

CONDITIONS FOR THE MANIFESTATION OF STABLE COMBINATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Mirzayeva Dilshoda Ikromjonovna

Head of department English language

Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences(PhD)

Fergana State University

Ganiyeva Dildora Azizovna

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Docent

Fergana State University

Baydjanova Dinora Karimovna

Master Student, Fergana State University

Uzbekistan, Fergana

Abstract

In this article, some fixed units in Uzbek and English languages are compared and their stylistic, semantic and structural aspects are explained. Similar and different aspects of stable compounds in both languages were considered with the help of relevant examples. In addition, the article provides suggestions on the comparison of phrases and proverbs in English and Uzbek languages and the creation of a corpus of phraseological language.

Keywords: idiom, fixed combination, proverb, free combination, semantic meaning, corpus.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that in linguistics there are studies on the linguistic and socio-psycholinguistic characteristics of stable compounds. In particular, proverbs are studied as the subject of study of folklore, ethnography. In recent years, this issue has also begun to be studied in depth in the field of linguistics. Sh.Rahmatullayev[8], Y.Pinkhasov, F.Salomov, Sh.Shorahmedov[9], X.Abdurakhmanov, M.Sadriddinova works of are noteworthy [2].

LITERATURE REVIEW

In research in Uzbek linguistics, devoted to the linguistic features of Proverbs, special attention is paid to semantic, grammatical, linguoculturological aspects, while a comparative study of proverbs with syntactic-morphological, syntactic, some spiritual and methodological features, the lexicon of stable combinations, on the one hand, the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language and the lexicon of dialects. Also, in his dissertations on the language and style of the works of Uzbek poets, special attention was paid to the study of the manoeuvrable and methodological features of folk stable combinations. These aspects carried out by V.Abdullaev, X.Doniyorov, S.Mirzaev, S.Askarov, A.Zhurakhanov, M.Tuychiev, M. Khakimov. However, linguopragmatic properties were not objects of special study [1].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Indeed, when Uzbek stable combinations are introduced into the body, paying attention to their stylistic aspects, choosing an alternative phrase from the point of view of style and context is one of the important stages of the translation process. True, the words contained in the phrasebooks and the semas imposed on it may not fully correspond to alternative phrasebooks in another language, undermining the expressiveness and logic of the translation. The origin of stable combinations in the structure of each language from the cultural and educational, socio-political views of the masses, their reflection on the mentality of each people does not allow them to be translated on the basis of full-fledged methodological and grammatical norms. In order for phrases to enter into a syntactic connection with words in a sentence, it is necessary to have a certain syntactic encirclement. "Syntactic encirclement refers to the connection of phrases with different fragments in speech. The fact that a phrase has a syntactic encirclement depends on its category, internal syntactic construction, the control of the verb word – component in verb expressions, and whether this control is realised or unrealized in the composition of the phrase, the affix of possession, which participates in the composition of the noun component"[5].

Below we will consider the alternation of stable combinations in English and Uzbek through some examples.

A drop in the ocean – almost unaffected, very low amount. When this phrase is translated "*okeandan bir tomchi*" meaning, in Uzbek language "*dengizdan tomchi*", "*xamir uchidan patir*" it expresses the same meaning as its phrasebooks, and with them the content becomes synonymous. This phrase is a semantic and grammatically full-fledged combination in the sentence with other words, that is, it can be freely used in place of the Uzbek-language phrasebooks "*xamir uchidan patir*", "*dengizdan tomchi*":

The cost of a hotel for one night is *a drop in the ocean* for a big company like that – Bir kechalik mehmonxona narxi bu kabi kompaniyalar uchun *dengizdan tomchi/xamir uchidan patir*(dir).

A leopard can't change its spots – this phrase is used to express the inability to change behavior and character in no time, when translated it means “leopard (qoplon) o‘z dog‘larini o‘zgartira olmaydi”, in Uzbek it is close in content to the proverb “bukrini go‘r tuzatadi”, and its grammatical construction is different.

To be born with silver spoon in your mouth – being born into a superior family in terms of status and wealth, having many opportunities. It is translated into Uzbek as “og‘zida kumush qoshiq bilan tug‘ilmoq”. In this, “kumush qoshiq” pointed to the meaning of wealth, this phrase has no exact analogues in Uzbek, but is very close in content to the proverb “og‘zi qiyshiq bo‘lsa ham, boyning bolasi gapirsin”:

I’ve always had to work hard because I *wasn’t born with a silver spoon in my mouth* – Men nuqul qattiq ishlashga majbur bo‘lganman, chunki men *og‘zimda kumush qoshiq bilan tug‘ilmaganman* [4].

Once in a blue moon – very rarely used in the sense of time. Translated into Uzbek as “ko‘k oyda bir marta”. The combination of the “ko‘k oy” is here in a portable sense and expresses the almost non-fulfillment of the action. This idiom stands close to such stable compounds in our tongue as “tuyaning dumi yerga tegganda”, “toshbaqa tog‘ga chiqqanda” “xo‘roz tuxum qo‘yganda”. And a different aspect gives a hint that when an idiom in English is used, although rare, the same action may occur:

To be honest, I only go to museums *once in a blue moon* – ochig‘i, men ko‘koyda bir marta (juda kam) muzeylarga borib turaman.

When this statement is translated, the idiom cannot be replaced by close phraseems in our language, since it causes logical gullibility, the use of words or free combinations suitable for the phrase in such a situation ensures the rationality of speech.

Dance with death – this phrase can be translated into Uzbek as “o‘lim / cho‘g / olov bilan o‘ynashmoq”:

He *danced with death* when he tried to negotiate a deal with that dangerous criminal – U xavfli jinoyatchi bilan kelishishga urinib, *o‘lim bilan o‘ynashdi*.

Fight like cat and dog – it-mushuk(dek) urushmoq / bo‘lmoq, ***go against the flow*** – oqimga qarshi bormoq, ***you can't please everyone*** – hammaning ko‘ngliga yo‘l topa olmaysiz, hammani mamnun qilolmaysiz, ***in the same boat*** – (bir xil qayiqda) asosan, muammolarga nisbatan ishlatiladi, “dardimiz bir”, “bir xil ahvolda”, ***do the dirty work*** – eng kir / qora / og‘ir ishlarni qilmoq many phrases such as form and content represent almost the same meaning as the stable combinations in Uzbek.

Even today, no serious studies have been carried out on the mutual coordination of proverbs in English and Uzbek, which are among the stable combinations. In essence, the inclusion of phraseological constructions in the composition of a sentence, the disclosure of their syntactic laws is somewhat more difficult than the process of translating proverbs in another language [5].

Below we tried to make a brief dictionary of proverbs that are widely used in English and Uzbek.

1. **A rotten apple spoils the barrel** – 1) bir chimdim tuz bir xum asalni buzar, 2) tirriq qo'zi podani buzar.
2. **Bad news travels fast** – 1) yomon gap/ xabar tez tarqaladi 2) yomon gapning oyog'i olti 3) so'z oyoqdan ilgari borar
3. **Be swift to hear, slow to speak** – 1) kam gapirib, ko'p eshit.
4. **(The) early bird catches the worm** – 1)avval kelgan ho'kiz suvning tozasini ichar, 2) oldin otlangan manzilga oldin borar.
5. **Clothes don't make the man** – 1) tashqi ko'rinish aldamchi 2)tuz hamshakar kabi ko'rinadi.
6. **Better late than never** – 1) hechdan ko'ra kech yaxshi.
7. **Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion** – 1) ho'kizning oyog'i bo'lguncha, buzoqning boshi bo'lgan yaxshiroq 2) yoli qalin eshakdan yag'ir bo'lsa ham ot yaxshi, 3) odamning kuyugi bo'lguncha o'rmonning kiyigi bo'l, 4) echkning boshi bo'lguncha qo'yning quyrug'i bo'l
8. **Better to drink the milk than to eat the cow** – 1) tovuqni yesang, bir yeysan, tuxumini yesang, ming yeysan 2) sog'ib ichsang, ming kunlik, sotib yesang, bir kunlik.
9. **Every rose has its thorn** – 1) atirgulning ham tikani bor 2)oyning hamyuzida dog'i bor, 3) har to'kisda bir ayb [6].
10. **False friends are worse than open enemies** – olisdagi dushmandan angib yurgan do'st yomon, 2) ablah do'st dushmandan yomon, 3) yomon do'stdan qirda yotgan tosh yaxshi .
11. **He laughs best who laughs last** – 1) yaxshi ot keyin chopadi, 2) jo'janikuzda sana.
12. **Lightning never strikes in the same place twice** – 1) ko'r hassasini birmarta yo'qotadi, 2) devona ham xurjunini bir marta yo'qotadi.
13. **Never put off till tomorrow what can be done today** – 1) bugungi ishniertaga qoldirma 2) qolgan ishga qor yog'ar.
14. **You can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink** – zorimiz bor-u, zo'rimiz yo'q.(O'zbek tilida aynan bu iboraga shaklan va mazmunan mos turg'un birlik uchramaydi)

15. **Don't count your chickens before they hatch** – 1) podadan oldin chang chiqarma 2) to'ydan oldin nog'ora chalma
16. **A bad workman blame his tools** – 1) o'zolmagan otga uzangi bahona, 2) o'yin bilmagan xotinga uy torligi bahona.
17. **A burnt child dreads the fire** – 1) sutdan og'zi kuygan qatiqni hampuflab ichar, 2) tikanni bosgan qadamini bilib tashlar.
18. **A calm sea does not make a skilled sailor** – 1) bo'ynidan bog'langanit ovga yaramas, 2) kepakka boqilgan ot ko'pkariga yaramas.
19. **A picture paints a thousand words / a picture is worth a thousand words** – 1) yuz bor eshitgandan bir bor ko'rgan yaxshi.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The list of phraseological units and proverbs presented above can be continued many more, after all, such studies act as a kind of growth dynamics when opening the content of stable units, replacing them with alternatives in another language. When coordinating proverbs with alternatives in the Corpus, focusing on their stylistic and linguoculturological aspects is also one of the important tasks. In order for each language representative to be able to use such stable combinations depending on their speech conditions and capabilities, stable combinations in the vocabulary are sufficient and must be fully enriched with suitable synonyms. That is, the speaker must be able to use the synonym he wants in accordance with the speech activity in the process of translating stable units in English or other languages into his own language. Also, the methodological and grammatical aspects of the alternative of the phrase, although in part, should be stated in the literature. This will help to build correct speech, prevent meaningful uncertainty and irrationality. In conclusion, it can be said that each language has its own polysemantic characteristics, which are specific factors indicating the wealth of the language, and their inclusion in the language corpus is carried out based on computer linguistics and linguistic rules. Such stable units are an integral part of the life of a nation, reflect its historical, socio-cultural life, significantly influence the communicative qualities of speech, increasing the richness, expressiveness and expressiveness of the spoken speech.

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