



COMPATIBILITY OF PHRASEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK
LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *This article deals with the lexical, semantic and morphological analysis of phraseologisms in English and Uzbek, as well as their semantic and methodological features. For example, in both languages, meaningfully equivalent phrases or incompatible phrases are analyzed.*

Key words: *phrase, linguistic unit, phraseology, lexeme, semantic analysis.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматривается лексический, семантический и морфологический анализ фразеологизмов английского и узбекского языков, а также их семантические и методологические особенности. Например, в обоих языках анализируются по смыслу эквивалентные словосочетания или несовместимые словосочетания.*

Ключевые слова: *словосочетание, языковая единица, фразеология, лексема, семантический анализ.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologizmlarning leksik, semantik hamda morfologik jihatdan tahlili hamda ularning ma'no va uslubiy xususiyatlari to'g'risida so'z boradi. Chunonchi, har ikkala tilda ma'no-mazmun jihatdan bir-biriga mutanosib iboralar yoxud o'zaro mos tushmaydigan frazemalar tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *frazema, lisoniy birlik, frazeologiya, leksema, semantik tahlil.*

There are whole nations in the world that have been living with their own language since ancient times. These languages include morphological features of the language, grammatical structures, parts of speech or lexical diversity. It is worth noting that the phraseology section occupies an important place in the grammar of each language. Undoubtedly, phraseology in the language, that is, expressions, adds more beauty to the art of speech with their colorful expression without repetitive and boring words and increases its attractiveness. In particular, expressions in each language differ from each other in the way they are expressed, and in certain grammatical features. Below, we will analyze the comparison of phraseology in the Uzbek and English languages, and consider their similarities and differences.



In English grammar, **Phraseology** - is a branch of linguistics which studies different types of set expressions, which like words name various objects and phenomena. They exist in the language as ready - made units.

Phraseme - is the second linguistic unit belonging to the lexical stage of language construction, formed by the semantic and syntactic combination of more than one lexeme, accordingly, the structural segment is called a unit; ¹⁶in terms of syntactic structure, it is equal to a compound, a sentence form, and usually performs a nominative and significant function, but differs from a lexeme not only in its expressive aspect, but also in its content - essence. In the literature, this linguistic unit is called phraseologism, phraseological unit. The field in which phrasemes are studied is called phraseology or phraseology. As a linguistic unit, a phraseme consists of a whole of two aspects - the expressive aspect and the content aspect. The expressive aspect of phrasemes is understood as the linguistic units from which they are originally composed. A phrase is formed when two or more lexemes are semantically and syntactically linked to each other, revealing a generalized, portable meaning. In a phrase, a certain pattern of a compound, a sentence-form, is filled with lexemes and morphemes as a permanent component.

Phraseological unit - can be defined as a non-motivated word-group that can not be freely made up in speech, but is reproduced as a ready - made unit. It is a group of words whose meaning can not be deduced by examining the meaning of the constituent lexemes. Idioms can be a powerful linguistic tool only when they are used in the right way places. Quyida biz o'zbek hamda ingliz tillaridagi bir qancha iboralarning o'zaro moslashuvini ko'rib chiqamiz hamda ularning izohlari va misollarini berib o'tamiz.

- *better late than never* - hechdan ko'ra kech yaxshi

DEFINITION: it's preferable for something to happen or be done belatedly than not at all.¹⁷

EXAMPLE:

– Anne: “Sorry I was late for the meeting today, I got stuck in traffic.”

– Tom: “That's okay, better late than never.”

- *that's the last straw* – sabr-kosasi to'lmoq

DEFINITION: my patience has run out.

EXAMPLE: My friend has been unhappy with me for a long time but when I crashed her car, it was the last straw.

- *kill two birds with one stone* – bir o'q bilan ikki quyovni urmoq

DEFINITION: get two things done with a single action.

EXAMPLE: Jackie can kill two birds with one stone by bearing in mind new vocabulary while walking on the road.

¹⁶ “Hozirgi adabiy o'zbek tili”. Shavkat Rahmatullayev. “Universitet” nashriyoti. Toshkent. 2006.

¹⁷ “Oxford dictionary of idioms”. John Ayto. Oxford University Press. United Kingdom. 2020. 327 - page.



TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR



- *a picture is worth 1000 words* – ming marta eshitgandan bir marta ko'rgan afzal

DEFINITION: better to show than tell.

EXAMPLE: when Lucy boasted by telling about her new car a lot, I wanted to say that "A picture is worth 1000 words".

- *birds of a feather flock together* – ko'r-ko'rni qorong'ida topadi

DEFINITION: people who are alike are often friends.

EXAMPLE: Sarah and Emily are always seen together, they are both into fashion and shopping. Thus, I think that Birds of a feather flock together.

- *comparing apples to oranges* – yer bilan osmoncha

DEFINITION: comparing two things that can't be compared.

EXAMPLE: I can't believe Tom married Chandler, it's like comparing apples with oranges as they are so different from each other.

- *kick against the pricks* - bukrini go'r to'g'irlyaydi

DEFINITION: hurt yourself by persisting in useless resistance or protest.

EXAMPLE: He refused to accept help and kept trying on his own, but in the end, he was just kicking against the pricks.

- *don't count your chickens before they hatch* – podadan oldin chang chiqarmoq

DEFINITION: don't count on something good happening until it's happening.

EXAMPLE: She wanted to take a high score from IELTS in case someone asked her about IELTS score, but I told her not to count her chickens before they hatched.

- *every cloud has a silver lining* – o'ying o'n beshi yorug', o'n beshi qorong'i

DEFINITION: good things come after bad things.

EXAMPLE: Despite failing in chess competition, she has improved her mental health and gained more experience – so every cloud has a silver lining.

- *he's a chip off the old block* – olmaning tagiga olma tushadi

DEFINITION: the son is like the father.

EXAMPLE: Mark just won the same sailboat race look like his father won twenty years ago and he's a chip off the old block.

- *it's a piece of cake* - xamirdan qil sug'urganday oson

DEFINITION: it's easy

EXAMPLE: If you get used to do regularly more listening or reading practise, taking a high IELTS score is as a piece of cake for you.

- *a storm in a teacup* - pashshadan fil yasamoq

DEFINITION: a big fuss about a small problem.

EXAMPLE: When I smashed a white mug in the kitchen, my sister worried about it as a storm in a teacup.

- *bolt from the blue* - ikki dunyoda ham tushiga kirmagan

DEFINITION: something that happened without warning

EXAMPLE: The prime minister's resignation was a bolt from the blue for all population.



TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR



- *on top of the world* - og'zi qulog'ida / do'ppisi osmonda

DEFINITION: a state of extreme happiness.

EXAMPLE: She was feeling on top of the world after winning the tennis tournament.

Of course, there are enough expressions in both languages that have the same meaning, such as the above. However, contrary to this, there are also phrases that have different meanings and content depending on the local conditions and lexical diversity of the language. Therefore, it is often observed that online translation bots or artificial intelligence translators translate expressions from one language into another with the wrong meaning. For example, it is clear that any online translation site will translate the expression "when the big fly" from English to Uzbek as "cho'chqa uchganda". However, the meaning of this expression is "an event that will never happen."

In conclusion, it is worth noting that phraseological units in English and Uzbek are a linguistic wealth that is closely related to the culture, traditions and thinking of both peoples. Through them, not only the figurativeness and expressiveness of the language increases, but also the historical experience and worldview of the people are reflected. Research shows that English and Uzbek phraseological units, along with their own national characteristics, sometimes contain similar units with a common content and structure. The study of phraseological units helps language learners not only to understand the language more deeply, but also to develop intercultural communication. Therefore, the comparative study of phraseological units is of great scientific and practical importance in linguistics.

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