

Features of the Restatement of Phraseological Units from English to Uzbek

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Abstract: *this composition discusses the verbal features of phraseological units, their bracket, the difficulties that arise in the restatement of phraseological units, the styles of their restatement from English into Uzbek.*

Keywords: *phraseological unit, bracket of phraseological units, restatement difficulties, restatement styles.*

The English language has a thousand- time history. During this time, it has accumulated a large number of expressions that people plant successful, well- aimed and beautiful. And so a special subcase of the language arose- phraseology, a set of set expressions that have an independent meaning. The study of English is wide in our country. Knowledge of phraseology greatly facilitates the reading of both non-fiction and fabrication. The reasonable use of phraseological units makes speech more private. Phraseology is a treasure trove of any language. In phraseology reflects the history of the people, the originality of its culture and way of life. Phraseologisms frequently have an easily public character. So, for illustration, along with purely public phraseological units in English phraseology there are numerous transnational phraseological units. A phraseological unit or phraseological unit is a lexically inseparable unit of a language, a stable semantically related combination of words, holistic in its meaning, distinguished by figurativeness, expressiveness, stylistic and emotional coloring, fully or incompletely revised. Phraseological units have an evaluative function, that is, they express the speaker's station to a particular object or miracle, give speech vibrancy and expressiveness, and are a important tool for impacting the followership. The English phraseological fund is a complex conglomeration of native and espoused phraseological units with a clear ascendance of the former. In some phraseological units, archaic rudiments are saved- representatives of former ages. Phraseological units are largely instructional units of the language. This is one of the language universals. Phraseology is the wisdom of phraseological units (phraseologisms), i.e. about stable combinations of words with complex semantics that aren't formed according to generating structural-semantic models of variable combinations.

Phraseological units are largely instructional units of the language; they cannot be regarded as" decorations "or" surpluses". A analogous interpretation of phraseological units is plant in some workshop and is presently outdated. Phraseological units are one of the verbal universals, since there are no languages without phraseological units. English phraseology is veritably rich and has a long history. Phraseology is an extremely complex miracle, the study of which requires its own exploration system, as well as the use of data from other lores-lexicology, alphabet, stylistics, phonetics, history of

language, history, gospel, sense and country studies. Phraseology enriches lexicology with information about the changes that words suffer in the composition of phraseological units, and verbal stylistics with data on the usual and occasional stylistic features of phraseological units, and also provides fresh information to numerous sections of general linguistics. There are a large number of groups of phraseological units, which are grounded on colorful criteria. The most notorious of them belongs to V.V. Vinogradov. It focuses on the structure of phraseological units and illustrates the varying degrees of dependence rudiments and semantic solidarity. According to this bracket, phraseological units are divided into phraseological unions, phraseological units and phraseological combinations. Phraseological unions are stylistically and emotionally colored, frequently nationally specific, and also inseparable and have the topmost soldering of corridor. The words included in their composition have lost their semantics, thus the meanings of phraseological mixtures cannot be derived from the meanings of their constituent rudiments, their meanings aren't motivated. In view of this, it's occasionally delicate to guess the meaning of an strange phraseological fusion. However, he can convey its meaning using descriptive restatement, If the translator fails to find an original or analogue of a phraseological emulsion in the target language. Phraseological units are characterized by figurativeness and provocation, they're mobile and allow for some variability. They're used in a topological sense, but the meaning of the entire expression can be derived from the factors included in them. When rephrasing, occasionally it's enough to find correspondence, which, although erected on a different image, but coincides in meaning. Phraseological combinations are stable combinations of words, the meanings of which are made up of the meanings of their factors, but one of the words is always used in a topological sense. They don't have public particularity, and due to the translucency of their internal form and frequently the lack of imagery, it isn't delicate to understand their meaning. Phraseological combinations are frequently restated by words in the direct meaning with the asked stylistic coloring. It should be noted that phraseological units are considered the most delicate to restate verbal order, which is explained by a number of reasons. First, getting factors of a phraseological unit, words with a free meaning lose their semantics and acquire a new, affiliated meaning. For this reason, it isn't enough to restate phraseological units just pick up a dictionary match for each element. Secondly, it may be delicate for a translator who isn't familiar with the phraseology of the original language to fete the phraseological unit in the target textbook, which will lead to word-by-word or nonfictional restatement, and this, in turn, to a deformation of meaning and posterior misperception of information by the target followership. It's also worth noting then that the translator, who's inadequately clued in the phraseology of the target language, also inescapably difficulties will arise. They will be associated with chancing the fellow of the original phraseological unit in the target language or the selection of an analogue. Thirdly, occasionally indeed if there's an original phraseological unit in the target language, the translator needs to look for other ways of conveying meaning because this phraseological unit doesn't correspond to the environment. In this regard, it's also worth considering that duty turns in English and Russian may have different evaluative connotations.

In addition, when translating a phraseological unit, the task of the translator is not only to correctly convey its meaning, but also to reflect the emotional and expressive characteristics, evaluative connotation, functional and stylistic features. Also, the cause of difficulties in translating a phraseological unit can be a high degree of its national specificity. In such cases, the task of the translator will be to adapt it to the culture and language of the target audience. Another difficulty is the external similarity of phraseological units in the source and target languages, which have different semantics, which can lead to false associations and incorrect translation.

1. **Selection of the equivalent.** Equivalentents are divided into full and partial. Full equivalentents in everything coincide with the units of the target language: in semantics, figurativeness, stylistic coloring, component composition, grammatical structure. Partial are characterized by slight

differences in terms of expression of identical phraseological units semantics. *Poor lamb, he must be as poor as a church mouse* [3, p. 97]. *Bechora qo'zichoq, u cherkov sichqoniday kambag'al.*

According to the classification of V.V. Vinogradov [2, p. 206], given phraseologism of phraseological units. To translate this phraseological unit, the author used its full equivalent in Russian. These two phraseological units have the same semantics, component composition and functional and stylistic features. In our opinion, the translation was successful. We can also offer another version of the translation of this phraseological unit: "without a penny for the soul."

2. **Selection of analogue.** The number of equivalents in English and Russian is small, so it is often necessary to search for analogues, phraseological units that convey the same meaning, but based on a different image. *What he said had a hateful truth in it, and another defect of my character is that I enjoy the company of those, however depraved, who can give me a Roland for my Oliver*[5, p. 130].

According to the classification of V.V. Vinogradov [2, p. 206], this phraseological unit belongs to the category of phraseological fusions. Due to the lack of an equivalent of this English phraseological unit in Russian, the translator picked up an analogue for him, built on a different image. She was forced to refuse to convey the image of the phraseological unit of the original. In English phraseology, it is emphasized that that a person can retort, fight back. The version proposed by the translator is somewhat inaccurate, but it can be considered successful, since it conveys most of the information contained in the original.

3. **Descriptive translation.** Descriptive translation is a special lexical substitution with additions, that is, the meaning of a phraseological unit is conveyed using free phrases using explanations, comparisons, descriptions. It is resorted to when there is no equivalent and analogue of the phraseological unit of the original in the target language. Sometimes the translator has to resort to explanations due to differences in cultural and linguistic realities in order to facilitate the perception of the translation text by people of a different culture. It had been done when he took silk and it represented him in a wig and gown. Even they could not make him imposing... [13, p. fourteen]. He had just become Queen's Counsel and therefore. On occasion, he was filmed in a wig and a mantle, but even this did not give him impressiveness [8, p. 16].

According to the classification of V.V. Vinogradov [2, p. 206], given phraseologism belongs to the category of phraseological unions. In this case, the translator used descriptive translation. In the original we see metaphor, but the translator was forced to abandon it when translating. Its preservation and the literal translation of the phraseological unit as "dress in silk" would be incomprehensible to the Russian reader, since national specificity is clearly traced here. In the UK, ordinary lawyers appearing in court wear a cloth robe, while royal ones wear silk, for this reason their entry into office is called "to take silk". In our opinion, the translation was successful.

4. **Tracing.** Tracing is used when a phraseological unit is sufficiently motivated by the meanings of its components. It helps to convey the figurative characteristics of a phraseological unit, to recreate a unique author's style and practically prevents loss. *In those days Julia did not think it necessary to go to bed in the afternoons, she was as strong as a horse and never tired, so he used often to take her for walks in the Park* [6, p. 88].

According to the classification of V.V. Vinogradov [2, p. 206], given phraseologism belongs to the category of phraseological units, since its components are metaphorical and are used in a figurative sense. This phraseological unit is built on comparison and expresses an assessment, therefore, in order to preserve the figurativeness and evaluativeness laid down by the author in the original, the translator resorted to tracing to translate it.

To all in phraseology is a complex phenomenon that requires special attention of translators, since phraseological units are not simple phrases with free meanings of components, and when translating them, one may encounter a number of difficulties. Our analysis made it possible to make sure that in each case the translation strategy varies and a number of factors can affect the translation decision. These include the features of the use of a phraseological unit in a particular context, its structure, semantics, emotional and expressive coloring. Depending on the situation and the characteristics of the phraseological unit, the translator can find an equivalent, analogue, use descriptive, lexical, contextual, antonymic translation, tracing, integral transformation. To perform a quality translation, the translator needs to be well acquainted with the above methods of translating phraseological units.

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