

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND METHODS OF THEIR TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT: The process of translating phraseological units is not easy, because this process involves something. These are different combinations of words, homonyms and synonyms of phraseological units expressing different meanings, polysemy, etc. In addition, phraseological units have stylistic coloring belonging to a certain nation, which may not be found in some languages. In understanding the basis of phraseology, it is necessary to remember the above. There are the following types of phraseological units: phrasemes and idioms. Phrases are context-dependent and units composed of specific indicators. And idioms are vocabulary units that determine the general meaning in the context, determine the completeness and equality of subordinates and determiners.

KEYWORDS: Phrasemes and idioms, Phraseologism, phraseological unit, lexicogrammatical,

INTRODUCTION

Phraseologism, phraseological unit, phraseme - a common name for stable (stable) connections consisting of two or more words, which are semantically related to each other or equal to a sentence, which are used in a figurative sense as a whole and are not divided. Phraseologisms, unlike syntactic structures similar in form to them, do not arise by freely choosing and replacing words in speech, but are used as pre-prepared material with a meaning and specific lexicogrammatical content, that is, it is impossible to exclude or leave out any part of the Phraseologism structure: the seed of anko, to beat the barley raw, to count the dumplings raw, to not fit in the skin, to fly as a butterfly, to fall to the place of the day, with an open hand, with a heavy ear, and other Phraseologisms have the norms and methods of historical use, and their meanings are clarified in a specific speech process.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The following types of phraseologisms are distinguished: phraseological confusion - the meaning of a phrase does not depend on the meaning of the words contained in it, the figurative meaning understood from the phrase is not explained by the meaning of the words contained in it: to put on a coat upside down, to run with one's foot in one's hand, to take one's head out, etc; phraseological unit (combination) - the meaning of a phrase is interpreted based on the meanings of the words in it, based on these meanings, a generalizing metaphorical meaning is expressed

(often there are variants of such associations that are used in their own meaning): as if to lick when oil falls, to pamper one's hands, as if to pull hair from dough, to drum before the wedding whip and other; Phraseologism - in which one word of the phrase is used figuratively, and the other retains its dictionary meaning: the sentence is salt, the hand is a flower, the appetite is opened, and other Phraseologisms are divided into 2 groups according to their syntactic structure: Phraseologisms equivalent to a compound (big mouth, my aunt's calf, clattering her hoof) and Phraseologisms equivalent to a sentence (her face became bright, her head reached the sky, vinegar does not wait for water). Phraseologisms occur in one syntactic function in a sentence, since the parts of a phraseologism are inseparable. In Maye's sentences: "The girl liked the simple life of the Uzbek village, the white-hearted people" and "Nasimjon's head was watered like blue", the phrase "white-hearted" is a qualifier, and the phrase "head-blue" is used as a case. Phraseologisms, due to the fact that they are equal to a ready-made lexical unit - a word, also have word-specific form and meaning relations, that is, phraseological homonymy in the language (for example, to raise a hand - 1) to hit, want to hit, 2) to express support), phraseological synonymy (to be impatient - sabrkasi to fill up) and phraseological antonymy (the heart is white - the inside is black, to raise the blue - to hit the ground). Formed over the centuries, Phraseologism is widely used as a sharp, impressive visual tool in oral speech, fiction and journalism.

CONCLUSION

Writers make good use of Phraseologisms. in their works, and partially change the existing Phraseologisms. in accordance with the spirit of the work, thus creating new phrases. Phraseologisms created by Abdulla Qahhor, Oybek, Gafur Ghulam, Said Ahmed and others can be an example of this. The set of Phraseologisms. with different characteristics forms the phraseological layer of the language. The phraseological layer of the language is constantly enriched with new words and reflects the cultural-historical experience of the people, as well as the laws of historical development of a particular language. Phraseology deals with the study and classification of Phraseologisms.

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