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Research of Phraseological Units Related to Profession in Translations

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Abstract: In this article, the semantic analysis of phraseological units related to profession in the English and Uzbek languages shows that the proverbs and sayings of the studied languages cover all aspects of the life of different peoples in terms of their content. Phraseological units related to profession in English and Uzbek are semantically divided into nominative and communicative phraseological units. The verb of these phraseological units introduces phraseological units. Such units are less common in Uzbek than in English.

Keywords: Phraseological units, professional affiliation, people's life, syntactic unity.

Introduction:

Phraseological units are close to lexical units according to the plan of content, and according to the plan of expression they are close to syntactic units (phrases, sentences). But phraseological units are not equivalent to a word, a phrase, or a sentence. Studying the issues of phraseology, researching this field led to its formation as an independent linguistic field. He enriched the science of linguistics theoretically and practically. However, it should not be concluded that there are no unexplored problems in the field of phraseology.

The term phrasal verb also served to express different meanings in Turkic studies. Mirza Kozimbek, a Turkic scholar who lived in the 19th century, based on the traditions of that time, used the word "idiom" in his work in the sense of "sentence", "speech", as in other descriptive grammars written in Russian. When it is called a phraseological combination, it means large language units.

Phraseology is one of the relatively young fields in Turkic studies, because its systematic study, the study of the semantic-grammatical functional features of phraseological units began in the 40-50s of the 20th century. Taking into account that phraseological units are functionally close to words, some linguists considered them lexical phrases or lexical units and included them in the scope of the object of study of the fields of syntax or composition.

As in Russian linguistics, the scope of phraseology in the narrow and broad sense continues to be understood in Turkic studies as well. Phrasal verb in a broad sense include all fixed combinations (proverbs, proverbs, idiomatic units, their non-idiomatic fixed phraseological groups and pairs of words). Their common unifying feature is stability and ready availability in language.

Metaphorical expressions and many grammatical expressions arose in specialized speech. In the literary language, all types of human activity have their own vocabulary, especially in metaphorical speeches, special expressions. Our speech is not able to fully express the inexhaustible wealth of life, its interdependence, all our thoughts and feelings; artistic language, although the possibilities of word formation are limited, it requires us to give special terms that can replace the idea we always want to express and add wider shades of meaning to it.

Method and materials

Idioms are a clear, lively, expressive speech unit created by representatives of various fields or people engaged in sports (all types of human activities), and their use in speech creates a number of conveniences. Sailors on the water, hunters in the forest, farmers in the fields, cooks on the stove - in general, the owners of professions who wanted to give orders were able to use bright phrases and beautiful metaphors related to their fields. Eventually, some of these colloquial expressions acquired a wider meaning and were used in similar situations or other places, often humorously.

Thus, "the sailor began to widely use his expressions related to the sea, the fisherman, the housewife, the athlete, regardless of what topic they were talking about, and these bright and expressive expressions gradually entered the literary language. , will further shape and enrich it. "Contrastive analysis of phraseological units in similar and dissimilar languages enriches the theory of phraseology not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively, by clarifying the uniqueness of each of the compared languages. A wide group of phraseological units of the modern English and Uzbek languages is united by the presence of a common component name in the field of physical labor. These components are:

In English: baker , cobbler, cook, driver, fisher, hunter, nurse, tailor, shepherd;

In Uzbek: nonvoy, etikdo‘z, oshpaz, haydovchi, baliqchi, ovchi, hamshira, tikuvchi, cho‘pon.

Baker – nonvoy

Occupational noun component (in the field of physical labor)

Phraseological units are examples of works of art.

1. Baker’s dozen Mrs. Joe has been out a dozen times, looking for you, Pip. And she's out now, making it a baker's dozen (–Great Expectations, by Charles Dickens)
2. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker.
3. Who were the other two? One was a butcher, one was a baker and one was a candlestick maker. (Danny Teal –Absurdical)
4. To spell the baker If an old man will marry a young wife, why then--why then—why then -- he must spell Baker! (–Giles Corey from the Salem Farms, by Henry Longfellow)
5. Pull devil, pull baker The wrestling-match could be seen plainly from the boats;... So it went on, pull devil, pull baker, the wretched girl screaming all the time, and Bob letting out a yell now and then to warn his boat to keep well clear of the ship. (–Lord Jim, by Joseph Conrad)

The Cook component serves as a component of 6 phraseological units. "Cook" is a cook woman, "son" is a child component of "son of a sea cook" and children of a cook woman belong to the same semantic field. In the phraseological units "Too many cooks spoil the broth", "every cook praises his own broth", "head cook and bottle washer", the component "cook" serves as a meaningful center in creating a figurative basis. In the phraseological unit "God sends us meat and the devil sends us cooks", "cooks" is a semantic center, but in its own sense. "too many cooks spoil the broth" is the equivalent of the English phraseology in the Uzbek language, and the phraseology of the Uzbek language is "too many cooks spoil the broth".

Driver – profession

1. Backseat driver Aunt Mary drives us all crazy with her instructions; she’s incurable backseat driver.
2. To swear like a truck driver
3. To be in the driver’s seat

It was nice to be in the driving seat again, after two years of being chauffeured

around.

A person who is hit by the ghost of his father becomes a driver.

In Uzbek, the noun "driver" is a component of 1 phraseology.

Hunter. Professional horse component (in the field of physical labor)

Hunter. Lion hunter They could see the tall figure and loose many of the lion hunter dominating the little group. (-The Man Who Knew Too Much, by G.K. Chesterton)

Fortune hunter ...but she was certainly capricious enough to be displeased with our behavior and in a few weeks after, either to revenge our Conduct, or relieve her own

solitude, married a young and illiterate Fortune-hunter.

(-Love and Friendship, by Jane Austen)

Phraseological units are considered ancient in the languages compared to the given components, for example: "three tailor's of Tooley Street" (a group of people who consider themselves representative of the whole nation).

According to the testimony of the English politician D. Conning, three tailors from Tully Street addressed the parliament with a petition, this petition begins like this. "we, people of England". This is how this happened.

National specificity is reflected in the selection of figurative bases of phraseological units in comparable languages. Thus, in Uzbek, the word "tailor" rhymes with "ovchi", "suvchi" and other words, but the component content and figurative basis are different. The lexical unit studied in the phraseological units "tinker", "tailor", "soldier" and "three tailor's of Tooley Street" participates in the creation of a figurative basis by means of metonymy. Strictly speaking, tailor, merchant tailor and tom tailor are part of phraseologisms as a semantic center, so that the semantics of components helps to determine the semantics of phraseological units in advance.

Thus, a comparative study of phraseological units with a professional noun component (in the field of physical labor) allows to divide them into the following groups from the point of view of semantic component content, figurative basis:

1. Content with semantic compatibility in another language, but with component and figurative content

Phraseologisms that differ from: "Head cook and bottle washer", "too many cooks spoil the broth", "the shoemaker's wife is the worst shod" Phraseologisms in the Uzbek language "Bakuvol qarisa osh shor boladi".

2. This group includes old English and Uzbek phraseological units that do not have semantic compatibility: baker's dozen

According to the functions performed in the language, the phraseological units of the English and Uzbek languages are divided into two large groups: phraseological units with a communicative function and those without. Thus, phraseological units with a communicative function are divided into communicative and nominative ones. In order to determine the speech activity of phraseological units related to profession in English and Uzbek languages, phraseological units made with the most common personal noun component of the English language are analyzed:

1. Baker: to spell the baker; baker's dozen; the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker; pull devil pull baker – nonvoy
2. Builder: Jerry – builder – quruvchi
3. Busman: busman's holiday – avtobuschi
4. Butcher: the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker; butcher's bill, butcher's meat- qassob

5. Carpenter; such carpenters such chips- duradgor

S.K. Kensbojev singled out the groups that are the direct basis for understanding phraseology in a narrow sense. In linguistics, there is an opinion that "the object of phraseology is a stable set of words used as a separate language unit." When this idea was put forward, scientific works were published that revealed the essence of the concept of "stable compound" in the language.

The semantics of communicative phraseological units related to the profession is related to human understanding. Phraseological units describing some human qualities:

In English: every cook praises his own broth.

All are not hunters that blow the horn - Too many cooks spoil the broth

In Uzbek: The moon appears to everyone's eyes.

Phraseological units expressing the value of a person's labor activity, some professions:

In English: The tailor makes the man - God sends us meat and the devil sends us cooks

In Uzbek language: Work glorifies man. Work is pleasure

So, the semantic analysis of communicative phraseological units related to profession in English and Uzbek languages shows that the proverbs and sayings of the studied languages cover all aspects of the life of different peoples according to their content.

Phraseological units related to profession in English and Uzbek are semantically divided into nominative and communicative phraseological units. The nominative class of these phraseological units includes at least substantive, adjectival (qualitative), verb phraseological units.

The group of nominative phraseological units related to the profession is divided into 2: phraseological units made with the structure of the subordinate phrase and phraseological units made with the structure of the creative phrase. The most common are phraseological units with a subordinate structure. Such units are less common in Uzbek than in English. In Uzbek, proverbs and proverbs included in communicative phraseology have different structures, but in English there is no difference between them.

Conclusion

Despite the fact that several words are included in the structure of phraseological units, they are united by a single figurative meaning and express emotional-expressiveness and imagery. The customs, culture, way of life, unique traditions and national mentality of the people are reflected in the phraseological units.

Phraseological units differ based on their form and meaning, etymology, modernity and speech styles. Their polysemy shows that they have many meanings. Synonymous phraseological expressions, homonymous phraseological units that exist in the language differ from each other according to the fact that they are characterized by imagery or certain speech styles.

The general meaning of phraseological units consists of two components: expressive evaluative color and functional stylistic color. Phraseological units appeared in connection with life events, and with the passage of time become obsolete and out of use. Obsolete phraseological units are used to give the spirit of the depicted period and to individualize the characters' speech. Phraseological units related to profession have lexical-semantic, grammatical and emotional expressiveness features. They embody the unique characteristics of the profession and create imagery. Phraseological units related to the profession increase the effectiveness of artistic works, they express features specific to the formation of the national mentality. Word artists widely use phraseological units in order to increase the expressiveness and imagery of their works.

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