

## TRANSLATION STUDIES OF THE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES WITH LEXICAL AND PHRASEOLOGICAL FEATURES

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### Abstract

Phraseological unities arise on the basis of a semantic shift in meaning. A new, phraseological meaning is created not as a result of a change in the meaning of individual components of a phrase, but by a change in the meaning of the entire complex. In phraseological unity, the individual meaning of the component words is absorbed and lost. This thesis learns translation studies of the phraseological units in the English and Uzbek languages with lexical and phraseological features.

**Keywords:** fusions, idioms, phraseological unities, phraseological combinations, linguistic classifications, phraseological coalescences, phraseological unities, phraseological expressions.

In modern English, postpositions enter into a very large number of combinations of different types. The number of combinations in which a postposition is one of the components has been continuously increasing in English since the beginning of the New Anglican period and continues to grow. In modern English, the number of combinations of postpositions with verbs is especially large [1]. Their number is steadily increasing. This is evidenced by books and dictionaries devoted to phrasal verbs and their use. Along with the increase in number, the frequency of their use also increases. This indicates that they perform the necessary function due to greater conciseness and, at the same time, greater expressiveness.

Phrasal verbs are widely used not only in colloquial English. Many of these verbs have become an integral part of the language of newspapers, law and economics. This is explained by the fact that many phrasal verbs have changed their "face" over time, that is, they have moved from one stylistic layer to another, acquired new meanings and lost old ones. Some phrasal verbs have become more frequently used than "simple" verbs, which are their synonyms. The use of phrasal verbs is also characteristic of the official business style, namely legal documents and articles [2].

The first attempt to systematize word combinations was made by the outstanding Swiss linguist Charles Bally in his books "Essay on Stylistics" and "French Stylistics". It was he who introduced the term phraseology and considered phraseology as one of the sections of stylistics. The author himself revised his concept throughout his life and came to the conclusion that there are only two main groups of combinations [3]:

- free phrases that disintegrate immediately after they have been created and allow the complete freedom of the words that comprise them to enter into other combinations;
- phraseological units phrases those components, constantly used in these combinations to express the same thought, have lost any independent meaning - the combination as a whole has such a meaning, and this meaning is new, not equal to the sum of the meanings of the constituent parts [4].

The work of a great scientist, written at the dawn of the study of phraseology, contains much that is valuable, and gave rise to other studies.

The classification of phraseological units from the point of view of semantic stability (fusion) of the constituent components belongs to Academician V.V. Vinogradov. As is known, phraseological units arise from a free combination of words, which is used in a figurative sense. Gradually, the figurative meaning is forgotten, erased, and the combination becomes stable [5]. Depending on how much the nominative meanings of the components of a phraseological unit are erased, so strong is the figurative meaning in them. In accordance with this, V.V. Vinogradov divides phraseological units into three types:

- phraseological fusions, or idioms;
- phraseological unities;
- phraseological combinations.

Many authors take as their starting point the existing linguistic classifications, which basically boil down to dividing stable combinations, depending on the degree of fusion of the components, into phraseological coalescences, phraseological unities, phraseological combinations and phraseological expressions (Sh. Bally, V.V. Vinogradov, B.A. Larin, N.M. Shansky) [7]. The work of A.V. Fedorov can be considered indicative in terms of the creative use of such a classification in the theory and practice of translation. Having analyzed the main linguistic schemes, he stops at the one proposed by V.V. Vinogradov and comprehends it from the point of view of translation studies. For example, he notes the absence of clear boundaries between individual headings, "different degrees of motivation, transparency of internal form and national specificity" of unities, which may require from the translator "approximately the same approach as idioms," [10]. The same classification "is very convenient for the theory and practice of translation," and according to Y.I. Retsker, who, however, takes only unities and fusions from it, believing that different translation techniques should be used in relation to

these two groups of phraseological units: "the translation of phraseological unity should, if possible, be figurative", and the translation of phraseological fusion "is carried out mainly by the technique of holistic transformation" [6].

Chernysheva I.I. differentiates by the nature of the meaning that arises as a result of the interaction of structure, compatibility and semantic transformation of the component composition [8]:

phraseological unities;

phraseological expressions;

phraseological combinations.

The figurative motivation of phraseological unity can fade and weaken over time to the point of complete demotivation. However, demotivation of phraseological unity, as noted by Chernysheva I.I., does not affect either its expressiveness or its functional-stylistic affiliation. Formation of a holistic meaning based on the semantic shift of the entire component composition of a phraseological unit is a common feature of phraseological units. The syntactic structure of these phraseological units can have several varieties, among which the phrase combination is especially typical [9].

By phraseological combination we can understand phraseological units that arise as a result of a single coupling of one semantically transformed component. The semantics of such phraseological units is characterized by analyticity and preservation of the semantic separateness of the components. Phraseological combinations can be of a terminological as well as non-terminological nature. Summarizing the above, we can mention that since the time of Charles Bally, the founder of the theory of phraseology, the study of phraseology has made great strides. As we see, there are many classifications of phraseological units, and each author contributes something of his own to them.

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