

GENERAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND METAPHORICAL IDIOMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract.

This article is devoted to the study of phraseological units and metaphorical idioms and their classification by well-known scientists. Also, some of the idiomatic expressions are comparatively described and translated from Uzbek to English language. The linguistic units are important tools in the creation of expressiveness and emotiveness which serve to enhance the expressional power of artistic promotional texts. Since their preciseness and semantic impact, linguistic units can compete with the spirit of that period. In this way, it demonstrates once more the significance of phraseological investigation at the display time. The collected materials and their investigation can be utilized within the handle of scholarly interpretation, as well as in addressing on the course of English lexicology, viable preparing and compiling word references. A comparative analysis of the diction of distinctive languages gives a more profound understanding of the structure of both languages, which serves to improve the information of the culture, writing, history, and traditions of the individuals who talk in this languages.

Keywords: Unity, fixed compounds, phraseology, semantics, phraseology, phrase, culture linguistics.

Introduction.

Idioms, which come from a long time of living, show the knowledge of society and pass it down to the next generations. So, they are important for talking and for sharing important information. This means that the way a language is used in a country is shaped by its history and culture. The more history a country has, the more varied and interesting its language will be. Comparing how phrases are used in different languages helps us understand how each language is structured. It also helps us learn more about the people who speak these languages, including their behavior, culture, literature, history, and customs.

Literature Review

Before we talk about what phraseological units, it's important to understand what a phraseological unit is. The meaning of phraseology can be described in different

ways. Phraseology is made up of fixed expressions only. Phraseology is the study of how phrases are put together and used in a language. The word "phraseology" comes from the Greek word "frama" which is translated as an expression or speech wrapper.

Saying certain things in a special way using phraseological units helps make writing more powerful and emotional. Also, this makes artistic writing more effective. Phraseological sayings match the feeling of the time because they are short, meaningful, and have a strong effect. This shows how important it is to study phrases right now. The things we gather and study can be used to help translate literature from one language to another, and also to teach about English words and create dictionaries. Also, we can study words and phrases from different groups to see how they work and what they mean, based on the results of this analysis. Studying how different languages use phrases helps us understand their structure better. This can teach us a lot about the culture, literature, history, and customs of the people who speak these languages.

In linguistics, the term phraseology is used in two ways: to talk about the phrases that are already in a language, and to talk about the study of those phrases. So, phraseology is the study of how people say things. Idiomatic phrases are closely connected to the beliefs, traditions, job, lifestyle, history, goals, and how people view the world of the people who use the language. Many people around the world have studied and worked hard on understanding and studying phrases and how they work in language. Even though phraseological units have been around for a long time, the study of phraseology has only been around for about 200 years. Charles Balli was the first person to study phrases and how they work. He wrote about studying groups of words in his scientific papers. Phraseological compounds are made up of word combinations that have specific meanings. They are a unique part of language and can include phrases that have been changed in meaning. They are structured like regular sentences. Most of the phrases that people use in English and other languages were made by unknown people, and we don't know where they came from. In this way, the language researcher V. Vinogradov who classified most English phrases, states that some people think phraseological units were made up by regular people. However, we can figure out where some phrases come from. Phraseology is like a small part of language that shows our history and what we think is important. It has been passed down from our ancestors to us.

Research Method and Process

Proverbs, sayings and idioms in English and Uzbek languages that are not connected were chosen for the study. Different ways of researching were used in the study, such as looking at how things are connected, understanding the meaning of words, analyzing the culture and language, and studying the history of words.

The study of Phraseological units has its start with V.V. Vinogradov who investigated and classified phraseology into three classes: phraseological fusions,

phraseological units, phraseological collocations or combinations. Whereas A. V. Kunin, another well-known scientist who worked very hard in this area, introduced his own classification. According to Kunin, Phraseological units are divided into following four classes according to their function in the communication determined by their structural-semantic characteristics: Nominative, nominative-communicative, communicative and interjections. For Amasova, phraseological expressions are units of fixed context. "Fixed context is defined as a context characterized by a specific and unchanging sequence of definite lexical components and a peculiar semantic relationship between them" (Arnold, 1986, p. 171). Amosova states that units of fixed context can be divided into phrasemes and idioms.

The research process includes the following steps:

1. Descriptive method is used to explain the main points of the research.
2. Comparative analysis is used to study to compare English phrases with Uzbek ones and find out how they are similar and different.
3. Lingua-cultural analysis is used to make the text easier to understand. Studying how people talk and the phrases they use, and how it relates to their culture and where they come from.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Linguistics, phraseology is the study of groups of words that have a specific meaning, like idioms and phrasal verbs. These expressions have a meaning that is different from the meaning of each individual word in the expression. In a mix of words from different languages, there are clues that show information about a country's culture and people. According to Maslova, idioms are very important for understanding how people from different countries and cultures are different. Proverbs are very important in every language. They show the character of the language and the people. Phraseological units are groups of words or phrases that help us express our opinions and feelings about the world. Linguistics has its own extensive analysis of expressions from a linguistic and cultural point of view is defined as an issue waiting for a solution. Studying them leads to various new conclusions makes it possible to get.

Below are some expressions typical of the national character of the Uzbek people Let's look at the linguistic and cultural research:

❖ ❖ Ko'nglini tog'day ko'tarmoq- This phrase is widely used in the Uzbek language. It means to cheer up. When someone is in bad shape, when he is in a depressed state, his loved one comes and treats him well with sweet words if he cheers up, he will certainly be happy and his heart will rise like a mountain.

❖ Bardosh bermok- In our people, in any situation, under any circumstances patience and endurance are evident. How many of our people have such characteristics as self-control and endurance in situations.

❖ Kindik qoni to'kilgan- One of the dearest gifts created for our people is the country where he was born and grew up, where his navel blood was shed - his Motherland. This is the tag of the phrase if we look at the essence, how many difficult days have passed since the beginning of our nation people's blood was shed. Example: He endured all this and was proud of what a country he was born and raised in.

❖ Bahri dilini ochmoq- In this phrase, the Uzbek people have the skill of using words is how strong. When people do something good for someone, that's it when goodness comes back to him, when he sees a beautiful place, his mood rises and that's it. At the moment, he uses the expression "I opened my mouth."

❖ Gapni ikkita qilmaslik -This phrase is in Uzbek language with more child rearing it is used more often in the speech of engaged fathers and mothers. This is the language of our elders since time immemorial phrase has been used a lot. A well-educated child listens to his parents. It is used in the sense that two will not do. Do not take this phrase back to what he said meanings such as entry are understood.

Below we can analyze phraseological units, reflecting customs and traditions of the English people:

Baker's dozen - A baker's dozen is a term from long ago in England when buyers would receive an extra item for free when they bought 12 items.

Long in the tooth – very old. The etymology of this term refers to an older horse. According to some sources, teeth of horses continue to grow, such that one can tell the age of the horse based on the length of its teeth.

Put on the black cap –To give someone a guilty sentence in a court in England.

Wooden spoonist – The last person in the competition gets a special prize. This is a tradition from long ago. A wooden spoon is given to the student with the lowest math test score.

Nail to the counter – to show when someone is lying or saying bad things (related to the practice of sellers)

Wet your whistle – to drink alcohol, especially as part of a tradition. When people go to a pub, they can have a whistle on the beer mugs' rim or handle.

Graveyard shift – People used to put bells on coffins so that if someone was buried by mistake, they could ring the bell for help. Someone was hired to sit and listen for the bell. Stay outside and watch the grave in case a bell rings. This tradition is connected to the Ph. Dead ringer means someone who looks exactly like another person. Saved by the bell means being saved from a bad situation just in time.

Conclusion

In conclusion, as it stated in the article words with a clear meaning are called phraseological units. The phrase uses the real meaning of one part and a symbolic meaning for the other part. Idioms are words or phrases with a special meaning that cannot be changed. Phraseological units are groups of words that have been changed a

little. We can understand the meaning of these groups of words by looking at the meanings of the individual words in them. Common phrases include being extremely frustrated, being skilled at something, experiencing a bad outcome, facing a difficult situation, stopping at nothing to achieve a goal, something being true, and a close friend. The way language phrases are put together shows the beliefs and thoughts of a country's people.

So, the important things about phraseological units are: they must have at least two words, the words in them can be different parts of speech or a whole sentence, the words in them don't change for a long time, and they affect the listener in a special way. It is appropriate to say that in our nation, manners encourage morals and goodness. There are many expressions. The use of such expressions in life is national reveals the character. Our people educate children in such language units encourages perfection. The manifestation and expression of the culture of the Uzbek nation in the language is the reason for the increase and development of vocabulary in our language.

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