



PHRASEOLOGISMS IN TRANSLATION ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Phraseological units are stable in composition and structure, functioning as a separate lexical unit, lexically indivisible and valuable word combination. Linguistic analysis is actively used in the study of language reflection of the level of social life. In particular, the verb-phraseological units in the language are closely related to the spiritual culture, customs, profession, place of residence and structure, aspiration, relationship to reality of the people who are considered to be the owner of the language.

Key words

Linguaculturalology, folk culture, cultural value, cultural factor.

In modern linguistics, learning the language from the linguistic-cognitive, communicative directions is gaining importance. Studying the essence of the language allows for a deeper understanding of the spiritual heritage, history, national values, and cultural wealth of each nation. Understanding the relationship between language and culture, national mentality, creates the need to deeply and scientifically study and analyze the essence of language and its communicative function. Socio-economic and mutual cultural relations between peoples are developing rapidly. And in order to form and strengthen these relations, learning and using new languages is expanding. Learning a new language allows you to learn and, if necessary, experience the culture of that nation. In this sense, studying the relationship between language and culture has become an urgent issue. Today, economic-political, cultural and scientific relations between people, peoples, countries, international cultural and communicative processes in the field of linguistics include a number of issues, such as the interaction of languages and language culture, as well as the national identity of the language. received, is causing the emergence of a new field - linguaculturalology, which includes a separate direction and subject.

Linguistics is a general science that arose between cultural studies and linguistics, and it is concerned with the study of phenomena such as the interaction and connection of culture, the formation of this connection and its reflection in



language and outside language as a whole system. is poisoned. On the one hand, linguaculturalology studies the place of humanity in the cultural factor, and on the other hand, the place of man in the language factor. At present, Linguaculturology is one of the most developed directions in world, especially Russian and Uzbek linguistics, and several educational manuals have been created in this regard. A number of works are being carried out in this field in Uzbek linguistics.

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the phraseological system of the language. Phraseological units are language units that express information about people's culture and national mentality. Through phraseological expressions, we can get the necessary information about the national mentality of the people, the ethno-culture of the nation. In general, Phraseology is a bright expression of a nation's way of life, culture, national traditions and knowledge. Phraseological units are a source of information that shows the culture of the nation and a bright language unit that represents a specific linguistic culture.

Phraseologisms, even if they are in the form of a compound or predicative compound consisting of a unit of words, do not appear in the process of speech as a compound or predicative compound, but are selected for speech as a ready-made lexical unit in the language. Because they are not a speech unit, but a language unit.

Phraseologisms have the same form and meaning as words, because just as words are composed of sounds, phrasemes are also composed of words: sad - compassionate, head up to the sky - like happy. But the words contained in phrases do not have their own meaning independence. The general meaning comes from the figurative meaning of the set of words in the phrase. That is why several words in the compound act as one syntactic part in the sentence as a whole.

The phraseological meaning is figurative and attractive, thus it differs from words with a simple lexical meaning: xufiya - on the tip of the sleeve, happy - as in the ear of the mouth. Such meanings occur in different ways:

1) through one of the words in the phrase: a bitter sentence, like the salt of a sentence;

2) based on the general meaning of the components: mouth in ear, tongue caught;

3) regardless of the meanings of the components in it: it hits the star, like it doesn't hurt the heart, etc.

Taking into account these syntactic-semantic features of phraseologisms, they can be divided into three:

1. Phraseological units;
2. Phraseological conflicts;
3. Phraseological compounds.



In many phraseological units, their general meaning is not directly indicated by the concrete, correct meanings of the components. This happens for various reasons:

- 1) when the phraseological unit is transferred from the field of its creation to another field;
- 2) exaggeration on the basis of phraseological units, when it is figurative;
- 3) when phraseological units express different mental states, abstract concepts.

It should be noted that in the development of modern linguistics, it is very appropriate to study the national-cultural features of phraseology. As recognized by many linguists, the richness of phraseology of the language serves as a means of expressing the national-cultural identity of each nation. Because in essence, such language units reflect the national culture of the language users. For this reason, many linguists today pay special attention to the study of phraseological units.

The linguist V.A.Maslova said: "Phraseological units, according to their semantic structure, represent the continuous development process of the people, transfer, seal and record cultural remains, standards, symbols from generation to generation".

In this sense, in the process of research and application of phraseologisms: 1) the general meaning of many expressions or the meaning of the words in their composition, the spirit of the people contains traces of its culture, and they should be determined and studied ;

2) national and cultural information is stored in the semantic structure of phraseological units and it represents people's perceptions of the world;

3) connotative features of phraseology in the process of national-cultural learning. The term lexicon is widely used in linguistics and lingua-cultural studies.

Without alternatives, lexical terms cannot be translated into another language and cannot be compared with other concepts in the language. The essence of such lexemes is related only to national objects, traditions, national clothes, and national cuisine belonging to that nation. For example, in English: door hammer shows the way of life of the English.

Summary.

The appearance of verb phraseology depends on history, people's lives, their confidence, and the general development of the nation. As we have already mentioned, people always take phraseology on the basis of facts known for this nation, and they are understandable and visible to all representatives of this culture.



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