

**ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK
LANGUAGES**

**INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA FRAZEOLOGIK BIRIKMALAR
TAHLILI**

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Annotatsiya : Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan bir-biriga bog'liq bo'lmagan tillarning frazeologik birliklari tahlil qilinadi. Frazeologik birliklar muhim vosita hisoblanadi obrazlilik, ifodalilik va emotsionallikni yaratadi va ularni oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Frazeologik birliklar ruhiga ixchamligi, semantik vazni va ta'sirchanligi mos keladi. Bu, o'z navbatida, frazeologik tadqiqotlarning dolzarbligi va ahamiyatini yana bir bor ochib beradi. Bundan tashqari, ushbu tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, boshqa leksik-semantik guruhlarga mansub so'z va iboralarni ham funksional jihatdan o'rganish mumkin .

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologik, obrazlilik, ifodalilik, emotsionallik, leksik-semantik, tahlil, funksional, dolzarb, brikalar, ibora.

Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of phraseological units in English and Uzbek, analyzing phraseological units of unrelated languages. Phraseological units are an important tool that creates imagery, expressiveness and emotionality and serves to enhance them. The spirit of phraseological units is characterized by their conciseness, semantic weight and expressiveness. This, in turn, once again reveals the relevance and importance of phraseological research. In addition, according to the results of this analysis, words and phrases belonging to other lexical-semantic groups can also be studied functionally.

Key words: phraseological, imagery, expressiveness, emotionality, lexical-semantic, analysis, functional, topical, bricks, phrase.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются фразеологизмы неродственных языков, посвященная изучению фразеологизмов английского и узбекского языков. Фразеологизмы являются важным инструментом, создающим образность, выразительность и эмоциональность и служащим их повышению. Лаконичность, смысловая масса и выразительность соответствуют духу

фразеологизмов. Это, в свою очередь, еще раз раскрывает актуальность и важность фразеологических исследований. Кроме того, по результатам данного анализа функционально могут быть изучены и слова и словосочетания, принадлежащие к другим лексико-семантическим группам.

Ключевые слова: фразеология, образность, выразительность, эмоциональность, лексико-семантический, анализ, функциональный, тематический, кирпичики, экспрессия.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseologisms, which are the product of long-term development, reflect the experience of society and pass it from one generation to another, so they play an important role not only as a means of communication, but also as a source of various socially significant information. In this sense, the national cultural semantics of language is the result of historical development, which also includes the cultural past, the richer the history of a nation, the brighter and more diverse the content of its linguistic units. The comparative study of the pharmacology of different languages serves to deepen the understanding of the structure of both languages, to enrich the knowledge of the behavior, culture, literature, history, customs of people who speak these languages. Object of research and methods used Phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages that are not related to each other were selected as the object of research.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research methods such as associative, conceptual, contextual, component, lexicographic, linguocultural, semanticcognitive, etymological analysis were used in the research.

Results obtained and their analysis. Before thinking about the nature of phraseological units, it is important to know what a phraseological unit is. There are various hypotheses in defining the object of phraseology. The object of phraseology consists only of stable compounds. Phraseology is defined as the study of the structural features of phraseological units, their appearance in the language system, and the properties of their use at a point. Although the term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "frama" (phrasis-expression, speech wrapper), this term serves to express different meanings. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two senses: in the general sense of the existing phraseological units in the language, and in the sense of the field that studies such units. So, phraseology is the science of expressions.

Phraseological units are inextricably linked with the spiritual culture, customs, profession, way of life, past, aspirations, attitude to reality of the people who speak the language. Much work has been done in world linguistics on the study of phraseological units. Although phraseological units are very ancient in terms of origin, the history of the science of phraseology covers almost two centuries [1]. The first researcher of phraseological theory was Charles Balli. He included in his scientific works special chapters on the study of phraseological units [2].

Phraseological compounds consist mainly of word combinations, in other words, phraseologies are a separate unit of language that includes figurative, fixed word combinations that are completely or partially semantically reshaped, equal in structure to a free link or sentence. Most of the phraseologies were created by the people in both English and other languages, their authors are unknown, and their sources of origin are not clear. In this sense, the phraseological scholar A.V. The author of most of the English phraseologies of the day is unknown, and has reasonably pointed out the idea that they were created by the people. However, it is possible to identify the sources of origin of some phraseological units. In this sense, phraseology is a microsystem that is part of the general system of language, which reflects the heritage and values of the past, passed down from generation to generation. Many of the phraseological units that make up the system are a source of enrichment for a particular language. The phraseological system consists of the phraseological units, the relationship between their main components.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Phraseologisms are connections of words that consist of more than one word and are stable in meaning and form. Phraseologisms are used in a figurative sense, in figurative expressions, and have norms and methods of historical application, the meaning of which is clarified in the course of a particular speech.

Phraseologisms are different from sentences that are a unit of speech when they are in the form of a phrase or a sentence. As a lexical unit, they are close to words in many ways, and many of the features inherent in words are also characteristic of phraseology. V. According to Kunin, it is characterized as a unit with a stable property. Linguists' views on stagnation do not coincide, because when they say phraseological units stagnation, they mean its ready use. The concept of stagnation is important for phraseology because the solution of most theoretical and practical problems in phraseology is directly related to this concept.

The study of the theory of stagnation in phraseology requires a complex approach.

The theory of stability of phraseology is based on the invariant of different types inherent in it, i.e., the variability of one or another of its elements. A.V. Kunin

suggested that the recession be of five types. [9] They include consumption stagnation, structural semantic stagnation, semantic stagnation, lexical and syntactic stagnation. In short, the stability of phraseological units consists of the volume of different types of micro-stability that are characteristic of it. Thus, the answer to the question of what a phraseological unit is is that a phraseological unit is a fixed combination of a word / lexeme with full or partial meaning.

F. de Saussure noted that syntagma, when it comes to its features, has such ready units in language that their linguistic nature derives from their meaning and syntactic properties, such units are traditionally used in a readymade form [3]. In Western linguistics, phraseology has not been widely and deeply studied. Phraseologisms are treated as idioms, and dictionaries have been compiled, but not studied in depth. Research in the field of phraseology is carried out mainly in Russian and Uzbek linguistics.

Issues of translating phraseological units from English into Uzbek, considering their etymological and social attributes, is viewed as quite possibly the most troublesome sorts of interpretation changes. The object of interpretation isn't a language framework as a deliberation, be that as it may, a particular discourse work in another dialect (the first content), based on which another discourse work in another dialect (the interpretation text) is made. The reason for the interpretation is to familiarize the peruser (or audience) who doesn't have the foggiest idea about the first language as intently as conceivable with this content (or the substance of oral discourse).

Problems of phraseology are extremely important both for practice and for translation theory; they often present great practical difficulties and arouse great theoretical interest, since they are related to the difference in semantic and stylistic functions performed in different languages by words of the same real meaning, and to the difference in combinations that such words enter into in different languages. This paper discusses only some of the many problems of translating phraseological units. It is usually accepted to indicate the equivalent of a phraseological unit to a word. However, the theory of complete equivalence is becoming obsolete. This does not mean that phraseological units and words have nothing in common, which is considered by the theory of correlation of certain types of phraseological units and words, which, however, is based on slightly different principles. The most characteristic for phraseological turns of stable combinations of words are in principle equal in meaning to a single word, differing from it, as a rule, by a certain expressive and stylistic coloring.

Some idioms are translated with the help of partial (relative) equivalence. According to E. F. Arsentyeva, such idiomatic expressions are characterized by the minor

differences in terms of phraseological expression of the identical semantics that can have a componential or morphological character (Arsentyeva, 1989: 100) The classification of phraseological units also contains the necessary theoretical knowledge for the translator, with which we can identify the phraseological units in the text, then analyze it and, based on the analysis, give the most accurate translation in this context. The most legitimate approach is to consider phraseological units in three aspects: semantic, structural grammatical, and component. Taking into account the marked levels, the following types are distinguished:

1) phraseological equivalents (full and partial) - phraseological units with identical semantics, structural and grammatical organization and with identical component composition;

Red book - Qizil kitob; The black prince -Qora shahzoda; Black list -Qora ro'yxat; Black diamonds - Qora oltin; Keep quiet - Sir saqlamoq; Make conversation - Manosiz suhbatlashmoq; Milk cow - Sog'in sigir; First think, then speak - Avval o'yla , keyin so'yla; The dog bark, but caravan goes on - It hurar , karvon o'tar; Step by step - Qadam ba qadam.

2) phraseological analogs (full and partial) - phraseological units that express the same or similar meaning, but are characterized by a complete difference in the approximate similarity of the internal form;

A black hen lays a white egg - Qora sigir oq sut berar . Cut the melon -foydanib olmoq. Put smb/smt to the test -tekshirib ko'rmoq; Red meat - Qo'y go'shti; Take a fancy to smb -Maftun bo'lmoq ; Talk turkey - Ochiqdan-ochiq gapirmoq.

3) non-equivalent phraseological units- phraseological units that do not have correspondences in the phraseological system of another language.

To throw up one's cap -do'ppisini osmonga otmoq . Come Yorkshire over smb - Aldamoq , nonni tuya qilmoq Betweenhawk and buzzard -Oila a'zolarini va xizmatkorlar o'rtasidagi o'rinni egallagan inson ; Green room -Teatrda artistlarning kiyinadigan , yasanadigan xonasi ; Harley Street - Shifokorlar, tibbiyot dunyosi (Lo'ndondagi ko'pgina mashhur doktorlar yashaydigan ko'cha); Gretna Green marriage - Uydan qochgan sevishganlar o'rtasidagi turmush;

Since phraseology stands out for its functions in language and speech, it requires a special approach in the translation process. The main difficulty is that no dictionary can provide for all the false uses of phraseology in the context. Phraseological units, similar in internal form in different languages, are not always identical in meaning as a result of their reinterpretation, so you cannot rely on the similarity of the figurative basis. But when an expression still retains its connection with the sphere in which it was born, the translator has to look for such a phraseological units in the Uzbek

language. Techniques for translating phraseological units vary from complete replacement of imagery to complete preservation of the image in translation. And yet, what is common and characteristic of all is the preservation of imagery in translation. But at the same time, the standard and traditional in the original must be transferred to the standard and traditional in the translation. When translating, it is important to observe the stylistic uniformity of the original text. Along with the absence of a corresponding phraseological units in the Uzbek language, it may seem that an Uzbek phraseological units that has the same semantic content does not correspond to English. Of course, ideally, you should strive for full equivalence of the means used, but in practice, you often have to sacrifice functional and stylistic correspondence to preserve expressiveness. It is very important that phraseological substitutions in translation convey the national flavor of the original language. The original, which is full of phraseological phrases, must retain its phraseological richness and quality.

CONCLUSION

The importance of our research is phraseologisms expressing the emotional state of a person. It analyses general semantic feature of a group of phraseological units, various emotional states, linguistic and extralinguistic characteristics, human emotions and phraseological-semantic fields. It is noticeable that a special place in semantic studies of recent times is occupied by the problems of emotional semantics, closely related to the so-called emotional aspect of the human factor in the language. Human emotions are reflected in language.

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