

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ

# НАУЧНЫЙ ИМПУЛЬС



Последние  
новости

Последние  
образование

Последние  
исследование

**И НОВЫЕ НАУКИ**

Daminov Boyqobil Ollonazar o'g'li Xonnazarov Ulug'bek Baxtiyor o'g'li	
<b>UY-JOY KOMMUNAL HIZMAT KO'RSATISH TURLARI VA ULARNING ISTIQBOLDAGI RIVOJLANISHINI BELGILASH TO'G'RISDAGI FARMONLAR VA ULAR HAQIDAGI XULOSALAR</b> Y.T.Qiyomov Abdurashidov Fazliddin Baxtiyor o'g'li Ziyodullayev Diyorbek Sobir o'g'li	<b>510</b>
<b>"HOMILADOR AYOLLAR GARDIROBI UCHUN MUHUM TAVSIYALAR"</b> G.M. Teshaboyeva A.Tilaboldiyeva	<b>513</b>
<b>ВЛИЯНИЕ КУЛИНАРНОЙ ОБРАБОТКИ НА УСВОЕНИЕ БЕЛКА</b> У.Б.Ахраров	<b>516</b>
<b>АҚШ ЁЗУВЧИСИ МЕРИ ЭЛИС МАНРО АСАРЛАРИДА АНТРОПОНИМЛАР ВА ТАБИАТ ОБРАЗЛАРИНИНГ СИМВОЛИКАСИ</b> Хайруллоева Нигорабегим Нематилло кизи	<b>519</b>
<b>ATMOSFERANI BUZILISHI BILAN BOG`LIQ FAVQULODDA VAZIYATLARNING INSON SALOMATLIGIGA SALBIY TA'SIRI</b> Dadabayeva Naziraxon Abdurazaqovna	<b>525</b>
<b>ГОЛОСЕМЕННЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ</b> Хасанова Мадина Қахрамон қизи	<b>529</b>
<b>ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ СВАРКИ ЧУГУНА</b> Турдиев А.Х. Абдуллаев Ж.Х	<b>533</b>
<b>THE CONCEPT OF FEMINISM GENDER IN "SISTER CARRIE" BY THEODORE DREISER</b> Sharafutdinova Dilnoza Komilovna	<b>537</b>
<b>THE MAIN FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGY FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK</b> Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna	<b>543</b>
<b>"TANHO QAYIQ" ASARIDA GLOBAL MUAMMOLARNING YORITILISHI</b> Omanova Mubora Mamatkarimova Fotima	<b>547</b>
<b>ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ВОДОСНАБЖЕНИЯ ПРИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ ПЛАВАТЕЛЬНЫХ БАССЕЙНОВ</b> Хамдамова Мадинахон Файзулла кизи Назаров Рохатжон Уктамович	<b>551</b>
<b>TARIXIY MANBALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLARDA EKOLOGIYA VA ATROF MUHITNI MUHOFAZA QILISH MASALALARI</b> Urazboyev Jalol Maksetiyar o'g'li	<b>558</b>
<b>ANDALUSIYANING FATH ETILISHI</b> Xolmatov Shukurillo Ziyovidin o'g'li	<b>561</b>

## THE MAIN FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGY FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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**Abstract:** *According to scientists, phraseological units are related to understanding as cultural phenomena, and their cultural characteristics are studied in the sentences in which they are involved. Thus, the word "phraseology" was included in the scope of sociolinguistics. One of the best definitions of phraseological units is as follows: it is a stable, coherent combination of words with a partial or complete figurative meaning.*

**Key words:** *phenomena, phraseological units, speech, generalized, lexical - semantic unit, metaphor, paradigm.*

Phraseological units reflect the cultural linguistic wealth of the people who speak a certain language, and their worldview is unique. It helps to reveal the features. Phraseological units, as specific units of the language, came to the attention of linguists at the beginning of the 20th century, and this word combination became an object of scientific research.

For the first time in the 20s of the 20th century, the famous Russian scientist V. V. Vinogradov separated the phraseology of independent linguistics as a department and studied phraseological units in relation to speech activity; he defined the subject and scope of phraseology, its object, that is, V.V. Vinogradov defines the phraseological unit as the main object of phraseology.

As we know, now the term "phraseology" refers to the collection of phraseological units in the language, or to the linguistic department that studies them.

is being used to do. Undoubtedly, scientists have provided different definitions for these units and different criteria for their classification. If we consider it as an example of English and Uzbek languages, it is very important to look for the origin of many English phrases and other phraseological units in their etymological source, because it is the internal form of the phraseology and, as a result, its real meaning.

helps to understand. Linguists have very different opinions about the sources and origins of phraseological units, and naturally, phraseology seems to be a very complex linguistic issue. That's it an important task for all linguists working in this linguistic field is to unite efforts and interests in further revealing the etymological source of the phraseological unit. Works by L.P. Smith, A.V. Kunin, B.A. Larin, L.P. Postushenko and others revealed a lot of interesting information related to the sources and origin of phraseological units. Only at the beginning of the 20th century independent linguistics to distinguish phraseology according to the rules initial charters were created. As a result of his research, V.V. Vinogradov said about phraseology: "It is very necessary to dwell on the

richness and complexity of the words included in the vocabulary of the language, because the semantic development of the words belonging to the vocabulary of the language is figurative in the words belonging to the standard language set and the vocabulary of the language phraseological units included in the language lexicon are formed as a result of the formation and expansion of meanings. It is known that all phraseological units in dictionaries and collections of phrases have their own equivalent in other languages. Phraseological units are complete, easy to use, compact and its elegance is very different from other language units. They are expressed as a language unit and increase the effectiveness of the speech. Among Uzbek linguists Sh. Rakhmatullaev, M. Sodikov, M. Abdurakhimov, A. E. Mamatov, B. Yuldashev, M. H. Halikova, K. D. Tukhtaeva, Sh. Abdullayev and G. Ergasheva contributed to the phraseology department. They elaborated their scientific and theoretical understanding of "phraseological units". According to A. Mamatov's definition, phraseological units are stable lexical units consisting of words and combinations of words.

According to Sh. Rakhmatullaev, the meaning of these words depends on the meaning of the phrase based on these concepts, which is called phraseological integrity. For example: to stitch before the wedding; earthly sky. So, according to Sh. Rakhmatullaev, the meaning of the phrase is in it does not depend on the meaning of the words and does not derive from them. There is no potential connection between the meaning of a word and the meanings it contains. This terms are called phraseological blacks. For example: in the mouth of his ears he was wearing a reversal, his watery watermelon fell off his cheeks.

Sh. Rahmatullaev was another type of phraseological additions in terms of the semantic importance of phraseological units in the Uzbek language. Associations that are based on the figurative meaning of one of the component components and retain their independent meaning centers are called phraseological additions. For example: heavyweight, garden's flower; salty; the salt of the chewing word. Let's look at the phraseological unit "the salt of the chewing word". The word "salt" in this phraseological composition is not given in its meaning, but used in the sense of salted. After all, the meaning of the word "soul" and the word "magic" is not directly with the word salt, but with those association words.

The literal and figurative meanings of the word are often accompanied by combinations of other words. For example: the door to the house, sour-sour fruits. Metaphor: happiness, sour-nonsense. Phraseologisms are highly informative units of language. Calling them "decoration". can be calculated. Thus, each work on phraseological units is distinguished by new and unique features every time. English phraseology has a rich and deep history. Linguist E. D. Polivanov was the first to study the morphology of the lexical and formal meanings of words learns the syntactic meaning of compounds. Word groups viewed functionally and semantically in separable units

It has been repeatedly emphasized that it is traditionally regarded as the subject of phraseology. But it should be noted that in recent times there has been no attempt among

English and American linguists to properly investigate the phraseology department, as a rule, by collecting various words, groups of words and sentences that are displeasing to certain interests. Their origin, style, use, and the appearance of other features specific to them have not been studied. These units are usually described as idioms, but these expressions are linguistic no attempt has been made to examine the units as a separate class of lexical groups.

Combining the classification presented by A.V. Kunin, we separated and analyzed phraseological units by sampling.

1. Stable phrases and expressions do not have indivisible properties at all and will not depend on the meaning of the words they contain. For example:

To kick the bucket –jon bermoq;

To be all thumbs –qo`pol, beso`naqay odam;

The real McCoy is a diamond –olmosdek qadrli narsa;

Grin like a Cheshire Cat – og`zi qulog`ida, (og`zini tanobi qochdi).

Common meanings of such phraseological units are structural derived from the figurative meanings of its parts. Specifically, the word stable there are lists of these in the history of compounds.

2. Phraseological units - in terms of meaning in a figurative sentence is also used when preserving indivisibility: Too much to be painted the devil blacker than he is.

3. Phraseological combinations - free and phraseologically close to each other are fixed combinations containing meanings. For example:

A bosom friend – qadrli do`st;

Black frost – qora sovuq;

As red as a turkey cock –xo`rozning tojidek qizil;

The Blue Blanket – moviy osmon;

As bold as a lion – sherdek jasur;

As an obstinate as a mule –eshakdek qaysar.

We observed the translation of phraseological units with translations in English and Uzbek languages. In the field of translation, the art of translating and developing national languages should also be shown. The correct translation of the lexical-phraseological units in the composition of the artistic work ensures the correct interpretation of the idea of the work according to the culture of speech, the meaning intended by the author and its methodological features. of units. It is clear that they should not be used without considering their communicative and methodological abilities, and that they will create unusual meanings in the process of translation.

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