

## THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract:** This article highlights the importance and usage of phraseological units in two languages. At the same time, the interdependence and difference of Uzbek and English phraseological units, their translation forms are studied comparatively.

**Key words:** idiom, equivalent, semantic, structural inseparable word combinations, lexicology, fixed units, paradigm

### Introduction

Phraseology comes from Greek “phrasis” - expression and “logos” - phrase and it skill the science of phrases that are idioms. Phraseology is a combination of phraseological unities which are the equivalent of a word. They are semantic and structural inseparable word combinations. They possess a number points of meaning and usage. Lexicology studies the content material of vocabulary and phrasing research the one of phraseological unities. The language team spirit in vocabulary is a word; however, idiom is a language cohesion of phraseology. The vocabulary of any language consists of words and idioms.

Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies phraseological unities. The time period phrasing is used in two ways:

1. the quantity of phraseological unities in a language and
2. the branch (subject) reading these unities.

At first phrasing used to be used in find out about of literature. While translating some fiction from one language into another it grew to be not possible to translate inseparable phrase combinations. Then the phraseological unities in these languages were started out to research. The term phrasing used to be first used in world philology in 1558 by using English literary scholar Neander. While translating the literary works Neander had to use this term. Though the most section of phraseological materials are covered in vocabulary and other sources, the research works on the idea of phraseology have been rarely met in the sources regarding linguistics (L. Smith, D. Curry, W. Ball, Ch. Bally). Up to now the matters of English phraseology have been studied inside grammar, stylistics, lexicography and history of language. Later phrasing has been studied as a branch of lexicology. As the linguistics developed, nowadays phrasing has been admitted and is being researched as an impartial department of linguistics in most

languages. It is well worth pointing out that a number of Eastern European and Russian pupils researched this field in their works. A lot of effects had been achieved.

Linguistic evaluation has amply established the patterned nature of language, each lexically and grammatically, stressed the pervasiveness of phraseology in oral and written communication, and the difficulties that beginners have in mastering native-like phraseology. Psycholinguistic research has also shown that language is, to a terrific extent, acquired, saved and processed in chunks. It would therefore no longer appear unreasonable to endorse that phrasing must occupy a central and uncontroversial role in advised second language acquisition<sup>1</sup>.

The world of present day English phrasing is giant and diverse, and each and every thing of its learn about virtually deserves due attention. English phrasing is unusual through a wealth of functional-style and emotionally-expressive synonyms.

The stylistic coloring of phraseological units, like words, determines their consolidation in a positive style of speech. At the same time, two organizations of phraseological gadgets are distinct in the composition of phraseology: common phraseological units that do now not have a everlasting connection with one or some other practical fashion and functionally fixed phraseological units.

Unlike common vocabulary, which represents a very great section of the English language and vocabulary, frequent phraseology, in terms of the number of units, occupies a modest vicinity in the whole mass of English phraseological units. Functionally fixed phraseological units are stylistically heterogeneous: their paradigms range in the diploma of expressiveness, expressiveness of emotional residences.

The monograph "Conjugation of verb phrases in the Uzbek language" published by Sh.Rakhmatullayev in 1992 is one of the first research results created in the field of phraseological units. In it, the semantic structure of phraseologisms was given a special definition and explained according to their mutual level. For example, the expressions *tabi hira*, *dili siyoh*, and *bagri blood* have the same general meaning. But they can be distinguished depending on the strength or weakness of their mutual meaning. That is, in general, they express one meaning of "hate", but if the expression *hira* is used in the sense of a little, then the expression *dili siyah* is used for a higher level. In the sense of the highest stage, the expression "blood" is used. In his monograph, Sh.Rakhmatullayev expressed the following opinion about these expressions: "... the phrase *ta'b/i/ khira* means "in a slightly bad mood", while the phrase *dil/i/ ink* means "in a bad mood", and the phrase *bag'r/i/ blood* means "full of grief, suffering". Such a big difference in meaning shows that the above three phrases are not mutually

<sup>1</sup> IESLA is used here as a cover term for second language acquisition and foreign language learning, but also for any approach to a non-native language which involves the use of pedagogical material, be it in tutored or self-instructed settings.

synonymous. Such a difference in meaning more correct to call it a "gradation of meaning" rather than a "high-weakness of emotion" scheme.

As in the Uzbek language, there are many words, phrases and idioms that have come from other languages in English. A lot of idioms have been learned especially from French and Latin languages. There are also entries from Greek, Spanish, Italian and other languages.

Mastered phraseological combinations show bookishness. Phraseological combinations are also assimilated in several forms: word-for-word appropriation, for example, make believe- mug'ombirlik qilmoq: with a slight modification, changing a part and translating a part (a propos (or) apropos) of nothing. In the Uzbek and English languages, there are many phraseologisms that are translated literally and are directly related to each other. For example, to play with fire, first think, then speak. One of the main difficulties in translating phraseological units is that none of the dictionaries can show the variety of phraseological units in the text.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, every language is colorful and rich with phraseology. Using them in everyday life makes our speech more beautiful and fluent. From the analysis of phraseological combinations considered above, it can be said that phraseology should be studied as an independent science, not as a branch of linguistics.

Special attention should be paid to using phraseological units in speech, translating them from one language to another, and using them correctly. 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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