

**ANALYSIS OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS**

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Abstract. In this article , provides a comparative study of the interdependence and difference of Uzbek and English phraseological units , a deeper understanding of the structure of both language, their translation forms. Phraseological units fit the spirit of the period because of their conciseness, semantic weight, and impact. This , in turn , proves once again the relevance and importance of phraseological research at the present time . As a result, academics have long strived to illuminating phraseological units in Uzbek and English languages.

Keywords: analysis, Uzbek, English , phraseological units, language, linguistics , idioms , translations , scientifics .

Introduction.

Today's linguistics places a strong emphasis on phraseology. The comparative study of phraseology of different languages serves to deepen the understanding of the structure of both language , to enrich the knowledge of the behaviour cultural , literature, history , customs of people who speak these language. We'll look into the cultural identities of English and Uzbek phraseological units in this phase of our research . In the early twentieth century , linguistics focused their emphasis on phraseological units as specific units of language. These word-combinations became the focus of scientific research in the second half of the twentieth century . This field has lately grown , and several scientific studies are being done in it.

Phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions in linguistics , such as idioms , phrasal verbs , and other multi-word lexical units (commonly referred to as phrasemes), in which the meaning of each component part of

the expression changes when used separately, becoming more specific or unpredictable overall. Each language's phraseology plays a vital role in the development of figurative representations of reality. Gaining a deeper comprehension of the people's history and character is possible by being familiar with the phraseology. Phraseologisms and vocabulary are closely related. Their research contributes to a better understanding of schooling, vocabulary structure, and speech usage of lexical units. Our tongues automatically curl into another thought that denotes the previously mentioned concept when we speak about this term.

The main part.

Of course, phraseology is an integral and richest part of any language. In idioms we see historical signs of language formation, find unique features of culture and education, which significantly influenced the development of language. Idioms have an original character it is very difficult to find analogues in the language of translation. For example, along with purely national idioms in English and Uzbek phraseology, there are many international idioms that help to find appropriate meaning in translation. The phraseological fund of any language is a complex conglomerate of native and borrowed idioms with a clear dominance of the first ones. Some idioms retain stylistic elements - representatives of previous eras, reflecting the priorities of the time. Phraseological translation involves the use in the translation text of stable units of varying degrees of proximity between a unit of English language and absolute equivalent to approximate phraseological correspondence. In order to talk further about this method of translations, we will give a definition of the phraseological equivalent. Phraseological equivalent – it is phraseologism on translation language, by all indicators equal to the translated unit.

In linguistics theoretical basis of phraseology was investigated by A.V.Kunin, and in the Uzbek language idioms looking through such scholars as Sh.Rakhmatullaev, A.Shomaksudov, Sh.Abdullayev, O.S.Akhmanava, N.N.Amosova, N.M.Shanskiy, V.N.Telia, H.Collins explored the various

features of phraseological units . In English proverbs and saying , idioms are indispensable part of phraseological units . In Uzbek proverbs and saying are not part of idioms , but they are an integral part of folklore . For example , the proverb : If you run after two hares, you catch neither - Ikki kemaga oyoq qo'ygan g'arq bo'lur . No rose without thorn – Gul tikansiz bo'lmas . Saying : Can the leopard change his sport ? – Bukrini go'r tuzatadi .

The first researcher of phraseological theory was Charles Balli . He included in his scientific works special chapters on the study of phraseological units.[1:192 p.] The theory of stability of phraseology is based on the variability of one or another of its elements . A.V.Kunin suggested that the recession be of five types . [2] They include consumption stagnation , structural semantic stagnation , semantic stagnation , lexical and syntactic stagnation .

There are different scientific approaches to the classification of English phraseological units . For instance , V.V. Vinogradov classifications is synchronic . It is based upon the motivation of the unit . According to his classification , there are three types of phraseological units :

1. Phraseological fusions;
2. Phraseological unities ;
3. Phraseological combinations.

Uzbek scholars have been working on the branches of phraseological units. There is the branches of lexicology which studies idioms , phraseological units words and group of words that are used in the language as ready – made units it is called in Uzbek . They are :

1. Phraseological units ;
2. Proverbs ;
3. Aphorisms .

A.V.Kunin was one of the proponent of the study of phraseology not as a part of lexicology , but as a separate science . He analyzes phraseological terms of their application in speech and divides phraseological units into separate groups . [3:344 p.]

V.V. Vinogradov distinguishes three types, taking into account the motivation of phraseological units. They are: phraseological compound, phraseological compound, phraseological integrity. [4:162 p]

Phraseology has become one of the fastest growing fields of linguistics. There is significant work in this area in Uzbek linguistics. If Sh.Rakhmatullaev introduced into Uzbek linguistics the concepts of “phraseology” and “stable compounds”, the basic laws of their analysis. [4:104 p] Pinkhasov studied the formation, meaning, level of motivation of phraseological units as part of lexicology of phraseology. Yuldashev, on the other hand, analyzed the specificity of semantic of semantic groups, the contextual laws of synonymy with their lexical content or word meaning. Another scholar, G.Salomov focused on the translation of phraseological units.

Mamatov one of the linguists who studied the field of phraseology, divides Uzbek phraseological combinations into classifications, studying them from point of view of formation:

Phraseologisms formed in terms of connection with the person's activity and psyche; open mind to be disappointed, to fall into the blue when hitting the ground.

Phraseologism formed depending on the profession; like a busker's shuttle.

Phraseologism formed on the basis of the images characteristic of animals; his leg is burnt like a chicken, like a fed lamb.

Phraseologism formed in terms of religion; may God rise, like a prophet standing with his staff. [5:168 p]

Phraseological units are directly related to old customs, historical facts, traditions of the English people. Many English phraseological units are taken from work of art, various literature, and the works of writers, children's poetry, fairy tales and cartoons are their origin output source is counted. For example, the English writer William Shakespeare made a great contribution to enriching the English vocabulary. The phraseologisms he created are second

only to the bible . Now let's look at some of them :

Cakes and ale – (s.s) cake and beer , carefree joy , enjoying life. A fool's paradise – happiness in imagination , the world of fantas. Give the devil his due – confess to the enemy. Lay it on with a trowel - bo'rttirib maqtamoq. That's go him - qilmish-qidirmish. To have a go-sinab ko'rmoq There is a deer – ziyrak bo'ling. I am fed up with it - Jonga tegdi , Yetadi.

Classification of phraseological units according to style is their very important features . In general , there are four main styles of collection phrases : interstyle , bookish , colloquial and colloquial . Each phraseological unit belongs to one of these groups according to its meaning . Each style of phraseological units differs from each others , and book and colloquial phraseological units show the most striking difference . Examples : not worth a penny and stupid stupid – bir tiyinga arzimaydi va ahmoq ahmoq . The first stable phrase is bookish , because it can be used in any literary work , scientific and journalistic article , formal business interview . Whereas “ stupid idiot “ is widely used in conversation , but not in books .

Results.

Examples of phraseological units and their meaning:

Buckwheat beating – confusion

Ask for brainwashing (bath) – lather the neck , head-scold severely

Thursday after the rain – never

Sorry for the stomach – sacrifice life

Nick down – remember hard

Fly in the clouds – dream happily , what imagine about

Yerning chekkasida – juda uzoq joyda

Pashshadan fil yasadi – kichik faktni butun voqeaga aylantirdi

Yettinchi osmonda - to'liq hayajonda

Tilingni tishla – jim bo'l

O'rganish yorug'lik , jaholat esa zulmat .

Scholars who analyze the object of phraseology in a narrow

sense , in their works , argue that phraseological units are a combination of words by their nature , and in turn exclude proverbs , sayings and aphorisms from phraseology . Thus , scientists who understand the scope of phraseology in a narrow sense occupy a position opposite to that of scholars who understand it in a broad sense .

Discussions.

In this study , we found that A.V. We are based on Kunun's theory and include phraseological units in the figurative sense , as well as proverbs and sayings in the form of sentences in the figurative sense . In recent years , the study of proverbs in the language is carried out in paremiology (Greek poromia - proverb), which is a separate branch phraseology , and even the comparative comparison of preverbs in different languages is studied in paremiology . [6:297 p] While A. B. Kunin studied phraseological units in groups, he include communicative phraseological units in the fourth group , where proverbs and saying are also found . A. V. According to Kunin's definition , phraseological units are fixed units that represent a fully or partially portable meaning .[7: 336 p]

In 1993 , Bekmurod Yo'ldashev defended his thesis for the degree of doctor of philological sciences on the topic “ Functional – methodological features of phraseological units in the modern Uzbek literary language “ . In this dissertation , a broad understanding of the emergence of phraseological units , its importance , the extent to which it was studied in the Soviet chronologically divides the history of the science of phraseology into the following 3 periods mentioned that it can be : 1) The first period from the middle of the 18th century to the 30s of 20th century; 2) The second period from the 30s to the 50s of the XX century; 3) The third period from the 60s of the 20th century to the early period of independence includes the period . [8: 297 p]

Conclusions.

Thus , the main features of phraseological units can be : phraseological unit should contain at least two words , several independent words in

phraseological units can serve as a part of speech or sentence , in phraseological units the components as a whole are stable for a long time, as well as phraseological units affects the listener with its coloring .

Using phraseological units in speech , translating them from one language to another , it is necessary to pay special attention to their correct use . These units determine how many vocabulary possibilities the language has , in addition to giving speech or artistic text emotional – expressiveness and imagery .

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