

**USE OF IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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A B S T R A C T	KEY WORDS
<p>This article provides a general understanding of phraseology and phraseological units, which is an important branch of linguistics, as well as examples of linguists who have conducted research in this field. The use of phraseological units and idioms in English and Uzbek languages is illustrated with examples.</p>	<p>Phraseology, phraseologism, phraseological units, idiom, sentence idioms, semi-sentence idioms.</p>

**INTRODUCTION**

Today, in modern linguistics, in-depth research of the field of phraseology, research on the problems that arise in the study of phraseological units is of particular importance, and many scientific works are being carried out in this field. Although phraseology as an independent science in linguistics appeared recently, the history of its origin goes back to the first stages of language development. According to scientific studies, phraseological units appeared together with the language and developed together with the language. It should be noted that the role of many well-known linguists in the formation and development of this field of linguistics is incomparable. Scientists such as V. V. Vinogradov, N. N. Amosova, and A. V. Kunin made a significant contribution to the development of the field with their scientific research and opened a wide path for further research. Scholars such as Sh.Rakhmatullayev, A.Isaev, K.Bozorboev, A.Mamatov, B.Yoldoshev, U.Rashidova, Sh.Ganieva, Sh.Almamatova, B.Boltaeva conducted research on Uzbek phraseology and they served to cover certain aspects of phraseology. Also, B.Safaraliyev, G.Bakiyeva, N.Nasrullayeva researched expressions semantically divided into religious, legendary, historical, literary, geographical and national conceptual areas. Professor A. Mamatov points out that expressions are formed in different ways historically and etymologically. In the scientist's opinion, he emphasizes that phraseological units, firstly, are formed on the basis of Uzbek reality, and secondly, phraseologisms that have entered from sister and non-sister languages through appropriation and imitation. Shavkat Rahmatullayev in the book "Annotated Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" He mentions that the main part of the phrases in Uzbek linguistics is made up of verb phraseological units, as well as phrases with a noun component, adjective and adverbial component. L. Graf, one of the English linguists, classified the difference in phraseological compounds and their stylistic connection, and he breakfast so 'zi also says that it comes from the stable combination to break fast. Chinese researcher YU Wang syntactically divides English expressions into eight categories.

- 1) Sentence idioms. - Speech phrases. Butter wouldn't melt in your mouth. Your chickens come home to roost.
- 2) Semi-sentence idioms.- Semi-sentence phrases. Take the bad with the good, keep a bad eye

on smb/sth. 3) Verbal phrases.- Verb combinations. Beat up, come across. 4) Prepositional phrases.- Prepositional phrases. By the dozen, in doubt. 5) Nominal idioms.- Nominal phrases. Good faith, a golden handshake.

6) Adjective idioms.- Qualitative expressions. Far and away, full of beans.

7) Word in pairs.- Pair of words. Aches and pains, safe and sound, give and take.

8) Fixed similes. Flat as a pancake, drunk as a fish, poor as a church mouse.

As a unit of phraseology, an idiom is used in the language to make speech diverse and colorful, to enhance imagery, and it is defined as follows:

Idiom (Greek: *ídios* - "characteristic", "uniqueness") - a type of phraseology; a unit of speech or phrase that is unique to a particular language and cannot be exactly translated into other languages. An idiom is based on a unit of meaning, and since it consists of a combination of words with the same meaning, the words in it lose their meaning when taken separately. Therefore, idioms are brought into speech as stable combinations, and their content cannot be replaced by other words.

Many idioms in English do not translate directly into Uzbek, there are alternatives depending on the meaning and usage, and below are some of the ways in which some of them are used in both languages.

: The phrase "an old chestnut" was first used in a conversation between two characters in William Diamond's *Broken Sword*, popular in 19th-century England and America, and is now old, oft-repeated, and boring. It is used in reference to jokes and stories. In the Uzbek language, as an alternative to it, the phrase "a saying, a funny joke" is an often-used, used, heart-touching (speech, word, phrase, etc.) phrase that is Uzbek. We can see its use in the oral and written speech of the people in the following example. "The order of the king is obligatory," said the Allama, having to use an old saying. "Thick skin" - "The skin is thick" is not blind, the face is hard. I don't worry about what he says- I have a very thick skin. I don't care what he says - my skin is too thick. "Thin skin" - "The skin is thin" - can't bear such a sentence. If you have thin skin, you'll never survive in politics. If you are so thin-skinned, you cannot survive in the world of politics.

"A blind alley" - a difficult situation in which it is difficult to find a way, a solution; It means unclear, foggy, with no end in sight, useless work. Sooner or later they will have to realize that this is a blind alley and that they need to rethink their own strategies. Sooner or later they will have to realize that they are at a dead end and rethink their strategy.

"Every cloud has a silver lining" This phrase is used in both languages in the sense of being able to see the positive even in difficult situations, looking for the good in any unfortunate event, and in the Uzbek language "The fifteenth of the month is bright, the fifteenth is dark" also corresponds to the expression

"To kill two birds with one stone" If we pay attention to this expression, the literal translation from English means killing two birds with one stone, but it is not used like this in Uzbek: "Killing two birds with one stone." " " has an alternative, and in both languages this phrase is used to mean achieving two or more results with one action.

"Beat around the bush" - "Turn the conversation". This idiom is used when talking about other things around the thing that needs to be said, avoiding the direct statement of purpose.

"When pigs fly" is used as an alternative to "when the camel's tail hits the ground" and is suitable for situations that are unlikely to happen or not at all. If we pay attention, the exact translation from English is "when pigs fly", but the alternative in Uzbek means another animal.

Based on the above examples, it can be said that, as in all languages, the meaning of idioms in English is often incomprehensible at first glance, hidden under the network of cultures and centuries of language formation. As shown in the examples given, it is important to consider and use the context of the speech, and it is in this context that idioms that do not have a literal meaning when translating from English are owned by the target language. It depends a lot on the nation, its culture and values. That is why English phraseology: phrases, proverbs and proverbs are not directly translated; their alternatives are used depending on the situation, which can be seen in all languages, for example, in Uzbek. English idioms, as well as proverbs and catchphrases, are an important part of everyday communication in any English-speaking country. They are used in oral and written speech. Some idioms in this language have exact alternatives in the Uzbek language, that is, they are based on certain phrases in the Uzbek language in order to understand and use them. For example, the idiom "To add insult to injury" in Uzbek is equivalent to the expression "Like kicking a dead person" and is used in the sense of making a bad situation worse. For example, "My car broke down in the middle of nowhere, then, to add insult to injury, it started to rain." - meaning: "My car broke down in the middle of a deserted road, and then, like kicking a dead body, rain poured down." Also, some idioms are used according to their meaning in the sentence, and in another language they may not have a close alternative. The English phrase "Actions speak louder than words" is translated as "actions speak louder than words", and the meanings of a person are judged by their actions, not by their words. For example: "A good leader does not tell subordinates how to do it, but shows them. After all, it is better to judge a person by his actions than by his words." In conclusion, it can be said that the use of expressions in any language increases the richness of the speech, and the correct use of the meaning of the speech also indicates the literacy of the speaker.

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