal is dominant and makes it difficult to focus or perform anything. The languages used in this group do not significantly differ in their phraseological usage. There are two elements that can be used to explain this. To begin with, the resemblance of the primary

2. "Yurak(qalb)/heart(soul)" - extreme feeling (pain, excruciating excitement, pity, despair, sadness, longing, grief, heartache, worry, panic, or a foul mood). The human heart experiences intense enthusiasm as an excruciating emotional state. Anxiety or excitement can cause bodily discomfort or an ailment of some sort. Disappointment, failure to accomplish a goal, loneliness, and separation—that is, an unmet dream—all contribute to grief.

Mild sadness is longing; extreme sadness is regret. The definition of longing is mental apprehension, depression, and hopelessness. When someone is grieving and yearning, they feel both joy and despair, which shows up as sadness, apathy, or a total loss of mental energy. Meanwhile, an individual loses

Misol: Yuraklari kuyib ketib Temurxon “Vo bolam” deb mayib norday yig‘ladi [Hasanxon];

I feel as if my heart is on fire [Internetdan].

There's too a phraseological combination "heart is burning" ("heart is burning") in English, and within the English dialect culture it is utilized within the

setting of lament, yearning, yearning, envy. "Heart" in numerous dialects means an organ competent of encountering or empathizing, and can too feel passionate torment and wounds.

yuragi/qalbi og'rimoq – pain in the heart, heart pain;

yuragi tipirchilamoq, uvushmoq - fluttering heart, pounding heart, racing heart;

yuragi g'ashlanmoq – heart aches, soul hurts;

yuragi qon – bleeding heart;

yaralangan yurak/qalb – broken heart;

yuragi/qalbi og'rimoq – sick at heart;

yuragi xavotirda – troubled heart;

yuragi hayajonda – anxious heart, excited heart, beating heart;

yuragi/qalbi sinmoq, ezilmoq, tilka-pora bo'lmoq – heartbreak, broken heart;

yuragi siqilmoq – heartbroken, grief-stricken;

g'amgin yurak, dardli yurak/qalb – heavy heart;

qalbi sovimoq – heart cooled down;

yuragi qinidan chiqmoq – to have heart ripped out.

In Uzbek linguistic culture, the state of mind is expressed by expressions such as "wounded", "broken", "smashed", "broken".

In English, only "broken heart" and "half-heart" are equivalent.

The expressions are correct. Moreover, there is no adequate English translation of the phrase combinations used in Uzbek such as "break heart/karbini", "break heart", "break heart". The literal translation of the phrase "lose heart, give up" in English is "lose heart, get rid of it".

The expression "lose hope" is used:

He appealed to his compatriots not to lose heart.

Tarjimasi: U vatandoshlarini umidini uzmaslikka chaqirdi.

Also, the English phrase "eat one's heart out" (lit. "eat one's heart") formed using the lexeme "heart" means "have a heart attack" or "have a heart attack" in Uzbek.

(lit. "have a heart attack") and this combination of phrases is expressed figuratively as "strongly excited". The use of the same form of combination of phrases in the antonym state is also observed in mixed languages.

For example, the Uzbek phrase "heart overflows" expresses negative emotions such as sadness, grief, and excitement, while the English phrase "heart/soul overflows" expresses satisfaction, strong excitement, and love in the positive sense. "la" stands for soul. Misol: Bazan yuragi toshib, butun dardini Unsinga ochishni istaydi [Oybek. Tanlangan asarlar].

Inglizcha misol:

My soul is glad today,
A joy within me springs,
My heart is overflowing with his love,
With love and joy divine.

[Thomas O. Chisholm]

In English there are expressions like "Ripped out the heart" and "Ripped out the heart", and in Uzbek there are "Kalbi Pora" and "Yurigi Tapatarugan".

The author of the Uzbek Phrasebook, Sh. Rahmatullayev, points out the phenomenon of synonymy in the phraseology: "Synonymy is one of the semantic microsystems between linguistic units, between lexemes and morphemes, and even between phrases.

For two phrases to be synonymous, they must mean the same thing.

Each synonym can have its own semantic limits in addition to this common meaning of synonymy" [Rahmatullayev 1978: 5].

The heart is considered the centre of blood circulation and is naturally directly related to blood.

The expression "bleeding heart" expresses in mixed languages a strong sadness or mental weakness, as blood is a symbol of vitality. In Uzbek, "bleeding" and "sickness" are also used as synonyms of this phrase, describing a state of extreme suffering.

Ertadan beri to'ppi, qiyiqcha, jiyak tika berib, yuragi qon bo'lgan qizlar..

[Oydin. Hikoyalar];

Dehqon yeriga chig'iriqdan suv chiqarish uchun navbat yetguncha qon yutardi [Safarov N. Olovli izlar];

You threw a favor, just turned around and on your way

I am sure it is over my heart bleeding out in pain. [Ruxandra Bar]

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