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Symmetric And Asymmetric Study Of Phraseological Units With The Semantics Of “Wealth” In English

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ABSTRACT. This article is devoted to a comparative study of phraseological units with the semantics of "wealth" in the English language. The study analyses how the concept of wealth is expressed in various linguistic units, as well as its linguacultural and figurative features. The analysis revealed symmetrical aspects of phraseological units - semantic content, metaphorical imagery, and functional similarities and asymmetrical aspects - differences related to national mentality, cultural values, and social context. The results of the article will be useful for a comparative study of the concept of wealth in English phraseology, as well as for translation and linguacultural studies.

Keywords: phraseological unit, semantics of “wealth”, symmetry, asymmetry, comparative analysis, linguocultural studies, semantic structure.

INTRODUCTION. The common meanings of phraseological units include three main features. The first is that they are not words, the second is a stable composition of components, and the third is idiomatic. Phrasemes, in turn, are characterized, firstly, by the revision of meaning, and secondly, by their ambiguity, not deducible from the values of their components.

LITERATURE REVIEW. In the course of the research, we used phraseological units related to the semantics of “wealth” in the books of Kunin, Litvinov, Lubenskaya, Longman Idioms, Modestov, Raydaug, Whitting, Muller, Kuzmin, Raydaug, Whitting, Bukovskaya, Valseva, “Anglo-Russian Phraseological Dictionary, Anglo-Russian/Russian-English Interpretive Dictionary, Dictionary of Useful English Proverbs, Dictionary of Modern English Idioms” to analyze the symmetric and asymmetric meanings of phraseological units related to the lexeme “wealth”.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. There is an important feature of the image of phraseological concepts, and if we talk about the lexical composition of the concept, then the symmetrical meaning actually coincides with the categorical meaning of the parts of speech. We characterize the following phraseological



units with a characteristic symmetrical meaning as having various levels of wealth, such as: we can talk a thousand words, make easy money, live happily, have a knife on butter, bathe in gold, the seed of an ankh, chickens do not lay golden eggs.

Phraseological units of an asymmetrical nature include: golden mountains, golden mine, golden calf, , a hen laying golden eggs, a bowl full of gold, golden youth, yellow devil. It is worth noting that phraseological units with an asymmetrical meaning include many obsolete phraseological units, in particular, the names of banknotes with different names; gold loan, yellow paper, green paper, red ticket, rainbow paper, etc.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. We will consider the symmetric and asymmetric meanings of the concept "rich" in English. For this, we have developed the following models based on dictionaries, using the word "rich" as the main lexeme:

1. Rich + V
2. Rich in smth
3. link-verb of becoming + rich

In the first models, we divided the phraseological combination components into the following generalized meanings: *person (man, person, banker); serving people (clothes, jewels, furniture, gift); food (fruit cake, milk diet, Christmas cake, wine); sounds, colors, artistic creations (colours of begonias, tones, voice of the baritone); units related to states (city, country); communities (family, farm); collections (library, collection); land - soil (land, soil, fish); language, speech, thought (words, language, theme, suggestion); productivity (crop); adventure (incident, scene, joke).*

In the second model, it is formed as a result of the combination of the following lexemes: natural resources (rich in minerals, woods); for example: *The mackerel fish is rich in oil. An art gallery is rich in paintings by the Dutch masters.*

In the third model, it can be formed by connecting to the following verbs. This shows that the meaning of the word wealth increases, which leads to its use in an asymmetric context: (to become, to grow, to get) rich.

Let's also pay attention to another combination. In the composition "That's rich!", the lexeme "rich" to a certain extent realizes asymmetric enantiosemy (opposite meaning): "They've made John the captain" — "That's rich! Even I can play football better than him!".

In the process of studying our scientific research work, it became clear that the lexeme "riches" in English is expressed as a phraseological unit in a symmetric and asymmetric relationship in the following models:



1. adj + riches, in which the adjective class refers to the existence of wealth (spiritual) or describes it quantitatively symmetrically (vast);

2. riches of N, in this case, the noun refers to the location of the wealth (riches of the earth (of the soil));

3. to have + riches — the combination translates as "to be rich, to have great wealth" (literally - to have wealth). When analyzing the sentences in this combination, we saw that most of them have an asymmetrical meaning. You can see the sentences related to the combination in our analysis.

The following picture is given regarding the symmetric and asymmetric meanings of the concept of "wealth" in English phraseological units: 26% - indicative sign, 34% - subject character, 27% - procedural character and 4% - secondary character. We see this differently when comparing it with similar data on the concept of "wealth" in the Uzbek language. When analyzing phraseological units in the Uzbek language, there is an approximately equal ratio of units of characteristic and subject character in the corresponding English language. At the same time, in English phraseological units, as well as in Uzbek, there are a number of phraseological units, and when we compare their symmetrical meanings, we see that they are mixed with each other: for example: *be in the black - to run a profitable business, to earn money, make a killing - to get rich suddenly, make one's Jack - to earn a lot of money, to get rich, gather to store - to get rich, to get rich, strike a bonanza - to get rich quickly, to attack a gold mine (processual and indicative combination values)*. The isomorphic feature is also visible in a small number of compound sentence forms.

The above description of the asymmetric meanings of phraseological units related to the lexeme "wealth" in the English language confirms that it is consistent with the description of phraseological units related to the lexeme "poverty" in the Uzbek language. However, the symmetric and asymmetric meanings of phraseological units do not correspond to the lexical coordinate system, and metalanguage is rarely used to adequately describe the semantics of idioms used in the expression of vocabulary. At the same time, the symmetric and asymmetric properties of phraseological units are characterized by their internal meanings, motivation and reworking of meaning, and a large number of semantic facets.

In this case, we should pay attention to several meanings of phraseologisms in the implementation of the symmetrical and asymmetrical nature of concepts. So, in English: a money bag, a fat cat, a coiny cove has a very similar meaning - a rich man. However, the first symmetrical meaning has the internal form of "money chest" (the same appearance when compared with the phraseological unit in the Uzbek language). If the symmetrical meaning of the second phraseological



unit means "big rich", then the second meaning, that is, asymmetrical, expresses the meaning of "belly cat". In addition, this combination in American vernacular slang refers to the rich and nobles. The third phraseological combination (literally "golden man") operates in the Australian dialect of English and has the stylistic meaning of asymmetrical "pencil".

We will also look at the symmetrical and asymmetrical meanings associated with the concept of "wealth" in English.

1. Wealth is a characteristic of a person. In the meaning of English phraseological units, we analyzed the embodiment of the concept under study, consisting of more than 150 units, and there were no non-anthropocentric phraseological units. This indicates that phraseological units in the Uzbek and English languages are symmetrical in meaning.

2. Wealth is a characteristic of monetary correlation, in the analyzed concept, we note that "money" is a part of it. The following phraseological units serve as: *heavy money (sugar, dough. Jack) - pul xususidagi shevalarda; the Almighty Dollar, be in the money, be made of money, chief money, coin (mint) money, folding money, have money to burn, lovely money, make money, marry money, spin money, roll in money, many bag.*

3. Wealth is gold (such as gold coins, various jewelry). The symbolic treatment of gold can be derived from the following phraseological units: *strike gold, the goose that laid (lays) the golden eggs, gold mine, strike a bonanza.* The symbols of wealth - money and gold - are isofunctional, and the components "gold" and "money" can be exchanged for the same mint gold (money) - to earn money, to get rich.

4. Wealth is what food represents: *have one's bread buttered for life, have one's bread buttered for both sides, be in chips, live (be) in clover, reachas cream, good sandgear, in the gravy, in stock, a silk stocking, the gravy train, ways and means, well in goods.* In English, phraseological units are much more actively expressed as components of phraseological units related to food: *fat, cream, chips, clover, gravy, bread, butter, jam* and others.

5. Rich is a prosperous life: *be better of, easy circumstances, comfortably off, some good, live like lord (king, prince), king's ransom, well and warm, in a good way.*

6. Wealth is happiness that can be achieved unexpectedly: *strike a bonanza, shake the pagoda-tree, coin it (in), cracka tidy crust, get among it, make a killing, coin (mint) money, spin money, strike a rich pocket.*



7. Wealth can be found in various ways: *rob the spittle, run up from a shoestring, gather to store, push one's fortune, boyroq bo'lish, fly a kite, spin money, feed at public trough, marry money, marry a fortune, make money.*

8. Wealth is being born into a wealthy family: *curled darlings, be born with a penny (a silvers poon) in one's smouth, be born in/ to the purple, cradled in (the) purple, be lapped in one's mother's smock.*

CONCLUSION. Comparing the concept of "wealth" in English from a symmetrical and asymmetrical perspective allows us to note some features. First of all, in English phraseological units the procedural linguistic meaning takes on a more detailed and important place than in the Uzbek language. We consider this to be a symmetrical attitude towards wealth in English in relation to the Uzbek language. On the one hand, this is a reflection of the pragmatic approach to wealth in the English world, including in connection with the influence of the morality of behavior. On the other hand, in the Uzbek mentality, wealth is an asymmetric concept associated with fate, the highest predetermined. In the English mentality, this meaning is more symmetry. Secondly, the simpler attitude towards wealth, not symmetrically predetermined by fate, is fully consistent with the fact that the social aspects of wealth in English are more phraseological, nominal, given social groups, their political and economic characteristics; It has a special asymmetrical meaning for various, including illegal, ways and methods of gaining wealth. Thus, a comparison of phraseological units related to the concept of "rich" in English in a symmetrical and asymmetrical relationship reveals one characteristic feature: although the structural coherence of lexemes in English is much more diverse than in Uzbek, the aspectual picture of lexical units is the opposite.

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