

*Sayidazimova Muhtaramxon Saidxoshimxon qizi**Higher category English teacher***EXPRESSION OF AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE CATEGORIES IN PHRASEOLOGY FORMED ON THE BASIS OF THE LEXEME "EYE" IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

**ABSTRACT:**In this article, one of the current topics in English, "Expression of affirmative and negative categories in phraseology formed on the basis of the lexeme "eye" in Uzbek and English languages" was studied. Phraseologisms used in our daily speech express different meanings and we use them in our language depending on whether they express affirmative or negative meanings. When these affirmative or negative expressions are used effectively, they help the listener to express our thoughts correctly and clearly. Also, in the article, phraseologisms expressing the meaning of affirmation and negation, as well as examples of them, samples from artistic works are analyzed.

**KEY WORDS:** negative, phrase, phraseology, word formation, affixation, lexeme, negative meaning, phraseology with negative meaning

**ANNOTATSIYA:** Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilida dolzarb mavzulardan biri bo'lgan "o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi "ko'z" leksemasi asosida shakllangan frazeologizmlarda tasdiq va inkor kategoriyalarining ifodalanishi"ni o'rganib chiqildi. Kundalik nutqimizda foydalaniladigan frazeologizmlar turli xil ma'nolarni ifodalaydi hamda ularning tasdiq yoki inkor ma'nolarini ifodalashiga qarab tilimizda ishlatamiz. Ushbu tasdiq yoki inkor ma'noni ifodalovchi iboralardan unumli foydalanilganda tinglovchiga fikrimizni to'g'ri va tushunarli bayon qilishga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, maqolada tasdiq va inkor ma'noni ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar hamda ularga oid misollar badiiy asarlardan namunalar tahlil qilingan.

**KALIT SO'ZLAR:** negativ, frazema, ibora, frazeologizmlar, so'z yasalishi, affiksatsiya, leksema, inkor ma'no, inkor ma'noli frazeologizmlar

Phraseologisms in our lives are important in expressing artistic meaning, conveying our thought clearly and intelligibly. Phraseologisms come from the worldview and customs of different peoples speaking different languages, changing and perfecting over the years. Phraseological units in Uzbek and English, which belong to typologically different systems, sometimes are not exactly the same if they are proportional in content. While sometimes their form is consistent, the meaning is completely different and, or vice versa, the form may not be consistent when it is meaningfully consistent. The reason for this lies precisely in the specific nature of that people.

One can also observe the expression of forms of affirmation and negation in phraseologisms that embody different meanings in their internal structure. In the article we give below, we will consider the categories of affirmation and negation in phrases formed on the basis of the lexeme "eye".

In expressing the meaning of affirmation-negation, the zero form (affirmation),- Ma form of indivisibility, not auxiliary, no independent words (negation) are involved:

The session stretched to midnight (O.Autonomous).

Until the Black of the Nawab was seen from afar, he did not believe in the coming of the Emir (Oybek).

Neither a wife nor a child, a lonely poor guy (harmonious). I have no children, no petals. (S.Light.)

Below we will consider phrases in which there is a confirmation meaning.

For example, the Uzbek phrase “to be visible” means “to be known”, “to be the one who attracts attention”.

He was a prominent spinner of the combine (Saeed Ahmad).

By the time his mother passed through the world, Nazokatkhon had reached much more adulthood and was visible to the eye (“stronger than a storm” Sh.Rashidov).

In English, the phraseologism “eye-catching” or “catch somebody's eyes” is used to express this meaning.

She wore an eye-catching blouse.

In these phraseologisms, affirmative meaning is expressed. There are also some phrases in which, although negation forms come, we can observe affirmative meanings. For example, the Uzbek phrase “not to lose sight” has the suffix –ma indivisibility, but in terms of content we can find out the meaning of “to look”, “to walk”. The English-language phraseologism “keep your eye pulled” also serves for this meaning.

...Whoever has rubber, do not lose sight of it, go on the trail! (Oybek).

While his partner robbed the bank, he kept his eye pulled for the police.

In the process of studying phraseologisms, we also studied expressions that sometimes represent negating meaning from the affirmative form. For example, the phrase “blind, deaf in the ear” has the meaning of negation “not to see, not to hear anything”.

- Blind eye, deaf ear, - Kadyrov stood up, like a man who pressed the chimney, - did you know that Goldinsoy had made a stain on his honor, and there was a duv-duv gap in everyone's mouth (“strong from the storm”). Rashidov).

Even in English, it is this phrase that does not exist, but there are two distinct manifestations of it. “turn a deaf ear to something”, or “fall on deaf ears”, meaning deafening, ignoring an object. For example,

I told Mark to stop parking his car in front of our drive, but he just turned a deaf ear to it.

The second phrase is “turn a blind eye to something”, which corresponds to the Uzbek phraseologism “blink”, and expresses the meaning of taking to the unseen.

The boss knows that we often waste time chatting, but she just turns a blind eye to it.

While our leader knows that we will spend most of our time talking, he will not be able to see it., i.e. in the composition of this sentence –ma is a negation suffix-although the sentence represented a verifying meaning.

Again, other expressions, in the phraseologism “the eye has seen and the ear has not heard” –Ma is translated with the form of indivisibility, as if “he did not meet in life”, denoting the meaning.

Suddenly, he was surprised and slowly stood up, as if he had seen a creature that had not heard the ear. (Bouquet)

A phrase expressing negation meaning was used in the sentence, but did not affect the overall content of the sentence.

We tried to analyze, seeing some phrases used in our speech above. When phraseologisms are used to make our given Idea clear and understandable, the sentence contributes to being more content.

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