



**"LINGUO-DIDACTIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN
ENGLISH AND UZBEK"**

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the interdependence and difference of Uzbek and English phraseological units, their translation forms are studied comparatively.

Keywords: phraseology, synonymy, antonymy of phraseological units, idiom, proverb.

Introduction

Phraseology has a special place in modern linguistics. This field has recently developed and many scientific works are being conducted on it. Phraseology is the study of phrases. phrases, word associations, free and stable associations are studied in phraseology in terms of their structure and meaning. Phraseological unit is a unit related to speech and is a figurative spiritual unit consisting of more than one independent lexeme. to show the right feather, to play the first fiddle. Phraseological combinations in all languages, in particular, phraseological combinations in English, are considered national creations that show the wisdom of the nation. According to their origin, scientists divide phraseological combinations in the English language into three large groups:

1. old phraseological combinations in the English language
2. Phraseological combinations borrowed from other languages
3. Phraseological combinations from the American version of the English language

Phraseological units are directly related to the old customs, historical truths and traditions of the English people. many phraseological combinations reflect the traditions and beliefs of the English people, the historical facts of the history of England that we know and do not know. many English phraseological units are taken from works of art, various literature, and their sources are the works of writers, children's poetry, fairy tales and cartoons. For example, the English writer William Shakespeare made a great contribution to the enrichment of the English vocabulary. phraseologisms created by him are second only to the Bible. Now let's look at some of them:

Cakes and ale - (s.s.) cake and beer; carefree joy, enjoying life.

a fool's paradise - happiness in a dream, a fantasy world.

Give the devil his due - confess to the enemy. T

He green-eyed monster - (k.u.) green-eyed cruel man; jealous

Have an itching palm - to bribe; greedy



Lay it on with a trowel - to exaggerate praise, praise too much not to care a fig - to be equal to everyone

That's got him - action-search

There is a deer - be smart!

I am fed up with it! - touched the soul! Enough!

To have a go - to try.

In addition to Shakespeare, many other English writers enriched the vocabulary of phraseology. they are: Geoffrey Chaucer, Edmond Spenser, Thomas Browne, Walter Scott, etc. The authors of phraseology related to customs, traditions and faith are unknown, they have been formed among the people since ancient times. Such phraseological units are examples of folk creativity.

They are not directly translated from one language to another, but the equivalent in that language is obtained. The reason for this is that each nation has different customs, values and traditions. for example: bite off more than one can chew - to take a big bite of bread, to get tired of a job that is not enough, to try in vain, to get tired too much; Have a bee in one's bonnet - keep one's head high; dance attendance on somebody- to run for someone, to be in someone's service always be ready, also ran - unlucky participant of the competition, unlucky.

The announcement after the competition started with the words also ran. One of the linguists who studied the field of phraseology is AMamatov divides Uzbek phraseological combinations into 4 classifications after studying their formation:

1. Phraseolgisms formed in terms of connection with the activity and psyche of a person: to be happy, to be disappointed, to fall into the blue when hitting the ground, etc.

2Phraseolgisms formed depending on the profession: like a slayer's shuttle.

3. Phraseologisms formed on the basis of animal images: like a chicken with a burnt leg, like my aunt's calf, a fed lamb, etc.

4. Phraseolgisms formed in terms of religion: God bless you, like a prophet standing with his staff. Similar to lexemes, cases of synonymy, antonymy, and homonymy are observed in phraseologisms. According to h. Jalmonkhanov, phraseological synonymy and phraseological anotomy arise on the basis of such a relationship. For example, the phraseological units "his mouth is in his ear" and "his head is up to the sky" are synonyms, both of them mean joy and happiness. to raise to the sky and to become one with the earth are mutually antonymous units.

To get the bit between one's teeth

To take the bit between one's teeth

To nip in the bud

To check in the bud to dry the root

to leave no stone unturned

To move heaven and earth.

These phraseology are mutually synonymous. In English, phraseological units are brought to the speech in a ready-made form, they cannot be replaced by another word, and this helps to make the speech more figurative. idioms, i.e. more stable combinations, are combinations



that are understandable to everyone and easy to use in direct speech. Just like in Uzbek, there are many synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms in English. for example, a dark house - mysterious and black ship - these two compounds, which are distinguished from others and express mysterious meanings, can be synonymous with each other.

English idioms, like the above, are considered phraseological units belonging to the group of animals, such as black ship, dark hourse. Phraseological units make the speech more beautiful and enrich the language. Many British, Russian, and Uzbek scientists have conducted scientific studies on their origin, history, and the basis of their formation. English linguist L. Graff described the difference in phraseological combinations and their stylistic connections. and he says that the word breakfast also comes from the stable combination to break fast. As in the Uzbek language, there are many words, phrases and idioms that have come from other languages in English. A lot of idioms have been learned especially from French and Latin languages. in addition, there are also entries from Greek, Spanish, Italian and other languages.

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