

ABOUT THE EQUIVALENCE OF PHRASES IN THE WORK GONE WITH THE WIND WITH EXPRESSIONS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

This article is devoted to the functional-discursive analysis of phraseological units in the work of Margaret Mitchells *Gone with the Wind*.

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During the learning foreign languages, knowing the translation of words but not understanding their meaning, there are many cases. Because there are word combinations, phrases, idioms in the structure of the sentence, which interfere with understanding the content of the sentence. If they are translated separately from each other, the meaning of the sentence changes radically. For example, if we consider the following sentences as an example: There is no such thing as free lunch (Content: nothing is absolutely free,) You can not judge a book by its cover possible, which means that you cannot judge a person based on his appearance.) So, phraseological combinations consist of several words and they form a group of semantically inseparable words. Such compounds serve to strengthen the meaning of the sentence and increase the effectiveness of the content of the sentence.

According to Phillip Johnson, "If natural language had been created by a logist, idioms would not exist. Idioms, in general, are closely related to culture. Agar argues that biculturalism and bilingualism are two sides of the same coin. Sam Glucksberg comments that "Cross-Cultural Interchange should be understood by interdependent readers." The principle of phraseological units is that, even if it seems to the user of the language that it can be analyzed into segments, there are many semi-constructed phrases that make up a single selection.

The study of fixed phrases has a long tradition, but phrases are generally considered to be outside the organizing principle of language. Here, Sinclair takes the concept of phraseology to cover more language than is considered comprehensive.

Nowadays, the study of phraseologisms in linguo-cultural studies is one of the topical and controversial issues. In order to determine the national-cultural characteristics of phraseology, to clearly and objectively illuminate their different and similar aspects, first of all, it is important to clearly show their history and sources, that is, to study

their etymology. Most of the phraseologisms were created by the people in both English and Uzbek, their authors are unknown, it is difficult to clearly indicate the sources of origin. A. Kunin's opinion that "the authors of most of the English phraseology are unknown, they were created by the people" is justified.

Analyzing the expressions discursively in *Gone with Wind*, it is appropriate to mention their specific aspects. In the work, we see that his artistry differs from ordinary texts in this respect, because in texts such as the thesis of an article, it becomes clear that there is no connection with society or a person. The novel "Gone with the Wind" depicts the events that took place during the American Civil War in 1860. The play tells about the life of the main character Scarlett.

Many idioms, proverbs, and phraseological units are used in the work. In our study, first of all, after getting acquainted with the place and meaning of phraseology in the text, we pay attention to their role in creating the artistic poetics of the song, ensuring the colorfulness and imagery of the work, their use in the speech of the characters, and the way they are preserved.

Put out ones tongue- *(make a rude sign by putting the tongue outside the mouth)*

Suellen, behind her mother's hack wrinkled her nose triumphantly at Scarlett, who had been planning to beg the necklace for herself. Scarlett **put out her tongue** at her. Suellen was an annoying sister with her whining and selfishness, and had it not been for Ellen's restraining hand, Scarlett would frequently, have boxed her ears.

We can clearly understand that Scarlett is not on good terms with her sister Suellen. We say that this expression is synonymous with the Uzbek phrase "tilini chiqarmoq". In the Uzbek language, this expression is equivalent to the expression "tilini chiqarmoq". This expression, like the previous ones, is used to describe the internal state (anger) of a person in the context process.

To have no eye for- *(if you say that someone has an eye for something you mean that they are good at noticing it or making judgements about it. To notice something.)*

Such a glowing morning usually called Scarlett to the window to lean arms on the broad sill and drink in the scents and sounds of Tara. But today she **had no eye for** Sun or azure sky beyond a hasty thought, "Thanks God it is not raining. On the bed lay the apple-green, watered-silk ball dress with its festoons of ecru lace, neatly packed in a large cardboard box. It was ready to be carried to Twelve Oaks to be donned before dancing began, but Scarlett shrugged at the sight of it. If her plans were successful, she would not wear that dress tonight. Long before the ball began, she and Ashley would be on their way to Jonesboro to be married. The troublesome question was what dress should she wear to the barbeque?

From these given statements, we can understand that Scarlett's fate seems to be decided. He was so deeply saddened that he did not even notice the sunrise or dawn. Because the news about the marriage of Ashley and Melanie is true or false, it will be

clarified on the same day. We can say that this phrase have an eye is equivalent to the Uzbek phrase "sinchiklab qaramoq nazar solmoq". This phrase is used to describe Scarlett's condition. Phraseological units not only ensure the character's worldview, uniqueness, but also serve to express negative and positive attitudes towards others. The phrase above is a vivid example of this.

To be sweet on someone- (*to fall in love someone, adore, like someone*)

„I dont know why you are so happy this morning- said Suellen crossly, for the thought still rankled in her mind that she would look far better in Scarletts green silk dancing frock than its rightful owner would. And why was Scarlett always so selfish about lending her clothes and bonnets? And why did Mother always back her up declaring green was not Suellens color? You know as well as I do that Ashley engagement is going to be announced tonight. Pa said so this morning. And I know you have **been sweet on him** for months.

The conversation below features a conversation between Scarlett and Suellien. If we translate this phrase literally and separately from each other, the wrong meaning of being kind to someone comes. As you mentioned earlier, if we translate phrases, proverbs, idioms with little meaning or without each other, the opposite meaning will come out of the context. Let's prove our point with the following example: It's not that you treated him well, but it's not wrong to say that the meaning of how many months you've loved him and likes him is quite close.

Too good to be true- (*if you say that something seems too good to be true you are suspicious of it because it seems better than you had expected, and you think there may something wrong with it that you may have not noticed.*)

Scarlett right said Mrs. Merriwether observing sign of weakening. She rose and jerked her hoops into place „, Both of you all of you must come. Now, Pitty dont start your excuses again. Just think how much the hospital needs money for new beds and drugs. And I know Charlie would like you to help the Cause he died for.

-Too good to be true Too good to be true said Scarletts joyful heart..

This idiom is used by Scarlett, and it is considered unseemly for widows to go to parties at that time. The work also reflects the traditions of the last century. But Meleni kindly brings her to the party so that she can get some peace of mind.

Since Scarlett had been always laughing at parties, she had to refrain from laughing. Miss Pittypat insists that it is not proper for widows to appear at community parties. But Scarlett doesn't even pay attention to it with her childish look. He was happy to be attending the biggest party in Atlanta. At the same time, this phrase is used appropriately. Quantitatively, expressions representing the psychological state of the person, inner experience, feelings, and behavior make up a large part of the work.describe the feelings of the hero.

Throw a glance- (*to quickly look at someone with particular expression that shows how you are feeling*)

As she stood looking about her saddle-colored negro of middle age drove the closed carriage toward her and learning from the box, questioned: Cahige lady? Mammy **threw him annihilating glance.** The Lord stopped thinking about us years ago said Scarlett savagely. She wanted to feel superior and virtuous about Belle but she could not. In he plans went well she might be on the same footing with Belle and supported by the same man.

This expression is used by the author of the work to describe the mother's condition. Based on the contextual situation, it is not difficult to understand that the above phrase is used in a colloquial sense. In the context, Mam and Scarlett are returning from Tara to Atlanta when a black man questions them and reacts with his gaze. It is not wrong to say that the following phrase is synonymous with the expressions **give a glare, drop one's eye, turn a sharp eye, lay eye on someone.** It is a very important element when using habitual and emotional expressions to keep them out of context. There are several reasons behind this approach:

First of all, the expressions consist of metaphors and it is not always easy to know their meaning clearly.

Secondly, their usage is less than the expressions found in oral speech.

However, it is a mistake to think that metaphors clearly explain the meaning of each phrase, but their place in the context is a solution to the meaning of the sentence.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the artistic work that we are analyzing, phraseology is used in both denotative and connotative meanings, and taking into account the character of the heroes of the work, their attitude towards other heroes and the surrounding people, they are used to express the inner mental and physical state of the heroes. We divided them into groups like phrases. In the work, the author mainly focused on the psychological state of the characters and their feelings. Expression of the state of action through the phraseology used in the work had a strong effect, and this state of action vividly expressed in the mind of the reader.

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