

ANALYSIS OF PHRASES AND IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation

This article describes the analysis of phrases, the importance of phraseology in our language, speech, use, scope of use, phrases that are active in Uzbek and English.

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Idioms are words based on common situations that reflect people's accumulated experiences and reflect people's behavior, social characteristics, certain habits or customs in the country. They almost reflect the lessons of life and are the legacy of the accumulated events that make up the consciousness of the nation as a whole or of humanity as a whole. Each country or nation has its own expressions for its own culture, and many expressions have synonyms in more than one country, which means the equality of humanity in many cultures.

The field of phraseology (or idiomatics) in any language is so diverse and fascinating that one can spend a lifetime examining and analyzing it from different perspectives. Phraseological unit is an element that is used carefully, adorns and enriches the language, is established, universal and important. Phraseological units are interesting both because they are colorful and vibrant, and because of their linguistic curiosity. However, they are difficult because they have unpredictable meaning and grammar and often have a special meaning. The study of phraseological units shows that they play an important role in language, and their importance is incomparable.



Although opinions differ, not all linguists agree that phraseological units or phrases are the most beautiful, is a colorful and expressive part. But they must be distinguished from other words and phrases that exist in the language.

Phraseological units have different cultural connotational value depending on their origin. Analyzing the origin of phraseological units can help to better understand the meaning of phraseological units. By origin, all phraseological units are divided into two groups: **local** and **mastered**.

Below we consider a number of phrases that are widely used in the vernacular, fiction and their analysis.

Ko'z ochib yumguncha - In a moment. The given phraseological unit belongs to the literary and colloquial style. It is used to strengthen the meaning and to draw attention to the speed of the fulfillment of an action. It also has a synonym "hash- pash deguncha" which is more older one of the phrase. Example: "Umr degan narsa ko'z ochib yumguncha otib ketar ekan" Mirmuhsin, "Jamila".

Ochiq qo'l - very generous. Very good example of forming a phrase with the help of etymology. It is widely used in literary style and everyday speech **Ichi**

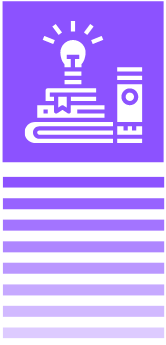
qizimoq- To get excited about something. This is a metaphorical phrase «Xabarim bor. Hammasini bilib yuribman. - dedi ichi qizib Rahim.

Ochiq chehra- sincere. The expression is formed with the help of metonymy. The phrase is used to describe kind-hearted people who smile.

Es-hushini yo 'qotmoq- to lose one's head, to lose one's mind - tomi ketmoq. The phrase means that many have forgotten them as a result of being severely affected by something.

- Xo'sh, gapga kelaylik. Mayli, Sanobar atlas qilib kelibdi. Bunisi ham yomon emas. Endi mana bu bir dasturxon noni nimasi edi. "And now about today's business, Sanaubar brought a piece of silk for a dress. That's all right but why bring a sack of cakes?"

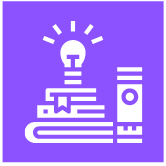
Xamma gap biz xotinlarning eskicha rasmi-rusmimizda "Oling quda, berin quda" rasmi o'lsin. Mana men... "Of course, the whole trouble was caused by our ridiculous old customs: "Take it, old girl – return it, old girl!"



Conceptual modeling applies not only to lexical units but also to grammatical units that have been studied in depth by researchers continuing today. Although the parts of a phrase control retain their lexical meaning, there is no clear similarity in syntactic and semantic levels, which allows us to see not the individual components, but the whole phrase, the interrelationships and relationships of their control elements. draws the conclusion that it is necessary to live with the ability to reflect extralinguistic concepts. The syntactically regulated concept serves as a conceptual substrate that indirectly reflects relationships with extralinguistic subjects and linguistic features.

Linguistic and cultural features of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages are analyzed. National-cultural features of phraseological units are determined by extralinguistic factors. Under extralinguistic factors are combined factors that are important in the development and upbringing of phraseological units in the creation of social, economic, cultural necessities and conditions necessary for the internal structural and functional development of language and necessary to present national nature.

Both in English and in Uzbek, many phraseological units reflect the way of life, traditions, customs, and national characteristics of the people. For example, the expression to throw up one's cap in the English language translated into the Uzbek language as do'ppisini osmonga otmoq, because here the words cap and doppi expressing the national specificity of the two languages. For the British people Uzbek word do'ppi a total stranger. Because of the different culture and customs, tradition of different peoples, so far specific and national in character and their phraseology. For example, if the expression as red as a cherry in the English language are literally translated into the Uzbek language as an expression of Gilosdek qizil, the participant of communication clearly will not be able to understand, because in the mentality of the Uzbek (language) there are expressions such as olmadek qizil (as red as an apple) or shirmoy kulchadek qizil (as red as a little bread). If English idiom as strong as a horse in the Uzbek language it is translated literally as otdek baquvvat, it will be wrong, the expression in the Uzbek language is transmitted in the form of sherdek kuchli (as strong as a lion), for Uzbek people receive lions and elephants as symbols of strength, power and health. The English as a symbol of strength and power among animals refers to a horse.



At present, no one doubts that even if the language is well mastered, without knowing the culture of a foreign nation, it is impossible to enter into mutual communication. The future interpreter must be able to interpret the behavior of his interlocutor, based not on his own national outlook, but from the point of view of his culture in the course of mutual cultural communication. Idioms are a collection of figures of speech, figurative, expressive and wisely expressing thoughts, formed as a result of experience of each people in the course of his life. Each language has specific expressions phraseological units. For example, a dish prepared from the meat of the frog is the tastiest for the French, therefore, idioms with the word baqa (frog) have a positive value, and the same can be seen on the example of other Nations. The Chinese are exactly the same relation Express to the meat of snakes; therefore, they receive the positive value of phraseological units with the word ilon (snake). Earlier, Russian does not eat horsemeat. And Muslims does not eat - pork. Beef eats all the peoples of the world, but don't eat it the Indians, because in their view the cow is considered a sacred animal.

Language is a living substance that develops under the influence of various factors. English is very flexible, constantly enriching its vocabulary with words invented by speakers, making it more colorful with new idiomatic expressions, and sometimes borrowing its own resources and fills with neologisms. English impresses with its extraordinary linguistic diversity. English is one of the most idiomatic languages in the world, containing thousands of phrases common in everyday speech, media, and literature. English has a very idiomatic basis, which makes his learning very exciting and curious. The main function of idioms is to paraphrase what is happening and what is being said.

An idiom is defined as an expression that does not mean what it literally means. The meaning of idioms is not compositional. This means that you cannot understand the meaning of the whole phrase that unites the meaning of each word. It may not even make sense grammatically if you look at individual words. The idiom only makes sense as a unit. Professor Koonin described the idiom "as a stable combination of words with full or partial figurative meaning." This definition emphasizes two distinctive and very important features of idiomatic expressions.

Idioms have lexical and grammatical stability. This means that they are set in their own forms, so any substitutions and restructuring in their structure can



lead to a complete loss of their basic meaning. Idiomatic expressions are integral units. This literally means that the expressions have an indivisible completeness, so that all the components are connected in a single expression. Phrases play an important role in learning and teaching English. By knowing personal words, you can express your thoughts fluently. Your thoughts will be colorful using phrases.

Conclusion:

Teaching and learning idioms is always fun for pupils, students and even teachers. In addition, students learn better when they are provided with lessons because they can interact with the entertainment. Teaching English is effective when it is provided with a variety of activities to apply and use English phrases in different contexts. Idiomatic phrases embrace the English language with a distinctive flavor and give it a surprising variety, bright character and color. They help students understand English culture, get into the customs and lifestyle of the British, and gain a deeper understanding of English history.

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