



THE USE OF EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AND THEIR ALTERNATIVES IN EACH OTHERS

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Abstract: *This article analyzes phraseologisms from English to Uzbek, that is, the translation of phrases and their meaning from a linguistic point of view, taking into account the factors affecting the reader's understanding of it. We will classify the syntactic, lexical, stylistic, grammatical problems encountered in the process of translating phraseology from English to Uzbek and their equivalents with the help of several examples. [1]*

Keywords: *phraseologisms, phrases, syntactic, lexical, stylistic, grammatical, phraseology, equivalents*

Introduction

A phrase (Arabic) is a one-word expression of a concept or a sentence. Phraseological expressions strongly express the meaning and vividly reflect imagery in comparison to the words that have their meaning. Phraseological expressions are witnessing various events in life, evaluating various actions of people, experiencing are unique figurative expressions of clear conclusions drawn by the people based on the summarization of their scores. [2]

Analysis Of Liturature And Methodology

A phrase is a one-word expression of a sentence or concept. Phraseologisms, like words, express a single meaning, but the phraseological meaning differs from the lexical meaning. Phraseological meaning consists of additional attenkas. Information expressed by a phraseology about a sign, action, etc. is called a phraseological meaning. In the discussion section, we will consider the equivalence of several expressions. [3]

Result

We know that phrases are studied by the department of phraseology. Among our people, phraseological units are widely used in speech style. In the process of translating phrases from Uzbek to English or vice versa from English to Uzbek, we encounter several problems. Because we mostly use word-for-word translation in the process of translation. As a result, various errors appear in the translation process and the translation is damaged. [4]

Discuss

As we mentioned above, phraseological units are widely used in conversational style. For example, if we translate the phrase "**a hard nut to crack**" literally or out of context, "hard" means *qattiq*, "nut" means *yong'oq*, "crack" means *yormoq*. Means based on the translation, it means "**qattiq yong'oqni yormoq**". However, in the process of translating the phrase, since we translated it literally, various idiosyncrasies appeared in the translation. therefore, in the process of translation of phrases, we translate taking its equivalent or alternative. herefore, taking the alternative version of the phrase, we translate it as "**boshida yong'oq chaqmoq**".

Also, if we consider the expression "**you reap what you woe**", its translation means "**nima eksang shuni o'rasan**". However, if we translate the phrase literally, "reap" means a *o'rmoq*, "woe" means *qayg'u*. Based on the literal translation, it means "nima eksang

qayg'u". However, we translate the phrase by summarizing it and using lexical transformations, taking its equivalent or alternative version.

For example, the famous English phraseological combination: "**Keep your fingers on the pulse**", which literally means "keep your fingers on the pulse," but it makes sense to "keep abreast of events." However, since in Russian there is no one hundred percent equivalent, it is replaced by a very similar one: "**Keep your hand on the pulse.**" Phraseological unity is a more independent kind, in relation to its components. Unlike fusion, their semantics are due to the meaning of their components. For this reason, they include puns. For example: "small and remote" (people doing something well, despite their not impressive external data) or Ukrainian phraseology: "katyuzi on merit" (the perpetrator received a punishment corresponding to his own misdemeanor). By the way, both examples illustrate a unique feature of the unity: rhymed consonance. Perhaps that is why Viktor Vinogradov attributed proverbs and proverbs to them, although they are still controverted by phraseology by many linguists. [5]

Conclusion

In the national research of phraseologisms, it is possible to use the distributive method, which is widely used in linguistics. By studying the characteristics of the use of phraseologisms in speech using the distributive method, their structural-semantic signs are determined more deeply. In addition, when studying phraseologisms, it is necessary to consider their semantic-structural features in relation to the content plan of the language and its expression plan. In order to avoid various lexical, semantic, stylistic, grammatical problems during the translation process, it is necessary not to translate word for word, but to translate based on the context of the sentence or its meaning, or to translate with an alternative option. That is why in the process of translation, word-for-word translation is not used, but based on the meaning, it is translated from the original language into Uzbek and other languages. [6]

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