

Use of Expressions in Comparative Translations (In the Example of English Uzbek Languages)

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Abstract. *This article provides information about the concept of phraseology, its development and tasks. The use of expressions in English and Uzbek languages, their characteristics, similarities and differences are also explained. In addition, the sources of great importance in Uzbek and English linguistics and their brief comments are also given. The benefits of comparing two unrelated languages to language learners and nations are also highlighted.*

Keywords: *phraseological units, expression and synonymy, emotional-expressive color, linguo-cultural features, original meaning and figurative meaning.*

Introduction

The place of phraseologisms in English and Uzbek languages, which belong to two different language families, is incomparable. In both languages, phrases are widely used to increase the level of effectiveness of speech, to give it an emotional and expressive color. This article talks about the usage and peculiarities of expressions in English and Uzbek languages, as well as the linguistic and cultural differences between them. Also, the difficulties that arise in the translation of phrases from two unrelated languages are analyzed, and effective translation methods and methods are also shown to prevent them.

The study of phraseologisms in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. Since then, linguists Sh.Rakhmatullayev, B.Yoldoshev, A.Mamatov have conducted research in the analysis of various areas of the phraseology department. Dictionaries have been developed that include features such as noun, synonym, homonym, and antonym. Sh. Rakhmatullayev's "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" is also considered a valuable source in Uzbek linguistics.

"Idioms: Description, Comprehension, Acquisition, and Pedagogy" by Dmitry Leontjev and Elena Babenko or "The Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms" ") books play an important role in the study of phraseology of English linguistics. In these books, English phrases and meanings are expressed with vivid examples.

We can also get information about meaningful, opposite variants of expressions found in English and their brief history from these sources. Another important resource in English linguistics is the book "In other words (a coursebook on translation)" written by Mona Baker. This is a very valuable guide for linguists, especially translators. This book explains the similarities and differences found in the linguistics of English and other languages, from the meaning of a word to its linguistic and cultural characteristics in an easy and simple language.

In addition, the problems that arise in the process of translation from English to other languages are analyzed in detail, and methods of solving them are recommended. This book is also enriched with special tasks for practical application and strengthening of the learned knowledge and experiences.

Result and discussion

In both English and Uzbek, phrases often consist of two or more words, and the words in the phrase lose their meaning. The meaning of the phrase is understood by using the words in it in a figurative sense.

Sometimes the words in the phrase can be used in their own sense. For example, in the sentence "The butterfly that the girl barely caught flew away", we can analyze the participle "butterfly flew away". "What if the horse hurts the next day! "My butterfly flew away" (Oibek, Kutlug' khan) is equivalent to one phrase (butterfly flew away - 1) to be very afraid, 2) to be angry, angry).

The words in the composition have lost their meaning and are used in a figurative sense, so we can use the phrase "My butterfly flew away" as a single participle. Or take the English expression "feather in your cap". If we don't know it's an expression, we simply translate it as "*a feather in the cap*", but the meaning of the expression is "*an achievement to be proud of*".

Phrases appear through the culture, traditions, history, and development of a language, nation, and accordingly, the phraseology of each language expresses the historical, social, cultural reflection of that language, nation, and shows its characteristics. The English have an expression called "*the green-eyed monster*". It means jealous, because according to the English, green is a sign of envy and jealousy.

This phrase is quoted from the famous English writer Shakespeare's Othello: "*Oh! beware my lord of jealousy; it is the green-eyed monster which doth mock the meat it feeds on*". So, in order to understand the meaning of expressions in other languages, we need to know the history, religion, culture, and literature of those languages. Some expressions in the English language have their equivalents in the Uzbek language.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above-mentioned points: Phraseological combinations are an important part of vocabulary in Uzbek and English languages. In both languages, expressions are used to increase the effectiveness of speech, to give emotional and expressive color. In these two languages, phraseological units have their own synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms. The historical, social and cultural life of peoples plays an important role in the emergence and development of expressions in the language. Phraseological units reflect the culture, outlook, and lifestyle of each nation.

Conclusion

In short, phraseology plays a big role in increasing the vocabulary of the language. By using phraseological expressions, we can see the cultural structure of society. In English, expressions are mainly based on historical events and cultural traditions. Uzbek phraseology is closely related to the people's lifestyle, hospitality and rich traditions. Phrases help us to make our speech more effective and express the idea we want to convey more strongly. Although English and Uzbek phraseological expressions differ in their linguistic origins and cultural background, a thorough study of these expressions can act as a bridge between speakers of these languages. Through their comparative analysis, we will create another convenience for language learners and strengthen intercultural and interlinguistic relations.

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