

## THE KEY ASPECTS OF THE PHRASEOLOGY TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK

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### ANNOTATION

The essential background, key characteristics, and scientists who have contributed to the field of phraseological units in linguistics are covered in this article. Additionally, some phraseological units that were translated between Uzbek and English are covered in the written article. The appropriate translation of the lexical-phraseological units employed in the building of the work ensures the proper interpretation of the work's idea in accordance with speech culture, the author's intended meaning, and the methodological characteristics of its units.

The article illustrates how phraseological units reflecting the nation's worldview and cultural identity are analyzed using their Uzbek equivalents for English phraseological units. We conclude from this study that further research is necessary to examine phraseological units with cooking items that are culturally marked in both languages.

**Abstract:** Scientists have shown that phraseological units are linked to understanding as cultural phenomena, and that the sentences in which they occur are investigated for their cultural features. As a result, sociolinguistics now encompasses the term "phraseology". A stable, coherent word combination with a partial or complete figurative meaning is one of the finest ways to define phraseological units.

**Key words:** *phenomenon, generalization, lexical-semantic unit, metaphor, paradigm, phraseological units, and speech, phraseological integrity, phraseological additions, word combinations*

### INTRODUCTION

The phraseological richness and distinct worldview of a language's speakers are reflected in its phraseological units. It aids in highlighting the qualities. At the start of the 20th century, linguists became aware of phraseological units as distinct linguistic units, and this word combination was the subject of scientific investigation. The renowned Russian scientist V. V. Vinogradov defined the subject and scope of phraseology as well as its object, i.e., he defines the phraseological unit as the primary object of phraseology. In the 1920s of the 20th century, Vinogradov separated the phraseology of independent linguistics as a department and studied phraseological units in relation to speech activity.

### Main part

As far as we are aware, phraseology currently refers to the set of phraseological units found in the language. There is little doubt that scientists have given varying definitions and classification criteria for these units. Taking it as an example of the English and Uzbek languages, it is crucial to search for the etymological root of many English phrases and other phraseological units, as this is the internal form of the phraseology and, consequently, aids in understanding its true meaning. The origins and sources of phraseological units are a subject of great disagreement among linguists, and phraseology itself appears to be a very complicated linguistic topic that being said, coordinating efforts and interests to further uncover the phraseological unit's etymological root is a crucial responsibility for all linguists working in this field of study.

Many intriguing details about the origins and sources of phraseological units were discovered through the works of L.P. Smith, A.V. Kunin, B.A. Larin, L.P. Postushenko, and others. The first independent linguistics to differentiate phraseology in accordance with the criteria were not developed until the early 1900s. Following his research, V.V. Vinogradov made the following statement regarding phraseology: "It is very necessary to dwell on the richness and complexity of the words included in the language's vocabulary, because the language's lexicon's phraseological units are formed as a result of the formation and expansion of meanings, and the language's standard vocabulary words have figurative semantic development. Every phraseological unit included in dictionaries and phrase collections is known to have an equivalent in a different language.

Phraseological units differ greatly from other language units in that they are full, simple to use, compact, and elegant. They improve the speech's efficacy and are expressed as a linguistic unit. The phraseology department received contributions from Uzbek linguists Sh. Rakhmatullaev, M. Sodikov, M. Abdurakhimov, A. E. Mamatov, B. Yuldashev, M. H. Halikova, K. D. Tukhtaeva, Sh. Abdullayev, and G. Ergasheva. Their theoretical and scientific understanding of "phraseological units" was expanded upon. Phrasological units are defined by A. Mamatov as stable lexical units made up of words and word combinations. Sh. Rakhmatullaev claims that phraseological integrity, or the meaning of a phrase based on these notions, determines the meaning of individual words. For instance: earthy sky; to stitch before the wedding. Thus, in accordance with Sh. Rakhmatullaev, the meaning of the phrase is contained within it and does not arise from or depend upon the meaning of the individual components. A word's meaning and the meanings it includes have nothing to do with one another. We refer to these words as phraseological blocks. For instance, his watery watermelon dropped off his cheeks, and he had a reversal on in the mouth of his ears.

Regarding the semantic significance of phraseological units in the Uzbek language, Sh. Rahmatullaev was another form of phraseological addition.

Phraseological additions are associations that maintain their own meaning centers while drawing from the figurative meaning of one of the component parts. For instance: chewing word salt; heavyweight; bloom from the garden; and so on. The phraseological unit "the salt of the chewing word" is what we will examine. In this phraseological composition, the term "salt" is employed in the sense of salted rather than according to its literal meaning. Ultimately, the definitions of "soul" and "magic" are associated with those words rather than the word salt explicitly. Word combinations frequently accompany the word's literal and figurative meanings. The house's door and sour-sour grapes are two examples. Happy, sour-nonsense is the metaphor. Phraseologisms are extremely instructive linguistic units. It is calculable to refer to them as "decoration". Thus, fresh and original characteristics set apart each work on phraseological units. There is a long and rich history to English phraseology. The first person to investigate the morphology of lexical and formal meanings of words and discover the syntactic meaning of compounds was linguist E. D. Polivanov. Word groupings seen as distinct, functional, and semantic units. The fact that it is typically considered the subject of phraseology has been underlined numerous times.

It is noteworthy, however, that English and American linguists have not recently made an effort to adequately explore the phraseology department, generally by gathering different words, word groups, and sentence constructions that are objectionable to particular interests. Their history, fashion, application, and the emergence of other distinctive characteristics have not been investigated. It has not been attempted to study these units as a distinct class of lexical groupings; instead, they are linguistic phrases that are typically referred to as idioms. Combining A.V. Kunin's classification, we used sampling to distinguish and evaluate phraseological units.

1. Phrases and expressions that are stable do not rely on the meaning of the words they include and do not possess any indivisible features. As an illustration:

**Go dutch** –to go to a movie or restaurant , as a group with each person paying for his or her own ticket , food- xisobkitobqilmoq.

**Pull someone's leg** –to make someone believe something that is true as a joke, to trick or lie someone in a playful way- boshiniaylantirmoq

**Backseat driver**- someone who gives unwanted advice or who tires to control something that is supposed to be controlled by another personkeraksizjoygaburninisuqmoq;

**Cut to the chase**-get to the point , get on with it- maqsadgao'tmoq

**No sweat**- with little or no difficulty- xamirdanqilsug'irgandek;

These phraseological units' common meanings are structurally generated from the figurative meanings of their constituent elements. In particular, listings of them can be found in the history of compounds under the word stable.

2. Phraseological units: These are also utilized to maintain indivisibility in the meaning of a metaphorical sentence: The devil is too more of a black paint job than he actually is.

3. Phraseological combinations are fixed combinations with meanings that are both free and phraseologically near to one another. As an illustration:

**Break a rule**- to refuse to follow instruction , to go to against the rules or the law- qoidanibuzmoq;

**Break a law** – to do something that is illegal- qonunga qarshichiqmoq;

**Break a promise**- to not do what one said one would definitely do- va'dagavafoqilmaslik;

### Conclusion

To sum up , we studied as phraseological units were translated between the Uzbek and English languages. The art of translating and developing national languages ought to be demonstrated in the translation area as well. The proper interpretation of the work's idea in accordance with speech culture, the author's intended meaning, and the methodological aspects of its units is ensured by the accurate translation of the lexical-phraseological units used in its construction. It is evident that their unusual meanings would be created during the translation process and that their communication and methodological qualities should not be disregarded.

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