

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

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### Abstract

Linguistic folk consciousness is the embodiment of the folk worldview in linguistic form, in linguistic stereotypes. This is on the one hand, but on the other hand, in the phraseological units of different peoples there are many international themes and motives. This is quite justified, since the people of different countries, as a rule, have similar moral ideals and aspirations, which, in turn, can contribute to their better mutual understanding and rapprochement. Therefore, by studying English phraseological units and sayings, comparing them with Uzbek ones, we get the opportunity to significantly expand our knowledge of the English language, become familiar with some customs and facts of the history of England, as well as enrich our native language, learn to understand folk wisdom, and become familiar with universal moral values. This thesis will discuss about comparative analysis of representation temporal relations in phraseological units of English and Uzbek languages.

**Keywords:** Customs, beliefs, history, manifestation, wisdom, linguistic flair, public consciousness, native language, analogues.

It has long been noted that the wisdom and spirit of a people are manifested in their phraseological units and sayings, and knowledge of the phraseological units and sayings of a particular people contributes not only to better knowledge of the language, but also to a better understanding of the way of thinking and character of the people [1]. Phraseological units and sayings reflect the rich historical experience of the people, their mentality, ideas related to work, life and culture of people.

Phraseological units of both Uzbek and Anglo-Saxon ethnic groups serve as both universal and unique guidelines for human activity [2]. They reflect the embodiment of the concept of “labor” as a social value. Thus, isolating exactly this from a wide range of concepts meets the needs of both Uzbek and Western civilization [3]:

1. The peculiarity of the origin of phraseological units is that they arose thanks to the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, and also that they were created on the basis of various realities and facts of English history. In general, phraseological units in English, as well as in other languages, are the creation of the people, a manifestation of their wisdom and linguistic flair.

Having turned into a proverb, it becomes part of the public consciousness; the speaker of the proverb does not care who invented it [4]. It is safe to assume that any proverb was created by a certain person in certain circumstances, but for many old phraseological units the source of their origin is completely lost. Therefore, it would be more correct to say that phraseological units and sayings are of folk origin, that their primary source is in the collective mind of the people.

In a variety of statements summarizing everyday experience, the meaning of words seems to have ceased to be in the form of a proverb gradually, without any words or explicit announcement [5]. The phrase "Make hay while the sun shines," which originates from field work, is an example of such a proverb. Any farmer feels the truth of this thought, not necessarily expressed in these exact words. But after many hundreds of people expressed this thought in many different ways, after much trial and error, the thought finally acquired its memorable form and began its life as a proverb [6]. Similarly, the saying "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" arose from practical experience in trading relationships [7].

2. Many phraseological units were created by quite definitely smart people. If this happened to people orally, then, of course, there were no witness records left, but if the proverb was written down, then the original source of the proverb could be found. It is fair to assume that most phraseological units of an abstract nature began their lives in precisely this way [8]: "The end justifies the means," deriving from the theological doctrine of the seventeenth century, or the golden thought "The wish is father to the thought," which was first expressed by Julius Caesar, or the saying "A soft answer turns away wrath", undoubtedly borrowed in its completed form from the Bible. These phraseological units became part of the oral tradition long before they found their written form [9]. The use of phraseological units reached its peak during the time of Shakespeare. It's the same with the Bible. The wisdom of her phraseological units is certainly not original. In any case, both sources, folk and literary, turn out to be merged together [10].

3. Another important source of English phraseological units is phraseological units and sayings borrowed from other languages. Here again it is difficult to be sure of the original source. Before becoming English, the proverb may have existed in Latin, French or Spanish. Some of the borrowed phraseological units were completely assimilated into England, but many of them failed to do so. We don't have to think much about the Latin proverb that inspired our "He gives twice who gives quickly", but the proverb "Through hardship to the stars" sounds somehow alien and less proverb-like than the Latin "Per aspera ad astra" [11]. A large number



of borrowed phraseological units remained in the original. Among them: "Noblesseoblige"; "Invinoveritas".

The proverb "Perasparaadastra" came to English from France. The English equivalent of this proverb is "Through hardships to the stars," and in Uzbek it sounds like this: "Through thorns to the stars." It turns out that this proverb came into the English language from the past as the motto of the English Air Force. The proverb "Through hardships to the stars" has survived to this day and serves as the motto of the Royal British Armed Forces to this day [12]. "Honi soit qui mal y pense" is also not an English proverb, but was borrowed from French. The English version sounds like "Evil be to him who thinks evil." For the Russian, "As it comes around, so it will respond." The Latin language was the founder of the proverb "Buyer beware!", which is also found in English, sounding like this: "Let the buyer beware."

In addition, the English and Uzbek languages use phraseological units that are not necessarily translated from their native language, although each language has their analogues. These are phraseological units like "Cherchez la femme", "Noblesse oblige" ("Nobility obliges"), "In vino veritas" ("Truth is in wine") [12].

Shakespeare is undoubtedly second only to the Bible in the number of quotations used as English phraseological units [4]. No one, however, can be sure which of the phraseological units attributed to Shakespeare are actually his creations, and which are taken in one form or another from oral tradition. Scientists still continue to find phraseological units that existed even before Shakespeare, which then became lines of his works. Many "Shakespearean" phraseological units in English have retained their original form: Brevity is the soul of wit; Sweet are the ses of adversity. Others are adaptations of his sayings: A rose by any other name would smell as sweet [5].

English phraseological units note the systematic nature of the labor process:

Feather by feather a goose is plucked [Feather by feather - and the goose is plucked]; If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again [If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again].

Phraseological units are created not so much to isolate objects or phenomena from the diversity of the world, but to express the assessment of the described segment of reality by representatives of a particular culture. This allows us to conclude that the semantics of phraseological units is not limited to the meaning of the sentence that makes it up. As a rule, it is part of a more complex syntactic whole, a situation. We should identify those many statements from literary works that used from time to time as phraseological units, but never become them, remaining halfway between a quotation and a proverb.

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