

Use Of Phraseological Combinations In Uzbeki And English Languages

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Abstract: The article discusses phraseological expressions in English and their equivalents in Uzbek. It is about the research works of scientists who studied the field of phraseology. Difficulties faced by translators are described.

Keywords: Phrases, Phraseological Unit, Equivalent, Idioms..



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Introduction

Currently, in the focus of attention of world linguistics, along with various topics, the theoretical problems of studying the system of phrases is one of the urgent issues.

A phrase is one of the units that makes up the vocabulary of our language. They are a lexical unit composed of two or more words and have the same lexical meaning as a word. It is not formed directly in the speech process, it exists in the language as a whole, and thus it is a phrase or a sentence that is included in the speech. For example, bir boshini ikki qildi "oilali qildi" he split one head into two means he made a family, dunyoni suv bossa, to'pig'iga chiqmaydi if the world is flooded, he will not rise to his ankles means to be indifferent to people and their actions "o'taketgan be'g'am", yerga ursa, ko'kka sapchidi if he hits the ground, it will splash blue is used when we talk about someone who is funny and enjoyable person to be around, "o'taketgan sho'x, be'tinim", "the fool who passed it", "the boy who passed it, my face" means a person who behaves in a silly way without thinking. Such a language unit, which has the same meaning as a word, is called a phraseological unit or phraseologism. This language unit is studied in the Phraseology department of linguistics. Phraseology (from the Greek, "phrasis" - expression, phrase and "logos" - education) is such a branch of linguistics that it enters speech from other departments, is lexically and semantically incompatible, meaning differs in its stability. Words in phraseology do not have independent meaning. Phraseological expressions express the meaning in a stronger way than the words that have their meaning, and also vividly reflect the imagery in them. There is no language without phraseological units. Phraseological units are forming and developing as a separate field in linguistics. Charlot Balleni's services in the study of phraseology are incomparable. L. E. Royzenzon, M. M. Kopilenko, V. L. Arkhangelsky, E. Kh. Rotlar conducted a number of studies on the study of the historical formation of phraseology[1:135-136].

Results and Discussion

The term phraseology was first used in world philology in 1958 by the English literary scholar Neander. The works of A.A. Grigoryeva, N.A. Khomyakova, M.I. Gricko, I.V. Gorodskaya, J.D. Kozimagamedova are devoted to the comparative analysis of phraseological units and their ways of formation. In Uzbek linguistics, A.E. Mamatov, M.I. Umarchojaev, Sh. In the works of scientists such as Rahmatullayev, B. Yoldoshev, phraseological units and their functional-methodical features were discussed. At the same time, Karakalpak linguists have carried out a number of research works on practical and theoretical issues of phraseology. For example, the scientific works of J. Eshbaev, T. Jumamuratov, G. Aynazarova, B. Yusupova, A. Pirniyazova, J. Tanirbergenov, G. Allambergenova can be listed.

Our translators often come across phraseological units in the process of translation from Uzbek into English or from English into Uzbek. In most cases, it is difficult to find their meaning. When translating a work of art, it is important to find its equivalent in the translated language in order to preserve its meaning, writing style and imagery. As we mentioned above, phraseological expressions exist in all languages, and there is no doubt that they have equivalents in other languages. We can find the English meanings of Uzbek expressions in adjectives, verbs, adverbs and other independent word groups. Let's look at a few examples. The English idiom "When pigs fly", which means "never", can be said in Uzbek with several equivalents, such as "Tuyaning dumi yerga tekkanda" When the camel's tail touches the ground, "Qizil qor yoqqanda" Red snow is on the ground", "Tosh gullaganda" "When the stone is blooming".

"Be in seventh heaven" means very happy and merry in Uzbek language with expressions such as "head to heaven" "boshi osmonga yetmoq", "mouth in ear" "og'zi qulog'ida", "seventh heaven" "yettinchi osmonda" and "a piece of cake" means very easy in our language "xamirdan qil sug'irgandek" - like pulling hair from dough; "as cool as a cucumber" "daryo tohsa topig'iga yetmaydi" which means calm, unemotional, can be expressed by the expression "the river does not overflow."

Below we will consider English idioms with their Uzbek equivalents:

Kick the bucket - tarki dunyo bo'lmoq; olamdan o'tmoq; ko'zi yumulmoq;

Heart in your mouth - labiga uchuq chiqdi;

-Can you get your tongue? - Og'zinga talqon solib oldingmi?; Og'zida qatiq uyidimi?

All wet - bir paqir bo'ldi;

As clean as a whistle - yog' tushsa yalagudek;

As different as chalk and cheese - Osmon bilan yerdek;

As easy as pie - xamirdan qil sug'irgandek;

All of a sudden - tomdan tarasha tushgandek;
All the same - ikki tomchi suvdek;
A pain in the neck - qovog'idan qor yog'yabdi;
Face like thunder - avzoyi buzilmoq;
Barrel of laugh - yerga ursa ko'kka sapchiydi;
Old as the hiels - bir oyog'i yerda bir oyog'i go'rda;
Split hairs - pashshadan fil yasamoq;
Round the bend - aqldan ozgan;
Black sheep - yuzi qora, beti shovut;
Go pear-shaped - tarvuzi qo'ltig'idan tushib ketmoq.

In some cases, the translation of phrases in English is close to the translation in Uzbek. In most cases, the similarity of phraseological units in different nations is explained by people's living conditions and customs. As a result, stable word combinations of different languages consist of the same figurative basis. For example: The apple never falls far from the tree.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that in general linguistics, phraseology is being formed as a separate field of science and is developing based on its progressive stages. In this field, several phraseological dictionaries were created, textbooks, training manuals were published, in general, the content of the science of phraseology was expanded.

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