society, contrasting with the most individualistic connotation that "full of heart" can lead to some English contexts.

In analyzing these phraseological units, it is evident that, although both languages employ figurative expressions to represent the human psyche, underlying cultural nuances play a crucial role in the formation of the meanings and implications of these sentences. Uzbek expressions often evoke collective experiences and community feelings, while English phrases tend to reflect a balance between individual and collective guidelines. This distinction emphasizes the importance of the cultural context in understanding the psychological dimensions articulated through language, highlighting how phraseological units serve as a mirror for values and beliefs within a society (Ruzikulova. 2025). A comparative analysis of expressions that denote fear in English and Uzbek, reveals deep ideas about cultural frameworks that report the perception and articulation of this fundamental human emotion. As explored by Azimova and Yusupova (2024), phraseological units serve as cultural artifacts that reflect social beliefs, values and the collective psyche of a linguistic community.

Conclusion. The conflicting approaches to represent the human psyche in these languages underline the importance of the cultural context in modeling the expressions of mental states. While English often uses lonely images and scenarios to transmit psychological nuances, Uzbek often uses collective and family references. This divergence not only has implications for linguistic studies, but also for intercultural psychology, underlining the need to understand how the language model cognitive and emotional paintings.

In addition, the meaning of the study of these phraseological units extends beyond the simple linguistic comparison. It allows a nuanced understanding of how linguistic expressions act as cultural conducts for psychological states, acting as reflections of norms and social values. By engaging with these idiomatic expressions, researchers can obtain insights on the underlying cultural psychology that model human thoughts and behavior in different contexts.

Therefore, the comparative analysis of the phraseological units in English and Uzbek that face the human psyche enriches our understanding of how the language reflects cultural identities and psychological experiences. This study reiterates the full relationship between language, culture and human mind, opening the way to wider investigations on how these factors integrate and interact in different societies. The results not only highlight the intricate tapestry of human expression, but also take the examination of linguistic and cultural intersections in the study of psychology, ultimately promoting a deeper appreciation of the diversity of human experience.

References:

(1). Искендерова, К. 2025. A Comparative Analysis of Somatic Phraseological Units in English, Uzbek, and Russian Languages. Лингвоспектр, 1(1), p. 116–121.

(2). Umarkulova, M. 2024. Linguistic study of phraseological units expressing color in english and uzbek languages. Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal, 5(03), p. 229–236.

(3). Ruzikulova, G. 2025. Anthropocentric analysis of somatic phraseological units in english and uzbek languages. Общественные науки в современном мире: теоретические и практические исследования, 4(2), p. 128–131.

(4). Shukurova, Z.F. 2024. Exploring phraseological units with the notion of friend: a comparative analysis in English and Uzbek languages. Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal, 5(03), p. 197–202.

(5). Khudayberdieva, Z. 2024. Comparative analysis of phraseological units in the english and uzbek languages. Builders of the Future, 4(04), p. 312–315.

(6). Kholboboeva, E., and Tursunnazarova, E.T. 2024. Comparative and contrastive analysis of phraseological units in english and uzbek languages. Академические исследования в современной науке, 3(34), p. 41–46.

Polvanova Mahzuna Farxadovna (Senior teacher Uzbekistan State World Languages University; makhzuna.polvanova@mail.ru)

ANALYZING THE GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE OF PHRASEOLOGIZMS THAT CONTAIN THE WORD "MONEY" IN BOTH UZBEK AND ENGLISH

Annotation. *This research investigates phraseological units related to the monetary system and their structural grammatical properties. These units are identified by the fact that, on the one hand, they have sentence-like characteristics, but on the other hand, they have a distinct phraseological style. This has allowed us to draw conclusions regarding the common aspects of phraseological systems in two languages.*

Keywords: *phraseological units, equivalence, character, component, features, grammatical analysis, structure, phraseological groups, classification.*

Polvanova Mahzuna Farxadovna (O‘zbekiston davlat Jahon tillari universiteti katta o‘qituchisi; makhzuna.polvanova@mail.ru)

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA “PUL” BIRLIGI KOMPONENTLI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING STRUCTURAVIY-GRAMMATIK TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada ingliz o‘zbek tilidagi pul birligini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarning sintaktik xususiyatlari tadqiq qilingan. Shuningdek, ushbu maqolada pul birligini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarning aynan ingliz va o‘zbek tildagi aks etgan frazeologik birliklarni o‘zgacha bir individual tabiati tomonlama tadqiq etilishi alohida ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan xususiyatlari ustida tahlil olib borilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *frazeologik birikmalar, ekvivalent, sintaktik tahlil, mazmun, komponent, tarkibiy qism, xususiyat, frazeologik guruhlar, tasniflash.*

Полванова Махзуна Фархадовна (старший преподаватель, Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков; makhzuna.polvanova@mail.ru)

СТРУКТУРНО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ С КОМПОНЕНТОМ “ДЕНЬГИ” В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются фразеологические единицы, с компонентом, обозначающим денежную систему, и их структурно грамматический анализ. Эти единицы отличаются тем, что, с одной стороны, обладают признаками предложения, а с другой, характеризуются фразеологическим стилем. Это позволило сделать выводы о типичных чертах фразеологических систем в двух языках.*

Ключевые слова: *фразеологические единицы, эквивалент, характер, компонент, особенности, грамматический анализ, структура, фразеологические группы, классификация.*

Introduction. Idioms, proverbs, sayings, and other phrases are examples of phraseological units, which are expressions whose meanings cannot be deduced from the meanings of their constituent words alone. They often convey figurative or metaphorical meanings and are an important part of the lexical system in any language. In this case, we are focusing on phraseological units that involve the concept of “money”. They produce a considerable expressive effect, because they affect the reader’s emotion his aesthetic perception, his literary and cultural association. At the same time, they are difficult because they have unpredictable meanings and grammar, and often have special connotations. There is no a uniform classification of phraseological units. Linguists divide phraseological units according to the following principles: the ways they are formed, the degree of motivation of their meaning, their structure, and their parts of speech. The investigation into phraseological units with component “money” shows that they have important role in any languages.

Literature Review. Syntactic constructions began to be referred to as phraseologisms approximately in the 1960s in the scientific works of N.Y.Shvedova, G.Y.Solganik, and others [10; p717]. The issue of phraseology as a language discipline was first presented in the research of the well-known Russian linguist E.D.Polivanov repeatedly returned to this question and confirmed that lexis deals with the individual lexical meaning of a word, morphology – the grammatical meaning of a word, and syntax – the formal meaning of word combinations. He suggested that when we examine syntax, not all types of word combinations are meant; only those that convey individual meanings, similar to how lexics deals with the individual meanings of words [7;1958 p.]. According to Verspoor and Sauter, clauses are composites of one or more phrases, with “a phrase” defined as a unit consisting of one or more words. In cases where a phrase is composed of multiple words, it usually contains one main word that is crucial for its meaning [11;118 p.]. In this view, sentences are not only studied syntactically, also analyzed in terms of their meaning. Fromkin defines the understanding of language as “knowing that certain sound sequences signify certain concepts or meanings” [2;5 p.]. Without knowing the meaning of these sequences, people would face difficulties in understanding and delivering information effectively. I.V. Arnold believes that phraseological units are syntactically classifiable and that they “function like words, structured like phrases” [1;343 p.]. This implies that, in some syntactical settings, phraseological units frequently function similarly to single words even if they may resemble bigger structures like phrases. During the study of the grammatical structure of phraseological units, it is essential to differentiate between the semantic, syntactic, and morphological aspects of expressions. This allows for a deeper understanding of how phraseological units function in language and how they can be categorized.

In the context of Uzbek linguistics, several scholars have explored the syntactic and semantic aspects of phraseological units. For instance, Uzbek linguist A.Qayumov [8;1990] emphasized the role of phraseological units in enriching the language with vivid, emotional, and culturally significant expres-

sions. He argued that idiomatic expressions with components such as "pul" (money) are particularly significant in understanding societal attitudes towards wealth and its influence on interpersonal communication. Similarly, F.Ibragimov [4;2005] pointed out the dynamic nature of phraseological units in the Uzbek language, noting that while the structure of these expressions may appear rigid, their meanings often shift depending on context. Further research R.Karimov [6;2012] examined the syntactic flexibility of phraseological units in Uzbek, highlighting those idiomatic expressions with "money" components can function as noun phrases, verbal phrases, or prepositional phrases, depending on their syntactic role. This flexibility is evident in expressions like "pulni to'lash" (to pay money) and "pul qilish" (to make money), where the structure can change without affecting the meaning. Thus, studying phraseological units with the "money" component in both English and Uzbek reveals how these languages represent wealth and its societal significance.

Research Methodology. To investigate the syntactical functions of phraseological units with the component denoting "money" in English and Uzbek, the following research methodology can be applied: To explore the contextual use of phraseological units in various registers to see if the syntactical function changes depending on the context. Analyze the metaphorical implications of the word "money" in both languages to grasp its symbolic and cultural significance. Use the generalization approach to categorize idiomatic statements based on common syntactic and semantic traits. This strategy aids in identifying greater patterns and regularities among phraseological units in both languages. Also, conduct a qualitative analysis by comparing how both languages handle the concept of "money" in idiomatic expressions.

Analysis and results. In this part of our paragraph, we will analyze phraseological units with the components "money" from English-Russian Dictionary of Phraseological units by A.V.Kunin [5;512 p.] and Uzbek expressions by Sh.Rahmatullaev "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati" [9;443–447 p.].

In English, phraseological units with the component denoting "money" can perform various syntactical functions within sentences, depending on their structural type (noun phrases, verb phrases, or prepositional phrases). The main syntactical functions include *subject function:* Some idioms with the component "money" can serve as the subject of a sentence. *"Money talks"* – here, "money" acts as the subject, and the sentence implies that wealth has influence or power in society. Next idioms may serve as the *direct or indirect object of a verb.* For instance, *"Break the bank"* – in this idiom, "money" (in an abstract sense) is the *object of the action*, indicating that someone spends all his or her money. Idiomatic expressions with "money" can also act as complements to describe or explain *the subject*. For example, "Money is the root of all evil" – in this case, "money" is the subject's complement, explaining the negative effect that money has on society. Certain idioms with money may also serve in an *adverbial* role, indicating the *manner or extent of an action. "In for a penny, in for a pound"* – this idiom, which implies a commitment to see something through regardless of cost, can act adverbially to indicate the extent of commitment.

In Uzbek, phraseological units with the component denoting "money" also perform various syntactical functions, often mirroring those in English. However, the structure and usage can differ due to the linguistic characteristics of the Uzbek language. Subject Function: *"Pul hamma narsani hal qiladi"* (money solves everything) – "pul" (money) is the *subject* of the sentence, emphasizing that money plays a crucial role in decision-making and life outcomes. *"pulingni to'lash"* (To pay your money) – The word "pul" (money) acts as the *direct object* here, denoting the action of spending or paying money. Another example, *"pul boylik keltiradi"* (money brings wealth) – here, the component "pul" is the *subject*, and the phrase explains that money leads to wealth, functioning as a complement to the subject. "Pulda ham baraka bor" (money also brings blessings) – in this expression, "pul" is used metaphorically and adverbially to describe the outcome of wealth, emphasizing the beneficial effects of money.

According to Joodi, phraseological units can take various structural forms, which are often influenced by the grammatical components they consist of. These forms exhibit diversity in the types of grammatical patterns that occur in set expressions [3;23 p.]. The categorization and analysis of these patterns help identify how different components, such as lexical verbs, nouns, and prepositions, combine to create meaning. The diversity of grammatical patterns in phraseological units is observed as follows: There some examples, which demonstrate how both languages, use noun phrases to indicate monetary wealth or preoccupation with money.

1. Verb + Noun Phrase. This pattern involves a transitive verb combined with a noun phrase, where the noun functions as the direct object of the verb. Such phrases can signify actions related to money, like earning or spending. For example, *break the bank* (meaning to spend all one's money or to afford something expensive). *To turn an honest penny* means to earn money through one's efforts. In Uzbek, this pattern is

also widely observed: *Pulni pul bilan o'ynamoq* (to play with money) is an expression meaning to be involved in financial dealings, often in a manner that may be considered risky or adventurous. *Pulparast* (lit. money worshipper) is an idiomatic phrase referring to someone who is overly focused on money, indicating an unhealthy obsession with wealth. This structure in both English and Uzbek reflects how actions or processes involving money are described syntactically. A subtype of idiomatic phrase, the prepositional phrase consists of a preposition plus its object or complement. The following examples from English are widely used: ***In for a penny, in for a pound*** means that if you are committed to something, you should go all in without holding back. ***For love or money*** signifies something that is impossible to obtain, regardless of how much you offer. In Uzbek, similar structures are used to convey specific monetary ideas: ***Pulga sig'inuvchi*** (lit. one who worships money) refers to a person who values wealth above all else, often to the point of being obsessed with it. ***Pulga to'ygan yoki pul topayotgan odam*** (lit. a person who has had enough or is making money) refers to someone who has become wealthy or is continuously earning money. The use of prepositional phrases in both languages highlights how idiomatic expressions encapsulate actions, attitudes, or situations relating to wealth and money.

Conclusion. The syntactic flexibility of phraseological units with the "money' component reflects how languages use similar grammatical structures to express concepts related to wealth, financial transactions, and societal attitudes toward money. By analyzing these structures in both English and Uzbek, we see that despite differences in linguistic forms, the expressions serve similar purposes–highlighting the societal and personal significance of money through idiomatic, culturally significant phrases. The use of noun phrases, transitive verb phrases, lexical verb + preposition constructions, and prepositional phrases allows both languages to convey a wide range of meanings about wealth, power, and societal values, highlighting the universality of the concept of money across cultures.

References:

[1]. Arnold I.V. The English word. M., "Просвещение", 1966, 342 p.

[2]. Fromkin, V., Rodman R., and Hyams N. An Introduction to Language (Seventh Edition). Boston: wads worth. 2003, p. 5.

[3]. Joodi, A.M. A Study of the Problems of Learning and Translating Idiom. Journal of College of Education for Women, Vol 3, 2012.

[4]. Ibragimov, F. O'zbek tilida frazeologiya: nazariy va amaliy asoslar. Tashkent, "Fan", 2005.

[5]. Kunin A.V. Anglo-russkiy frazeologicheskiy slovar [English-russian phrasebook]. V Kunin; Lit. Ed. M. D.Litvinova, 4thEdition Revised and Ext. Moscow, "Russkiy yazik", 1984.

[6]. Karimov, R. O'zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarning sintaktik tuzilishi. Toshkent, "O'qituvchi", 2012.

[7]. Polivanov E.D. Introduction to linguistics for oriental universities. L., "Education", 1958, p. 213.

[8]. Qayumov, A. O'zbek tilida frazeologizm va ularning semantika tahlili. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 1990

[9]. Rahmatullaev Sh. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 5 jildli, Ikkinchi jild, Toshkent, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006, 443–447-betlar.

[10]. Shvedova, N.Y. Russkiy yazyk. Frazeologiya i sintaksis. Moscow, "Nauka", 1968.

[11]. Verspoor, M. and Sauter K. English Sentence Analysis. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2009, p. 118.

Rahmonova Gulhayo Khalilovna (teacher of Tashkent University of Information Technologies; rgulhayo75@gmail.com)

THE PECULIARITIES OF USED STYLISTIC DEVICES IN "THE PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG MAN" BY JAMES JOYCE

Annotation. *This article explores the stylistic devices employed by James Joyce in The Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, specifically examining how these techniques shape the narrative and contribute to the toward self-realization. Through an analysis of epithets, alliteration, metaphor, metonymy, inversion, and personification, the study shows how Joyce's innovative use of language creates a rich, multidimensional narrative. By using these stylistic elements, Joyce crafts a portrait of Stephen Dedalus that reflects the complexity of his intellectual, emotional, and artistic development. The paper also discusses the impact of these devices within the context of modernist literature and Joyce's overall contribution to literary innovation.*

Key words: *textual interpretation, inversion, personification, epithet, artistic freedom, modernism, multilayered narrative.*