

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract. Phraseological units can play crucial role as component of any language by reflecting its cultural and historical background. This study analyzes phraseological units in the structural form and semantic features in order to emphasize their important role in communication. Due to usage of a comparative linguistic approach, we examine their utilize in a variety of contexts and the challenges they cause for translation. The study contributes to a deeper understanding of phraseology and opens their types by giving examples from “Tushda kechgan umrlar” by O’tkir Hoshimov.

Key words: phraseme, idiom, proverb, cliché, collocations, phraseological units.

INTRODUCTION. Phraseological units are fixed expressions which carry specific meanings beyond the sum of their individual words. This type of linguistic elements plays an important role in communication in order to offer richness and depth to a language. They are widely utilized in daily speech, literature, media, as well as it makes their study significant not merely linguistic but also language learners. In the study of phraseology, it has gained crucial in modern linguistics, by analyzing the formation, classification, and usage of phraseological units with researchers. In addition, scholars like Vinogradov categorized them based on their degree of semantic unity, distinguishing between phraseological fusions, unities, and collocations. "Despite of extensive research on phraseological units, challenges remain in their translation and interpretation across languages. Cultural differences often lead to

variations in meaning, making it essential to analyze their cross-linguistic and contextual features. "This study intends to explore the structural, semantic, and cultural aspects of phraseological units in English and Uzbek, Russian [target language]. Using a comparative linguistic approach, we survey their meaning, usage, and translation barriers to provide deeper insights into their communicative functions."

1. Idioms. These are full of expressions whose figurative meaning is different from the literal interpretation of words which are involved. They are deeply rooted in language, particularly cultural context and it makes them difficult to translate directly. Idioms can add emphasis, humor, or color to speech because of their figurative nature, but they require similarity with the language's cultural background. In addition, Idioms seldom reflect historical or cultural practices. As a good example, "kick the bucket" {it means to die} has unclear meaning but it is tied to colloquial usage rather than a literal act. According to the situation, idioms can be used as well as. For example, "spill the beans" might be used in a context. Some idioms can be humorous or iconic, like "when the pig fly" [something that will never happen] as tone style.

Additional examples for idioms:

"Under the weather"-feeling ill or unwell;

"Cost an arm and a leg"-something very expensive;

"Barking up the wrong tree"-accusing or blaming the wrong person.

Collocations. They are combinations of words that frequently go together, creating expressions that sound naturally to native speakers. They help as a key to achieving fluency and naturally-sounding languages. Furthermore, they can be also lexical (adjectives with nouns) or verbal (verbs with prepositions). Memorizing common collocations rather than individual words can assist in developing more idiomatic speech. For instance, instead of learning the adjective "strong" in isolation, learning that "strong coffee" or "strong argument" is more natural.

Additional examples in collocations:

"Make an effort" – Exert energy to do something.

"Heavy rain" – A large amount of rainfall.

"Bitterly disappointed" – Expressing profound disappointment.

"Strong coffee" – Coffee that is intense in flavor

3.Proverbs. These are short, traditional expressions which open moral lessons, cultural values and wisdom. They are often passed down through generations by generations and used as offering advice or making observations about life. A number of proverbs are didactic and serve as moral and ethical guidelines. For instance, “better safe than sorry”, it means warning of the risk and carelessness. When it comes to the structure of proverbs, sometimes containing rhyme or rhythm which help to master easily. While some proverbs are nearly universal such as “Actions speak louder than words”, others may be culturally specific reflecting local customs and history.

Additional examples in proverbs:

"Better late than never." – It is better to do something late than not at all;

"Two wrongs don't make a right." – Retaliation is not justified;

"A stitch in time saves nine." – Early action prevents bigger problems later.

3.Cliché. Clichés are expressions or ideas that have become overly familiar and predictable due to excessive use. Although they can help communicate common ideas quickly, they may lack originality and can sometimes weaken the impact of a message if overused. In literature and journalism, clichés can detract from originality. Writers often strive to avoid clichés in favor of more inventive language. Despite their drawbacks in creative writing, clichés are widely used in everyday conversation as they provide a shorthand for shared ideas.

Additional examples in cliché:

"At the end of the day" – Ultimately; after everything is considered;

"It is what it is" – Accepting a situation as it stands;

"Only time will tell" – The outcome will become clear in the future;

The examples of phraseological units from “Tushda kechgan umrlar”:

- 1.Sen shoxida yursang, biz bargida yuramiz- If you are in a strong or dominant position, we are in a more delicate or weaker one -A proverb(equivalent translation)
- 2.Joni shirinlik qilmoq -To be overly careful- An idiom
- 3.Ko'zi ko'ziga tushmoq -To make eye contact - An idiom
- 4.Tit-pitini chiqarmoq - To turn something inside out - An idiom
- 5.Pinakka ketmoq -To fall into a deep sleep- An idiom
- 6.Qulog'iga ilmoq -To take something seriously or to remember well -An idiom
- 7.Ko'zi uchib turmoq -Not expecting something to happen -An idiom
- 8.Quloqni qomatga keltirmoq- To grab someone's full attention -An idiom
- 9.O'rnidan sapchib turmoq -To react suddenly due to fear or surprise - An idiom
- 10.Ko'z- quloq bo'lib turmoq -To keep an eye on something or someone -An idiom
- 11.Gunohini bo'yniga olmoq - To admit one's guilt- An idiom
- 12.Tili bir qarich -To be sharp-tongued -An idiom
- 13.Tili kalimaga kelmaslik -To be speechless due to fear or excitement- An idiom
- 14.Burnini suqmoq - To interfere in someone else's affairs -An idiom
- 15.Dami ichiga tushib ketmoq -To become silent due to fear or shock - An idiom
- 16.Ko'zlarida o't yonmoq -To be full of determination like anger or passion - An idiom
- 17.San-manga bormoq -To argue with someone- An idiom
- 18.Podadan oldin chang ko'tarmoq -To rush into something before the right time -An idiom

19.Qulog'iga quymoq -To repeatedly tell or teach something so that it becomes engrained in someone's mind- An idiom

20.Oyoq-qo'lidan madori ketmoq -To feel extremely tired or weak physically or emotionally -An idiom

21.Qo'lini bigiz qilib ko'rsatmoq - To single someone out in a noticeable way - An idiom

22.Qulog'ingni ding qilgin-u, tilingni tiy! -Keep your eyes open and your mouth shut! -A proverb

23.Mehmon otangdan ulug'- A guest is greater than your father -Proverb

24.Og'zidan bol tommoq- Speak pleasantly - Idiom

25.Tekkaniga tegib ,tekmaniga kesak otsa-Lashing out at everyone -Idiom.

26.Hamma yomon ,bitta siz yaxshisiz -Everyone is bad,only you are good -Idiom (sarcastic expression)

27.Hayratdan og'zi ochilib qolmoq -To be extremely surprise -Idiom

28.To'rt kunlik umrida dunyoga sig'magan -A big fish in a small pond -Idiom

29.Qon qilib yubormoq -To make someone extremely angry- An idiom

30.Kapalagi uchmoq - to become anxious, or to be in a state of emotional excitement -An idiom

Conclusion.To come straight to the conclusion,phraseological units play a vital role in language by enriching communication with cultural and historical depth. This study has highlighted the structural forms and semantic features of idioms, collocations, proverbs, and clichés, demonstrating their significance in both English and Uzbek, as well as the challenges they pose in translation. The comparative linguistic approach has revealed how these expressions function in different contexts

and how their meanings often transcend literal interpretation. By analyzing examples from *Tushda kechgan umrlar* by O'tkir Hoshimov, we have illustrated the distinct nature of Uzbek phraseological units and their cultural implications. Most of them are idioms whereas other are proverb. During translating them, I have used not only descriptive translation but also equivalents for them. Ultimately, understanding phraseological units enhances language proficiency, facilitates effective communication, and provides deeper insight into the cultural foundations of language.

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