

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

RAXMONOVA IRODA ODILOVNA

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA “FOOD/OZIQ-OVQAT”
KOMPONENTLI FRAZELOGIZMLAR TADQIQI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
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по филологическим наукам**

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida bugungi kunda frazeologik birliklarning frazeosemantik sohaga tegishli komponentlarini tahlil qilish dolzarb muammolardan sanaladi. Ma'lumki, frazeologiya tillarning madaniy va tarixiy rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Har qanday tilda frazeologik tizim tilning jonli va doimiy rivojlanishda ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Frazemalarning leksik tarkibi xilma-xil bo'lib, ular etnosning geografik joylashuvi, xalqning turmush tarzi, urf-odat va an'analari bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Frazeologiya sohasining o'rganilishi globallashuv davrida tillararo va madaniyatlararo muloqotning samarador bo'lishiga yaqindan yordam beradi. Tillarning qiyosiy tadqiqida frazeologik tarkibi bir xil bo'lgan turlarni, ular semantikasidagi o'xshashliklarning namoyon bo'lish holatlari va omillarini aniqlash imkoniyati mavjud, chunki bunday yondashuvda frazeologizmlar universallik va differentsiallik xususiyatlarini to'liq namoyon etadi. Ular tarkibi semantik jihatdan xilma-xil bo'lib, ayniqsa, gastronomik komponentli frazemalar har bir tilda o'zining yuqori salmog'i bilan ajralib turadi. Tildagi frazeologik tizim o'zining bir qator semantik va madaniy xususiyatlariga ega. Bu jihatlarni o'rganish tilshunoslikda alohida amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida hozirgi kunda frazeologik birliklar eng qadimgi leksik qatlamlarga mansubligi, ularning taraqqiy etish holatlari va intensivligi, bu birliklarda madaniy kodlarning mavjudligi, ifodalovchilarning majoziyliigi hamda metaforizatsiya imkoniyati, shuningdek, iboralar bilan bog'liq bir qator lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar sohaning keng qamrovli tadqiqini talab qilmoqda. Tilshunoslikda substantiv iboralar to'liq yoki qisman ko'rib chiqilgan asosiy frazeologik birliklar hisoblanadi. Ularning komponent tahliliga bo'lgan e'tibor tobora kuchayib bormoqda. Har bir til jamoasi ongidagi frazeologik obrazlar tizimi majoziy tarzda idrok etishning milliy o'ziga xos jihatlarni namoyon etadi. Frazeologik birliklarni bilish va ulardan foydalanish so'zlovchiga frazemalar qo'llanayotgan kontekstni yaxshiroq tushunishga, muloqot ishtirokchilari tiliga xos madaniy xususiyatlarni aniq belgilashga yaqindan yordam beradi. Shuningdek, boshqa til birliklari kabi frazeologizmlar lug'at tarkibining boyishiga, nutqiy muloqotda ta'sirchanlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu ma'noda, frazeologik birliklar lingvistik shaxsning muloqot qobiliyati va til madaniyatini rivojlantirishga yaqindan yordam beradi. Ushbu jihatlari qiyosiy tilshunoslikda frazeologiya tadqiqi doirasini kengaytirishning nazariy asoslarini belgilaydi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida so'nggi yillarda milliy tilni boshqa tillarga chog'ishtirish orqali uning imkoniyatlarini yuzaga chiqarish hamda o'zbek tilini rivojlangan tillar qatoriga qo'shish davlat siyosati darajasidagi masalaga aylandi, "...davlat tilining sofligini saqlash, uni boyitib borish va aholining nutq madaniyatini oshirish", "davlat tilidan xorijiy tillarga va xorijiy tillardan davlat tiliga professional tarjima qilish uslubiyotlarini yaratish hamda ushbu yo'nalishda

mutaxassislarining malakasini oshirishda ko‘maklashish”¹ ga zamonaviy tilshunoslikning muhim vazifalari sifatida qaralmoqda. Frazeologik birliklar tadqiqiga chog‘ishtirma yondashuv asosida turlicha lisoniy olam manzaralarini va uning milliy manzaralarini katta bilim bloklari periferiyasiga kiritish mumkin. Bu esa frazeologiyani alohida yo‘nalish sifatida tadqiq etishni talab qiladi. Shu jihatdan frazeologiya va uning sohalarini tahlil qilish, frazeologizmlarning konseptual, lisoniy va semantik modellarini yaratish, mazkur birliklarga xos milliy xususiyatlarni aniqlash zamonaviy tilshunoslik oldida turgan muhim masalalardan hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, chet tillarini o‘rganishda frazeologik birliklarni o‘zbek tili bilan qiyoslagan holda farqli va o‘xshash tomonlarini tahlil qilish ishning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta‘lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari hamda 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-sonli “Oliy ta‘lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 19-yanvardagi PQ-34-sonli “Xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari va sohaga oid boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarning bajarilishiga ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishinnig ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida A.V.Kunin² frazeologik birliklarning umumiy xususiyatlari, funksional xoslanishi, rus va ingliz tillaridagi bu birliklarning o‘zaro muqobilligi masalasiga e‘tibor qaratgan bo‘lsa, Sh.Balli, A.Smirnitskiy va N.Amosova³ frazeologiyani tilshunoslikning alohida sohasi sifatida o‘rgandi hamda ingliz tilidagi frazeologik birliklarni tahlil qildi. Y.F.Polivanov va V.V.Vinogradov⁴ rus tilidagi frazeologik birliklarni

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risidagi PF-6084 son Farmoni: <https://lex.uz/docs/-5058351> (murojaat sanasi: 15.03.2025).

² Кунин А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка. – М., 1972. – 288 с.

³ Bally Ch. Traite de stylistique francaise (Французская стилистика) / Перевод с французского К.А.Долинина. – М., 2001; Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – М., 1998. – 260 с.; Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Л., 1963. – 227 с.

⁴ Поливанов Е.Ф. Избранные труды по восточному и общему языкознанию. – М.: Наука, 1991. – 623 с.; Виноградов В.В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины. Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М., 1977. – 267 с.

semantik jihatdan guruhlagan bo'lsa, V.N.Teliya, A.P.Kovi, O.V.Kuchkildina⁵ va boshqa olimlar frazeologik birliklarni to'plab, ularning semantik-pragmatik hamda lingvomadaniy jihatlarini inobatga olib lug'at yaratganlar.

G'arb olimlari orasida M.Beshay va Y.Kamakura frazeologik birliklarni semantik jihatdan tahlil qilgan bo'lsa, A.Dabrovska frazeologik birliklarning sintaktik tomoniga e'tibor qaratdi. A.Granja, N.Norrik va B.Altenberg esa frazeologik birliklarning nutqiy vaziyatda qo'llanishi yuzasidan tadqiqot olib bordilar. Y.Barilova oziq-ovqat komponentli frazeologik birliklarni fransuz va rus tillari misolida tadqiq qildi. S.Y.Chernobay⁶ zamonaviy tilshunoslikda frazeologik sath, idiomalarning nutqqa ta'siri, ularning lisoniy xususiyatlarini o'rgandi.

O'zbek tilshunosligida uzoq yillar davomida frazeologik birliklar doirasida ko'plab tadqiqotlar olib borildi. Ushbu sohada Sh.Rahmatullayev⁷, B.Yo'ldoshev⁸, A.Mamatov⁹ va boshqa tilshunoslarning xizmatlari katta. Professor Sh.Rahmatullayev tomonidan frazeologizmlarning semantik xususiyatlari, shakl va ma'no munosabatlari atroflicha o'rganildi, ko'plab monografiyalar yaratildi hamda o'zbek tilidagi frazeologik birliklarning izohli lug'ati chop etildi. Shuningdek, tilshunos olimlardan B.Yo'ldoshev frazeologizmlarning uslubiy xususiyatlari, A.Mamatov esa iboralarning shakllanishi doirasidagi ilmiy ishlari bilan o'zbek frazeologiyasining rivojiga katta hissa qo'shdilar.

Frazeologiya sohasida A.Shomaqsudov, Sh.Rahmatullayev, M.Umarxodjayev, H.Berdiyorov, B.Yo'ldoshev, A.Mamatov, M.Vafoyeva, Sh.Sultonova, Sh.Ganiyevalar¹⁰ tadqiqot olib borgan bo'lsalar, turli tizimli tillar

⁵ Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология. Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. – М., 1996. – 86 с.; Cowie A.P. Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998. – P. 258; Кучкильдина О.В. Обозначение концепта «Еда» в устойчивых выражениях, цитатах и афоризмах русского, английского и немецкого языков. Филология и искусствоведение. – М., 2013. – С.190-198.

⁶ Beshaj M.L. Phraseological Units used in the Functional Styles in English and Albanian Language // Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences // pub. by MCSER-CEMAS-Sapienza University of Rome: Vol – 4 № 2; May 2013. – P.453-456; Kamakura Y. Collocation and preposition sense: a phraseological approach to the cognition of polysemy. A thesis submitted to the University of Birmingham for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. – The university of Birmingham, 2011. – 337 p.; Dabrowska A.A. Syntactic Study of Idioms. – Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2018. – 372 p.; Granja Á. María (ed.). Fixed expressions in cross-linguistic perspective // A multilingual and multidisciplinary approach. – Hamburg: Verlag Dr. Kovac, 2008. – 382 p.; Norrick N.R. How proverbs mean: semantic studies in English proverbs. – Berlin; New York: Mouton, 1985. – 213 p.; Altenberg B. On the phraseology of spoken English // The evidence of recurrent word-combinations // Phraseology. ed. Cowie A.P. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998. – P.101-121; Барилова Е.Э. «Еда» как фрагмент русской и французской языковой картины мира // Вестник Псковского государственного педагогического университета. Серия Социально-гуманитарные и психолого-педагогические науки. Выпуск 13. – Псков, 2011. – 152 с.; Чернобай С.Е. Определение идиомы в современной фразеологии. «Филология. Социальные коммуникации». – Украина: Симферополь, 2011. – Том 24 (63). – № 3. – С.320-321.

⁷ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978.

⁸ Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеографияси масалалари. – Тошкент: Муҳаррир, 2013.

⁹ Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000.

¹⁰ Шамақсудов А.Ш. Язык сатиры Муками (лексика и фразеология): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1956; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978; Умарходжаев М.И. Принципы составления многоязычного фразеологического словаря: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1972; Бердиёров Х. Ўзбек фразеологиясидан материаллар. 3-қисм. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 1976; Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеографиясининг шаклланиши ҳамда тараққиёти. – Самарқанд, 2007; Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг

qiyosiy frazeologiyasi tadqiqi doirasida esa Z.Sadiqov, A.Nasirov, L.Xolmuradova, G.Adashulloyeva, N.Nasrullayeva, G.Umarjonova, S.Saidakbarova, F.Mamatova, O'.Xudoynazarovalar¹¹ ning ishlarini misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Farg'ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Antropotsentrik tilshunoslik tadqiqi" yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi "food/oziq-ovqat" komponentli frazeologik birliklarning leksik, grammatik, semantik jihatlarini tahlil qilish hamda tarjima qilish muammolarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

genetik va struktur jihatdan bir-biridan uzoq bo'lgan ikki til – ingliz va o'zbek tillarining frazeologik birliklarini sinxron aspektda qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali ularning o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi "food/oziq-ovqat" komponentli frazeologik birliklarni struktur-semantik tahlil qilish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi "food/oziq-ovqat" komponentli frazeologik birliklarning hajmi va tarkibini aniqlash;

qiyoslanayotgan ikki tilning "food/oziq-ovqat" komponentli frazeologik birliklarini leksik, grammatik va semantik xususiyatlariga ko'ra chog'ishtirish;

o'rganilayotgan frazeologik birliklarning ekvivalentlari va analoglari hamda bunday birliklarni bir tildan boshqa tilga tarjima qilish usullarini ko'rib chiqish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi "food/oziq-ovqat" komponentli frazeologik birliklar tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi "food/oziq-ovqat" komponentli frazeologik birliklarning leksik, grammatik, struktur-semantik, stilistik jihatlarini va tarjima usullari tashkil etadi.

шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Вафоева М.Й. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик синонимлар ва уларнинг структурал-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Султонова Ш.М. Диний фразеологизмлар трансформацияси: семантик ва лингвомаданий аспектлар: Филол. фан. д-ри (DSc) ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2022. – 176 б.; Ганиева Ш.А. Ўзбек фразеологизмлари структураси (шаклий ва мазмуний моделлаштириш): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2017.

¹¹ Садиков З.Я. Юсуф Хос Ҳожибнинг "Кутадғу билиг" асарининг немисча ва инглизча таржималари қиёсий-чоғиштирма таҳлили: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2020; Насиров А. Француз, ўзбек ва рус тилларидаги проverbs фразеологизмларнинг семантик-стилистик ва миллий-маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016; Холмуродова Л.Э. Инглиз ва француз тилларидаги образли ва мотивлашган фразеологизмларнинг тематик-идеографик талқини (лингвомаданий аспект): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2017; Адашуллоева Г. Тожик ва ўзбек тилларида шахс хусусиятини ифодаловчи фразеологизмларнинг қиёсий-типологик таҳлили: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2018; Насруллаева Н. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида оламнинг фразеологик манзарасида гендер концептларининг шаклланиши: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2018; Umarjonova G.M. Nemis va o'zbek tillarida "Hand" – "qo'l" komponentli frazeologik birliklarning chog'ishtirma tahlili: Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. ... diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2022; Saidakbarova S. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида гастронимик фразеологизмларнинг лингвомаданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021; Маматова Ф.М. Инглиз ва ўзбек фразеологизмларида оилавий аъна ва муносабатларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022; Худойназарова Ў. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида мифоним компонентли фразеологизмларнинг лингвокультурологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Термиз, 2022.

Tadqiqot usullari. Ishda lingvistik tavsiflash, tasniflash, chog‘ishtirish, komponent tahlil, struktur-semantik, grammatik hamda statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

“food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli frazeologik birliklarning eng qadimiy leksik qatlamlarga mansubligi, ularning ayrim semantik guruhlariga xos rivojlanish tabiati va intensivligi, bu birliklarda ma’lum madaniy kodlarning shakllanganligi, ifodalovchilarning majoziyliigi hamda metaforizatsiya imkoniyati, shuningdek, frazemalar bilan bog‘liq bir qator lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar dalillangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli substantiv iboralarning shaxsni tavsiflash bilan bog‘liqligi, ular ijobiy yoki salbiy bahoni o‘z ichiga olishi, har ikki tilda ham salbiy baho ifodalovchi frazemalarning son jihatidan ko‘pligi, fe‘l frazemalarda baho minosabati orqali shaxs holatining tasvirlanishi, ushbu birliklar o‘rtasidagi farqlilikning nafaqat miqdoriy, balki semantik jihatga ham bog‘liqligi isbotlangan;

har ikki til lug‘atida ham “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli frazeologizmlarning sezilarli darajada ustunligi til jamoalarining tarixiy tajribasi, madaniyati hamda ruhiy-psixologik tuzilmasidagi o‘ziga xoslik bilan ajralib turishi, shuningdek, frazeologik tasvirlar tizimini majoziy ma’noda anglashning milliy o‘ziga xos imkoniyatlari asoslangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillari kabi tipologik va genetik jihatdan bir-biriga bog‘liq bo‘lmagan ikki til tizimining “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli frazeologik birliklari tahliliga differensial yondashuv asosida frazeologik zaxiraga xos jihatlar dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli frazeologizmlar birinchi marta to‘liq o‘rganilib, ularning manbalari hamda shakllanish usullari aniqlangan, tarkibiy va semantik tasnifi berilgan;

turli tizimli tillardagi frazeologizmlarning tillararo ko‘lami aniqlangan;

o‘rganilayotgan tillardagi frazeologizmlarning leksik, grammatik, semantik xususiyatlari, ularning har ikki tildagi muqobillarini aniqlash va tarjima qilish asnosida chiqarilgan xulosalar frazeologiya sohasi uchun muhim ilmiy-nazariy ma’lumotlar berishi, tilshunoslik nazariyasi, leksikologiya, frazeografiya kabi fan yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarining mukammal yaratilishida yangi nazariy va ilmiy manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi nazarda tutilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi nazariy ma’lumotlar va faktik materiallarni qo‘llashda ishonchli ilmiy manbalardan foydalanilgani, misollarning ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi lug‘atlar hamda ilmiy, badiiy adabiyotlardan olinganligi, ishning o‘rganilish doirasi aniq belgilanganligi, ishning tavsiflash, komponent tahlil kabi usullarga asoslanganligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, unda mamlakatimiz va xorijiy olimlarning fundamental tadqiqotlaridan foydalanilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati to‘plangan materiallar va olingan natijalar

kognitologiya, lingvokulturologiya, semantika, tarjimashunoslik, leksikologiya, frazeologiya kabi fanlardan ilmiy adabiyotlar yaratishda hamda kelgusida ingliz va o‘zbek tillari olam manzarasi tadqiqiga oid kognitologik, tarixiy-etimologik, milliy-madaniy, baholovchi-aksiologik tadqiqotlar olib borishga, monografiyalar yaratishga, o‘quv qo‘llanmalarining mukammallashuviga xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, ushbu dissertatsiya natijalaridan “Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti”, “Zamonaviy leksikologiya”, “Mamlakatshunoslik”, “Matn lingvistikasi”, “Roman-german filologiyasiga kirish” kabi fanlarni o‘qitishda seminar, maxsus kurslar tashkil etishda ahamiyatli manba sifatida qo‘llanishi, undagi nazariy fikr-mulohazalardan lingvokognitologiya, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik, leksikologiya fanlarini o‘qitishda, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarini o‘rgatish uchun dasturlar, darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalari tayyorlashda, lug‘atlar tuzishda foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi frazeologizmlarning chog‘ishtirma tahlili bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar quyidagi ishlarda joriylangan:

“food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli frazeologik birliklarning eng qadimiy leksik qatlamlarga mansubligi, ularning ayrim semantik guruhlariga xos rivojlanish tabiati va intensivligi, bu birliklarda ma’lum madaniy kodlarning mavjudligi, ifodalovchilarning majoziyliigi hamda metaforizatsiya imkoniyati, har ikki tilda ham salbiy baho ifodalovchi frazemalarning son jihatidan ko‘pligi, shuningdek, frazemalar bilan bog‘liq bir qator lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar dalillanganligi; ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli substantiv iboralarning shaxsni tavsiflash bilan bog‘liqligi, ular ijobiy yoki salbiy bahoni o‘z ichiga olishi, har ikki tilda ham salbiy baho ifodalovchi frazemalarning son jihatidan ko‘pligi, fe’l frazemalarda baho minosabati orqali shaxs holatining tasvirlanishi, ushbu birliklar o‘rtasidagi farqlilik nafaqat miqdoriy parametrarga, balki semantik tomonga ham bog‘liqligi haqidagi ilmiy xulosalardan 2022-2023-yillarda O‘zbekiston Davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining F3-2019081663-raqamli “O‘zbek milliy raqs san’atini targ‘ib etishga bag‘ishlangan veb (elektron lug‘atlar) to‘plami yaratish” mavzusidagi fundamental loyihasida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Davlat xoreografiya akademiyasining 2024-yil 30-sentabrdagi 1/04-125-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur loyiha doirasida tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmuni nazariy jihatdan takomillashtirilgan;

har ikki til lug‘at tarkibida “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli frazeologizmlarning sezilarli darajada ustunligi til jamoalarining tarixiy tajribasi, madaniyati hamda ruhiy-psixologik tuzilmasidagi o‘ziga xoslik bilan ajralib turishi, shuningdek, frazeologik obrazlar tizimini majoziy ma’noda anglashning milliy o‘ziga xos imkoniyatlari borasidagi xulosalardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Yoshlar ishlari agentligi Farg‘ona viloyat kengashining “Ta’lim tizimida ma’naviy-ma’rifiy ishlar samaradorligini oshirishda yoshlar ishlari agentligining faoliyati va ustuvor vazifalari” nomli bir haftalik seminar-treynning, uchrashuvlar va yoshlarning intellektual salohiyati hamda ma’naviy saviyasini yuksaltirish maqsadida “Yosh kitobxon” respublika tanlovining 2023-yilgi mavsumi Farg‘ona

viloyati bosqichini o'tkazishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Yoshlar ishlari agentligining 2025-yil 17-yanvardagi 2-15-21-272-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada kitobxonlikning inson va jamiyat hayotidagi ahamiyatiga nisbatan aksiologik (qadriyatli) munosabatlarni yanada yuksaltirishga erishilgan.

ingliz va o'zbek tillari kabi tipologik hamda genetik jihatdan bir-biriga bog'liq bo'lmagan ikki xil til tizimining "food/oziq-ovqat" komponentli frazeologik birliklar tahliliga differensial yondashuv asosida frazeologik zaxirasining o'ziga xos milliy-madaniy tabiati yuzasidan berilgan xulosa hamda tavsiyalardan Farg'ona viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2023-2024-yillarda efirga uzatilgan (Farg'ona viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 19-sentabrdagi 01-12/141-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada "Ma'naviyat sarchashmasi", "Adabiy muhit", "Maxsus reportaj", "Jarayon" ko'rsatuvlari uchun telenamoyish va radio eshittirishlar uchun materiallar tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. Natijada mazkur ko'rsatuv materiallari ingliz va o'zbek tillardagi "food/oziq-ovqat" komponentli frazeologik birliklarga oid materiallar bilan boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 5 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma'ruza ko'rinishida bayon qilingan hamda aprobatsiyadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Ushbu tadqiqot ishi bo'yicha jami 14 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 2 ta, xorijiy jurnallarda 3 ta va 1 ta Scopus bazasida indekslangan maqola nashr qilingan.

Tadqiqot ishining tuzilishi va hajmi. Mazkur tadqiqot ishi kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 154 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, dissertatsiyaning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, uning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi hamda amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar, shuningdek, dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi "**Frazeologizmlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari**" deb nomlanib, unda frazeologik birliklarning vazifasi, qo'llanish o'rni va o'ziga xos semantikasi tavsiflangan. Bobning birinchi fasli "*Frazeologizmlar tadqiqi va tasnifi masalasi*"ga bag'ishlangan.

Frazeologiya va uning birliklari xalq tarixi, madaniyati, kelib chiqishi, turmush tarzi hamda milliy tabiatining o'ziga xosligini aks ettiradi. Olamning lisoniy manzarasi uning odamlar ongida mantiqiy aks etishi bilan muvofiq kelsada, lekin unda mantiq qonunlariga bo'ysunmaydigan alohida sohalar ham saqlanib qoladi. Frazeologizmlar shunday sohalardan bo'lib, u har bir tilda turlicha namoyon bo'ladi. Olamning paremiologik manzarasi mahsuli sifatida

frazeologizmlar dunyoni tasvirlash uchun emas, balki uni sharhlash, baholash va unga subyektiv munosabat bildirish asnosida paydo bo'lgan.

“Frazeologiya” termini yunoncha *frasis* – “ibora”, *logos* – “fan”, ya’ni iboralar haqidagi bilimlarni bildiradi. Frazeologiya – frazeologik birliklar bo‘lib, ma’lum bir tildagi turg‘un va barqaror birikmalarning majmui hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda frazeologiya leksikologiyaning salmoqli qismi, ma’lum bir sohasi sifatida o‘rganiladi. Frazeologizmlar kamida ikkita mustaqil so‘zdan tashkil topadi va ularda yaxlit ko‘chma ma’no ifodalanadi.

Dastlab fransuz tilshunosi, soha asoschisi Sh.Balli o‘zining “Stilistika”, “Fransuz tili stilistikasi” kabi asarlariga frazeologiyaga oid boblarni kiritdi. Uning “Stilistika”¹² nomli asarida frazeologik birliklarning to‘rt guruhi ajratildi. Sh.Balli mazkur asarida frazeologik birliklarni muhokama qilishni yakunladi va bu birliklarni ikkita guruhga bo‘ldi: erkin birikmalar va turg‘un birikmalar. Uning qarashlarida frazeologizmlar erkin so‘z birikmalari sifatida tavsiflangan bo‘lsa-da, bizningcha, bu turdagi birliklar erkin emas, ular aynan tayyor, qoliplangan holda nutqqa olib kiriladi. V.Vinogradov frazeologiyani alohida soha, A.Kunin o‘ziga xos muloqot “til”i, N.Amosova esa til fanining muayyan sohasi va tarmog‘i sifatida tavsiflagan.

Professor A.Kunin frazeologik birlik (FB) – bu butunlay qayta ko‘rib chiqilgan ma’noga ega potensial so‘zlar birikmasi va qisman qayta ishlangan ma’noli, haqiqiy so‘zlar bilan potensial so‘zlar kombinatsiyasi¹³, degan xulosaga keldi. Bu ta’rif frazeologik birliklarni tavsiflovchi quyidagi asosiy xususiyatlarni o‘zida aks ettiradi:

a) frazeologik birliklarning asl mohiyati ular asosida vujudga kelgan ma’no ko‘chishi bilan tavsiflanadi;

b) nutqda majoziy ma’no kasb etgan so‘zlarning ma’lum birikmalari birlashtiriladi va ular barqarorlik xususiyatini namoyon etadi;

v) frazeologik birlik komponentlarini almashtirish faqat variantlilik doirasida kuzatiladi;

d) frazeologik birliklarning semantik yaxlitligi so‘zlar – komponentlar leksik ma’nosining zaiflashuvi tufayli rivojlanadi.

N.Amosova frazeologik birliklarning ikki turi – frazemalar va idiomalarni ajratadi. Uning fikricha, frazema doimiy kontekst birligi bo‘lib, unda ushbu so‘z ma’nosini amalga oshirish uchun yagona va doimiy ko‘rsatkich minimumi zarur. N.Amosovanning talqiniga ko‘ra, frazemalarga qarama-qarshi bo‘lgan iboralar doimiy kontekst birliklari bo‘lib, unda indikativ va semantik jihatdan bajariluvchi elementlar o‘zaro teng bo‘ladi hamda ikkalasi ham so‘z birikmasining umumiy leksik tarkibi bilan ifodalanadi. Idioma ma’nosi butun birikmaning yaxlit ma’nosini ifodalaydi¹⁴. Masalan:

to dangle a carrot before smb – kimnidir yo‘ldan ozdirmoq;

to break bread with smb – ovqatini kim bilandir baham ko‘rmoq.

¹² Bally Ch. *Traite de stylistique française* (Французская стилистика) / Перевод с французского К.А.Долинина. – М., 2001. – С.392.

¹³ Кунин А.В. *Фраzeология современного английского языка*. – М., 1972. – С.109.

¹⁴ Amosova N. *Fundamentals of English Phraseology*. – Leningrad: Leningrad University, 1963. – P.98.

Frazeologiya borasida A.I.Smirniskiy qarashlarida biroz farqlilikni kuzatishimiz mumkin, chunki frazemalar tilning ekspressiv-hissiy bo‘yoqdorligini oshirish uchun xizmat qiladi. Olim o‘z tadqiqotlarida frazemalarni ekspressiv va hissiy tomonlarga ega bo‘lmagan barqaror birikmalar sifatida e’tirof etadi. Bizningcha, bu fikrda biroz noqislik mavjud va tahlillarimiz davomida bu xususda o‘z mulohazalarimizni bayon etamiz.

Mazkur bobning “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tilshunosligida frazeologizmlarning o‘rganilishi*” nomli ikkinchi faslida ingliz va o‘zbek tilshunosligida FBnlarni tadqiq qilgan tilshunoslarning tadqiqotlari keltirilgan hamda tahlilga tortilgan.

Frazeologiyaning lingvistik fan sifatida paydo bo‘lishi rus olimi V.V.Vinogradov¹⁵ nomi bilan bog‘lanadi. Ingliz va amerikalik lingvistlarning frazeologiya nazariyasiga bag‘ishlangan maxsus ishlari sanoqli. Ingliz tilshunos olimlari frazeologiyani lingvistik fan sifatida belgilash masalalariga to‘xtalmaganlar, frazeologik birliklar tasnifi va ularning tarkibi bo‘yicha yakdil qarashga ega emaslar.

Ko‘plab frazeologik birliklar ingliz variantiga amerika lingvomadaniyatidan kirib kelgan bo‘lib, ular o‘zlashma birliklar hisoblanadi: *look like a million dollars – ko‘rinishing ajoyib*. Ingliz frazeologik birliklarining ba‘zilari bir vaqtlar amerikalik yozuvchilar tomonidan yaratilgan va zamonaviy ingliz tilida keng tarqalgan.

Ingliz olimi H.Svit ta’kidlaganidek, “har bir frazeologizmning ma’nosi alohida bir borliqdir. Uning ma’nosini tarkibidagi so‘zlar ma’nosidan keltirib chiqarib bo‘lmaydi”¹⁶. Yarim asrdan ko‘proq vaqt o‘tgach, mohiyatan shunga o‘xshash talqinlar B.Hillel, G.Kouen, Ch.Fries, E.Nida va M.Pielar¹⁷ ning tadqiqotlarida uchraydi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida frazeologiyaga oid tadqiqotlar o‘tgan asrning 50-yillaridan boshlandi. Shu kunga qadar o‘zbek tilshunos olimlari – A.Shomaqsudov, Sh.Rahmatullayev, M.Xusainov, E.Umarxodjayev, M.Abdurahimov, H.Berdiyorov, Sh.Usmonova, M.Xalikova, A.Mamatov, B.Yo‘ldoshev, Sh.G‘aniyeva, Sh.Alimamatova, M.Vafoyevalar¹⁸ frazeologiya

¹⁵ Виноградов В.В. Лексикология и лексикография. – М.: Наука, 1977.

¹⁶ Sweet H. The practical study of languages. – London: Oxford University Press, 1964. – P.139.

¹⁷ Bar-Hillel Y. “Idioms” in Machine translation of Languages. – Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1955; Cowen G.M. Some aspects of the lexical structure of a Mazatec historical text. Publications in Linguistic and Related Fields. –№.11. – Norman: Oklahoma Summer Institute of Linguistic, 1965; Fries Ch.C. Preparation of teaching materials, practical grammars and dictionaries, especially for foreign languages, in Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress of languages. – Oslo: University of Oslo Press, 1958. – P.738-746; Nida E.A. A system for the description of Semantic Elements // Word. Vol.7, 1951. – P. 1-14; Pie M. Glossary of linguistic terminology. – New York: Colombia University Press, 1966.

¹⁸ Шамаксудов А.Ш. Язык сатиры Муками (лексика и фразеология): Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1956; Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978; Хусаинов М. Фразеология прозы писательницы Айдын: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Самарканд, 1959; Умарходжаев М.И. Принципы составления многоязычного фразеологического словаря: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1972; Абдурахимов М. Узбекско-русских словарь афоризмов. Под. Ред. Иванова С.Н. – Ташкент: Ўқитувчи, 1976; Бердиёров Х. Ўзбек фразеологиясидан материаллар. 3-кисм. – Самарканд, 1983; Усманова Ш. Соматические фразеологизмы в узбекском и турецком языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1999; Халикова М.К. Фразеология как форма отражения национального менталитета: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1999; Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеографиясининг шаклланиши ҳамда тараққиёти. – Самарканд, 2007; Ганиева Ш.А. Ўзбек фразеологизмлари структураси (шаклий ва мазмуний моделлаштириш): Филол.

bo'yicha qator tadqiqotlar olib bordilar va bu boradagi o'z ilmiy qarashlarini hamda xulosalarini bayon etdilar. Shu o'rinda turli tizimli tillarning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi doirasida Z.Sadiqov, A.Nasirov, L.Xolmuradova, X.Xomidov, N.Nasrullayeva, A.Musayev, N.Tursunova, S.Saidakbarova, F.Mamatova, O'.Xudoynazarovalar tomonidan olib borilgan ilmiy izlanishlar¹⁹ni alohida qayd etish zarur.

Sh.R.Usmonova, U.M.Rashidova, N.A.Turapova va G.M.Umarjonovalar²⁰ frazeologizmlarni turli aspektlarda o'rganganlar. Shunday bo'lsa-da, o'zbek tilida mavjud frazeologik birliklarning shakllanish jarayoni, ularning lug'at boyligida tutgan o'rni, shuningdek, semantik, grammatik va paradigmatik xususiyatlari yetarlicha tahlilga tortilmagan.

Ushbu bobning uchinchi fasli *“Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida “food/oziq-ovqat” konsepti chog'ishtirma tadqiqot obyekti sifatida”* deb nomlangan hamda mazkur konseptning lingvokognitiv talqini va tahliliga bag'ishlangan.

Bugungi kunda konseptual tahlil zamonaviy kognitiv tilshunoslikning yetakchi tadqiqot usullaridan biri sifatida frazeologiya tadqiqotchilarining e'tiborini ham tortib kelmoqda. Ma'lumki, oziq-ovqat barcha xalqlarda o'ziga xos ma'no anglatuvchi tushuncha sanaladi. Bu borada ingliz va o'zbek tilshunosligida *“food/oziq-ovqat”* konseptini chog'ishtirib, ularning kognitiv jihatlarini tadqiq qilish bugunga qadar amalga oshirilmagan. Sharq va g'arb tillari orasidagi chog'ishtirma aspektidagi tadqiqotlar esa salmoqli darajada amalga oshirilgan. Sharq tilshunoslari ko'p hollarda ma'lum tillardagi konseptual metaforalarni tahlil qilishga e'tibor qaratganlar. Bu esa o'zbek tilshunosligida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi *“food/oziq-ovqat”* komponentli FBlarning qiyosiy tadqiqi dolzarb ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2017; Алмаматова Ш.Т Ўзбек тилида фраземаларнинг компонент таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2008; Вафоева М. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик синонимлар ва уларнинг структурал-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2009.

¹⁹ Садиков З.Я. Юсуф Хос Ҳожибнинг “Қутағду билиг” асарининг немисча ва инглизча таржималари қийсий-чоғиштирма таҳлили: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2020; Насиров А.А Француз, ўзбек ва рус тилларидаги провербиал фразеологизмларнинг семантик-стилистик ва миллий-маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент: ЎзДЖТУ, 2016; Холмурадова Л.Э. Инглиз ва француз тилларидаги образли ва мотивлашган фразеологизмларнинг тематик-идеографик талқини (лингвомаданий аспект): Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2017; Хомидов Х.Х. Турк тилида фразеологизмларнинг юзага келиши, маъно ва грамматик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2018; Насруллаева Н.З. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида оламнинг фразеологик манзарасида гендер концептларининг шаклланиши: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2018; Мусаев А.С. Рус тили изоҳли луғатларида феъл фразеологизмларнинг грамматик ишланмаси: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Жиззах, 2019; Турсунова Н.Ф. Турли тизimli тиллардаги миллий-маданий хусусиятларни ифодаловчи фразеологизмлар ва уларнинг лингвокультурологик таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Андижон, 2021; Саидакбарова С.П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида гастронимик фразеологизмларнинг лингвомаданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2021; Маматова Ф.М. Инглиз ва ўзбек фразеологизмларида оилавий аъна ва муносабатларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2022; Худойназарова Ў.А. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида мифоним компонентли фразеологизмларнинг лингвокультурологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Термиз, 2022.

²⁰ Усмонова Ш.Р. Ўзбек ва турк тилларида соматик иборалар: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1998; Рашидова У.М. Ўзбек тилидаги соматик ибораларнинг семантик-прагматик таҳлили (қўз, қўл ва юрак компонентли иборалар мисолида): Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2018; Турапова Н.А. Япон ва ўзбек тиллари соматик фразеологизмларининг чоғиштирма таҳлили (лингвомаданий аспект): Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2020; Умаржонова Г.М. Немис ва ўзбек тилларида “Hand” – “қўл” компонентли фразеологик birlikларнинг чоғиштирма таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Андижон, 2022.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida so‘zlashuvchilar ongida “food/oziq-ovqat” tushunchasi “oziqlanish jarayoni bilan bog‘liq artefakt”²¹ sifatida belgilanadi. Ingliz lingvomadaniyatida bu tushunchaga batafsilroq ta‘rif berilgan bo‘lib, oziqlanish faoliyati subyekti – odamlar, hayvonlar yoki o‘simliklar ham bo‘lishi mumkin. Bunday substansiyani qo‘llash bilan bog‘liq maqsad o‘zbek lingvomadaniyatida kuzatilmaydi. Kembridj lug‘ati²² da *food* so‘zi “odamlar va hayvonlar ovqatlanadigan yoki o‘simliklar tirik qolishlari uchun o‘zlashtiradigan narsa” sifatida bo‘lsa, Oksford lug‘ati²³ da bu so‘zga “hayot va o‘shni saqlab qolish uchun odamlar yoki hayvonlar yeydigan va ichadigan yoki o‘simliklar o‘zlashtiradigan har qanday ozuqaviy moddalar” sifatida qaraladi. O‘zbek tilida o‘simliklarning oziqlanishi oziq-ovqat turiga kiritilmaydi, ingliz madaniyatida esa oziq-ovqat sifatida qabul qilinadi.

“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”²⁴ da oziq-ovqat so‘zi quyidagicha izohlanadi:

“oziq-ovqat” – turli oziq va ovqatlar, yemishlar;

“taom” [طعام – yemish, ovqat, yegulik] – pishirilgan, yeyish-ichish uchun tayyorlangan narsa; ovqat. O‘zbek tilidagi izohlarda bu so‘z ovqatlanish (taomlanish)ni nazarda tutadi. Ingliz lingvomadaniyatida esa ushbu so‘z ba‘zan “intellektual oziq” yoki “tafakkurga turtki bo‘ladigan narsa” tarzida ko‘chma ma‘noda ham ishlatiladi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli frazeologik birliklarning ma‘nolari ular tarkibidagi so‘zlar leksik ma‘nolariga bevosita bog‘liq emas. Biroq ularning talqini turli xalqlarning tegishli sohadagi assotsiativ modellariga xos xususiyatlarni ham aks ettirishi mumkin. Masalan, ingliz tilida *food for thought* (“fikrlash uchun aqliy rag‘batlantirishni ta‘minlaydigan har qanday narsa”); o‘zbek tilida *ovqat* – “rizqlanish, yeyish-ichish uchun tayyorlangan narsa”. Ushbu ta‘riflar “food/oziq-ovqat” komponenti har ikki tilda ham ijobiy ma‘noga ega ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Dissertatsiyaning “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli frazeologizmlarning lisoniy tahlili” nomli ikkinchi bobi uch faslni o‘z ichiga oladi.

Bobning birinchi fasli “*Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli FBning leksik tadqiqi*” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, unda ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi FBning leksik jihati tahlilga tortilgan.

Dissertatsiyada oziq-ovqat komponentli frazeologizmlarni tarkibidagi yegulik nomlarining muayyan xususiyatlari, ya‘ni ko‘rinishi, ta‘mi yoki boshqa jihatlari bilan bog‘liq holda tasnif qildik. Har ikki til frazemalarida qanday turdagi “food/oziq-ovqat” nomlarining ishlatilishini aniqlash uchun bu tillarda oziq-ovqat nomlarini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar komponent tahlil qilindi va quyidagicha tavsiflandi.

²¹Paradis J., Emmerzael K., Duncan T.S. Assessment of English language learners: Using parent report on first language development // *Journal of communication disorders*, 2010. – № 43 (6). – P.474-479.

²² Cambridge online dictionary. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/food#google_vignette (murojaat sanasi: 23.11.2024).

²³Oxford online dictionary. <https://www.oed.com/search/dictionary/?scope=Entries&q=food> (murojaat sanasi: 23.11.2024).

²⁴ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати / А. Мадвалиев таҳрири остида. – Тошкент: Ўз МЭ, 2006-2008. – Б.94.

1. **Un va boshoqli mahsulot nomlari.** Ingliz va o'zbek tillarining frazeologik fondida *non* (bread), *xamir* (dough), *arpa*, *zuvala* so'zlarini o'z ichiga olgan frazeologik birliklar mavjudligi aniqlandi. Bu kabi frazeologik birliklar inson hayoti uchun muhim bo'lgan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining ahamiyatini ta'kidlash uchun xizmat qiladi: *arpasini xom o'rmoq*, *noni butun (yarimta)*, *xamir uchidan patir*, *zuvalasi pishiq*; *bread and cheese (oddiy, kamtarona hayot)*.

2. **Ziravorlar va qaylalar nomlari.** Har ikki til frazeologik birliklari orasida *salt(tuz)* so'zi asosida tashkil topgan frazeologizmlar ancha salmoqli. *Tuz* oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ichida eng asosiylaridan sanaladi. *Tuzini yeb tuzlig'iga tupurmoq*; *the salt of earth* (mehnatkash odamlar).

3. **Sut mahsulotlari nomlari.** Ingliz va o'zbek tillari frazeologiyasida sut va undan tayyorlangan *sut(milk)*, *zardob(whey)*, *qatiq(yoghurt)*, *pishloq(cheese)* mahsulot nomlari deyarli bir xil miqdorda uchraydi: *ona suti og'zidan ketmagan*; *cry over spilt milk* (o'tib ketgan ish uchun qayg'urmoq), *big cheese* (muhim odam).

4. **Go'sht mahsulotlari nomlari.** O'zbek tilidagi frazeologizmlar tarkibida go'sht mahsulotlari "yegulik" ma'nosida ingliz tiliga nisbatan anchagina kam qo'llanishi ma'lum bo'ldi. O'zbek tilida *go'sht* leksemasi oziq-ovqat ma'nosida ishlatiladi, ingliz tilida esa *meat (go'sht)*, *beef (mol go'shti)*, *pork (cho'chqa go'shti)*, *bacon (tuzlangan cho'chqa go'shti)*, *steak (lahm go'sht)*, *ribs (qovurg'a)* kabilar frazeologizmlar tarkibida uchraydi. O'zbek tilida *tuya go'shti yegan*; *bir-birining go'shtini yemoq*; ingliz tilida *fresh meat (tajribasiz yangi odam)*, *make meat of smb* (oson mag'lub etmoq).

5. **Taom nomlari.** O'zbek tilida *chuchvara*, *lag'mon*, *somsa*, *kabob*, *osh*, *sho'ruva*, *shavla* kabi, inglizlarda esa *pudding*, *soup* kabi milliy taom nomlari FBlar tarkibida ishtirok etadi: *chuchvarani xom sanamoq*, *og'zidagi oshni oldirmoq*; *pudding time* (qulay vaqt), *be in the soup* (muammoli vaziyatda bo'lmoq).

6. **Meva va sabzavot mahsulotlari nomlari.** Iboralar tarkibida *olma*, *qovun*, *tarvuz*, *apelsin*, *banan*, *limon* kabi ho'l mevalar; *mayiz*, *yong'oq*, *mag'iz* kabi quruq mevalar, shuningdek, *potato(kartoshka)*, *cabbage(karam)*, *onion(piyoz)* kabi sabzavot nomlarini uchratishimiz mumkin: *olma pish*, *og'zinga tush*, *bir mayizni qirq kishi bo'lib yemoq*; *the apple of one's eye* (ko'z qorachig'iday asramoq).

7. **Baliq mahsulotlari nomlari** ingliz tili frazeologizmlari tarkibida mavjud, chunki bu til egalari, asosan, orol va dengiz bo'yidagi mamlakatlarda istiqomat qilishadi. O'zbek tilida esa bu komponentli frazeologizmlar uchramaydi: *feel (be) like a fish out of water* (o'zini noqulay his qilmoq); *feed the fishes* (halok bo'lmoq).

8. **Ichimlik nomlari** ingliz va o'zbek madaniy belgisi sifatida iboralar tarkibida uchraydi: *choy*, *ayron*, *suv*; ingliz tilida esa *qahva(coffee)*, *pivo(beer)*, *vino(vine)*, *sharob(whisky)*. Masalan: *ayroni achimagan*, *suvdan quruq chiqmoq*; *beer and skittles* (vaqtini chog' o'tkazmoq), *coffee and cakes* (kamtarona daromad).

9. **Shirinlik nomlari.** Frazeologizmlar tarkibida kam qo'llanadigan komponentlardan biri shirinlik nomlari hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilida 6 ta (*honey*, *jam*,

chocolate, jelly, pie, cake), o‘zbek tilida 2 ta (*holva, bol*) shirinlik nomlari frazeologizmlar tarkibida uchraydi: *so‘zidan bol tommaq; cakes and ale* (hayotdan zavqlanmoq), *pie in the sky* (amalga oshishi qiyin bo‘lgan orzular).

10. **Boshqa mahsulot nomlari.** Ingliz tilida *mustard(xantal), egg (tuxum), salad(salat), oil(yog‘)* va o‘zbek tilida *tuxum, yog‘, moy* kabi so‘zlar frazeologizmlar tarkibida qo‘llaniladi: *to butter up* (yog‘lamoq, xushomad qilmoq), o‘zbek tilida esa *yog‘ tushsa yalaguday*.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillarda “food/oziq-ovqat” tarkibli FBning grammatik tahlili*” ga bag‘ishlanadi.

Ingliz olimi L.Smit o‘z asarlarida FBning grammatik xususiyatlariga jiddiy e‘tibor qaratgan²⁵, A.V.Kunin esa nominativ, substantiv, adyektiv, ravish FBnlarni; tarkibida fe‘l va undov so‘zlar qatnashgan FBlarning nominativ va kommunikativ turlarini; tarkibiga maqol hamda matallar kiruvchi kommunikativ FBnlarni ajratib ko‘rsatgan²⁶.

“Turkumlik” semasi o‘zbek tilida frazeologik birliklarning ma‘lum turkumga mansubligiga ishora qiladi va bunday birliklar o‘zi mansub bo‘lgan turkumning sintaktik munosabat shakliga ega bo‘ladi hamda o‘z turkumiga xos sintaktik maqomni egallaydi²⁷. Biz dissertatsiyada amalga oshirgan grammatik tahlillarimizda turkumlik semasini ham inobatga oldik. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi FBlar tarkibidagi so‘zlar turkumiga ko‘ra substantiv (ot) konstruksiyali FBlar, ya‘ni bir komponentli, ikki komponentli, ko‘p komponentli FBlarga shuningdek, sifat, fe‘l, olmosh va son konstruksiyali FBlarga ajratildi.

I. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari uchun eng xarakterli FBlar substantiv, ya‘ni (ot) konstruksiyali FBlar sanaladi. Ingliz tilida: *the baron of beef* – semiz odam; o‘zbek tilida esa *yog‘li ish*.

Tarkibi jihatidan bunday FBlar uch guruhga bo‘linadi:

1) bir komponentli substantiv FBlar: *butter up* – xushomad qilmoq, *old bean* – yaqin va yaxshi do‘st;

2) ikki komponentli substantiv FBlar: *oil and vinegar* (xuddi yog‘ va uksusday) ~ murosasiz qarama-qarshiliklar haqida; *bread and butter* (non va yog‘) ~ “tirikchilik”; o‘zbek tilida *o‘t bilan suvdek*;

3) ko‘p komponentli substantiv FBlar: *bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh* ~ “eng yaqin munosabat”.

II. Ingliz tilida **sifat+ot** tarkibli frazeologik birliklar uchraydi: *a hot potato* (qaynoq kartoshka) ~ “yoqimsiz savol”; *sweetie pie* (shirin pirog) ~ “yoqimli”.

O‘zbek tilida, asosan, **ot+sifat** tarkibli FBlar uchraydi: *sutdek oq* – “pokdomon, pokdil, mutlaq begunoh”; *zuvalasi pishiq* – “tanasi chiniqqan”.

III. Fe‘l frazemalar eng ko‘p tarqalgan frazeologik birliklar sanaladi. Buni o‘zbek tili leksik tizimida harakatni ifodalovchi birliklar ko‘p ekanligi bilan izohlash mumkin. Masalan, ingliz tilida: *to feed one’s sight* (birovning nigohiga boqmoq) ~ hayratlanmoq, tomoshadan zavqlanmoq, ko‘zni quvontirmoq; *bite off more than one can chew* – kuchi yetmaydigan ishga chiranmoq.

²⁵Смит Л.П. Фразеология английского языка. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1959. – С.8.

²⁶Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1996. – С.343-363.

²⁷Ганиева Ш. Ўзбек фразеологизмларининг структур тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б.52.

O'zbek tilida ham so'z birikmasi va gapga teng FBlar uchraydi: *bir mayizni qirq kishi bo'lib yemoq* – “ahil-inoq bo'lib yashamoq”; *sho'riga sho'rva to'kildi* – “katta baxtsizlikka yo'liqmoq, xarob bo'lmoq”.

IV. O'zbek tilidan farqli o'laroq, ingliz tilida alternantlar, ya'ni olmoshlar one, one's, oneself, smb va smth so'zlari orqali ifodalanadi: *to earn one's bread* (tirikchilik qilish); *to eat one's cake and have it* (bir-biriga qarama-qarshi narsani birlashtirmoq).

“*Ne was a child no longer ... Ne was a worker, Henceforth he would earn his bread in the sweat of his face*” (S.J'Cassey, “Pictures in the Railway”, “Comon of Age”) – “Bola bo'ladimi endi... ishchi bo'ladimi, bundan buyon nonini ter to'kib topadi”.

1. Ba'zan o'zbek tilida alternantlar ishtirokidagi frazeologizmlarning aynan ingliz tilidagi muqobillarini topa olmaymiz. Buning sababi – o'zbek tilida jins olmoshlari o'rtasida farqning yo'qligida. Shunday bo'lsa-da, o'zbek tilida tarkibida o'zlik olmoshi ishtirok etgan FBlar ham uchrab turadi: *o'z yog'iga o'zi qovurilmoq*; *o'zini o'tga, suvga urmoq*.

Ikkinchi bobning “*O'rganilayotgan tillarda “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli FBlarning semantik tahlili*” deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida FBlarning semantik tabiati ochib berilgan.

“So'zning ma'no tarkibida bo'lgani kabi, frazeologik birlik ma'no tarkibida ham semantik komponentlar uchta asosiy vazifani bajaradi: ma'noni shakllantiruvchi; farqlovchi (ma'nolarni ajratadi) birlashtiruvchi (tilning frazeologik zaxirasi tarkibida frazemalarning boshqa frazeologizmlar bilan birlashishini ta'minlaydi)”²⁸.

Biz tadqiqotimizda ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli FBlarni quyidagi guruhlariga ajratdik:

I. Shaxsning ijtimoiy sifatleri va mavqeyini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar:

a) shaxsga ijobiy baho beruvchi FBlar: ingliz tilida *a broth of a boy* (yaxshi yigit); *good egg* (yaxshi tuxum) ~ “yaxshi odam”; o'zbek tilida esa *og'zidan bol tommoq* ~ “shirinsuxan bo'lmoq”; *bir qoshiq suv bilan yutib yuborgudek* ~ “beqiyos go'zal”.

“*Hubert, ...this my nephew, emphatically a “good egg” as you say*” – ...Hubert, jiyanim, aytganlaridek, yaxshi yigit. (J.Galsworthy, “Maid in waiting”, 22 p.)

“*Xotin-xalaj bir qoshiq suv bilan yutguli kelinni “qo'shaqaringlar, qo'chqorday o'g'illar bersin”*, deb duo qildi (O'.Hoshimov, “Ikki eshik orasi”, 427-b.)

b) shaxsga salbiy baho beruvchi FBlarning soni ingliz tiliga qaraganda o'zbek tilida ancha ko'p ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Ingliz tilida *a rotten egg* (aynigan tuxum) ~ “yomon xarakter”; *a cold fish* (sovuq baliq) ~ “hissiz odam” kabi iboralar uchraydi.

O'zbek tilida ham salbiy ma'no anglatuvchi ko'plab frazeologik birliklar mavjud, masalan: *qo'ynini puch yong'oqqa to'ldirmoq* – “yolg'on va'dalar bilan

²⁸ Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц (на материале фразеологических единиц, семантически ориентированных на человека в английском и русском языках). – Казань: Изд-во Казанского университета, 1989. – 123 с.

aldamoq”; *sirkasi suv ko’tarmaslik* – “juda arazchi odam”. Masalan, “*Injiq, sirkasi suv ko’tarmaydigan, ishyoqmas, hali aytganimdek, jindek yolg’onchiroq bo’lib o’sdi*” (X.To‘xtaboyev, “Sariq devning o’limi”, 61-b.).

O‘zbek tilida birinchi guruh frazeologik birliklar ingliz tiliga nisbatan ko‘pligi ma’lum bo‘ldi. Ikkala tilda ham bu frazeologik birliklar noadabiy tilga oid tushunchalarni anglatadi.

II. Shaxs holatini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar.

Shaxsning holatini o‘zida aks ettiruvchi frazeologik birliklarning bu kichik guruhi yana ikkita mikroguruhlarga bo‘linadi. Birinchi mikroguruh ikki jihatni o‘z ichiga oladi:

a) shaxsning turli holatini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar: *yemagan somsaga pul to‘lamoq* – “qilmagan ishiga javobgar bo‘lmoq”; *adabini yemoq* – “qilmishiga yarasha jazo olmoq”.

“– *Menga desa otib yubormaydimi! – deb o‘yladi u ayvon labiga cho‘qqayib o‘tirganicha usti yopiq simni ochiq simga ildam ularkan. – Harna bitta haromxo‘rni o‘ldirganim. Bittasi o‘lsa, qolganlari adabini yeydi*” (O‘.Hoshimov, “O‘zbeklar”, 106-b.).

b) shaxsning ruhiy holatini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklarga ingliz tilidan quyidagi frazeologik birliklarni misol qilish mumkin: *to eat humble pie, to eat dirt, to eat bread of affliction* – “xor bo‘lmoq”; *to be in a stew* – “igna ustida o‘tirmoq”. O‘zbek tilida: *bag‘rini kabob qilmoq* – “ruhan qattiq ezilmoq”; tarvuzi qo‘ltig‘idan tushmoq – “umidi puchga chiqib, bo‘shashmoq”.

Ushbu mikroguruhda o‘rganilayotgan tillarda ma’nosi bir-biriga mos keladigan frazeologik birliklar ham mavjud: ingliz tilidagi *to be in the soup* – “qiyin ahvolga tushib qolmoq” iborasi o‘zbek tilidagi “sho‘riga sho‘rva to‘kilmok” iborasiga o‘xshash; *to go bananas, to be off one’s onion; to eat one’s heart out* iborasining esa o‘zbek tilida “aql dan ozmoq” kabi muqobili mavjud.

III. Inson faoliyati va xatti-harakatini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida inson faoliyati va xatti-harakatini ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar semantik jihatdan xilma-xil. Ular inson faoliyatining barcha turlarini qamrab oladi. Masalan, ingliz tilida: *to bear fruit* – “hosil bermoq, natija bermoq”; *to read something in tea-leaves* – “fol ochmoq” va boshqalar.

O‘zbek tilida *xamirdan qil sug‘urganday* iborasi “osonlik bilan, hech bir qiyinchiliksiz” ma’nosini anglatasa, ingliz tilida esa aynan shu iboraning *easy as apple pie* muqobili ishlatiladi.

O‘zbek tilida inson faoliyati va xatti-harakatini ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar soni ingliz tiliga nisbatan ancha ko‘p va semantik nuqtayi nazardan ular birmuncha qiziqarliroq.

IV. Shaxslar o‘rtasidagi munosabat.

Ushbu kichik guruh har ikki tilda ham juda ko‘p frazeologik birliklar bilan ifodalanadi. Ingliz tilida *to cry stinking fish* “haqorat qilmoq, kamsitmoq”; *break bread with smb* “do‘stlik aloqalarini mustahkamlamoq”; *to lay the butter on* “xushomad qilmoq, birovga iltifot qilmoq” kabi iboralar uchraydi.

O‘zbek tilida bunday iboralarga *bir-birining go’shtini yemoq* – “ikki tomonning bir-biri bilan urishishi”; *tagiga suv quymoq* – “amalidan, obro‘-e’tiboridan mahrum qilmoq” kabi iboralarni misol qilish mumkin.

V. Mavhum tushunchalarni ifodalovchi frazeologizmlar.

Tarkibida “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli substantiv FBlar ichida shaxsning xususiyatlarini emas, balki mavhum tushunchalarni ifodalaydigan iboralar ham uchraydi. Ular quyidagilarni anglatishi mumkin: yerdagi ne’matlar – *loaves and fishes*; moddiy farovonlik – *the flesh pots of Egypt*; quvonch, zavq – *cakes and ale*; yoqimsiz savol – *a hot potato*; safsata – *banana oil*.

O‘zbek tilida mavhum tushunchalarni ifodalovchi bir nechta frazeologik birliklar mavjud. Masalan, *anqoning tuxumi/urug‘i*; *ilonning yog‘ini yalamoq*.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida frazeologik birliklar tasvirlari hamda semantikasi to‘liq mos kelmasligi har bir xalq lisoniy olam manzarasining o‘ziga xosligini ko‘rsatadi. Har ikki tildagi inson xarakter-xususiyatlari, fazilatlari va faoliyati bilan bog‘liq frazeologik birliklarni o‘rganib chiqqach, ularning ko‘proq metafora asosida shakllanganligi ma’lum bo‘ldi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi “food/oziq-ovqat” komponentli frazeologik birliklarni tarjima qilish tamoyillari”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida frazeologik birliklarning tarjima usullari yoritilgan.

Ishning *“Frazeologik birliklarning tarjima usullari”* deb nomlangan birinchi faslida muayyan tildagi frazeologik birliklarni boshqa bir tilga tarjima qilishdagi qiyinchiliklar, shu jumladan, iboralarning aniq ma’nosini boshqa tilda ifodalash, ta’sirli holda yetkazishga asoslangan muhim tadqiqotlar tahlil qilingan.

Frazeologik birliklarni tarjima qilishda ko‘p ma’nolilik, madaniy farqlar va kontekstual xususiyatlar kabi qator muammolarga duch kelinadi. Bunda ona tilida so‘zlashuvchilarning madaniy xususiyatlarini va fikrlash tarzini ham hisobga olish, ya’ni muqobil hamda mos ekvivalentlarni topishga asosiy e’tiborni qaratish zarur.

Ekvivalentlik kategoriyasi qiyosiy-tipologik tilshunoslik nazariyasi, tarjimashunoslik, leksikografiya va tilni o‘rganish amaliyotida asosiy o‘rin tutadi. Tillararo frazeologik ekvivalentlarni tasniflash muammosiga katta e’tibor qaratilayotganiga qaramay, haligacha bu borada yagona tasnif mavjud emas.

A.V.Kunin tasnificha, mono-ekvivalentlar ikki turga bo‘linadi, ya’ni to‘liq va qisman.

1. To‘liq frazeologik ekvivalentlikda ingliz tilining frazeologik birliklari leksik tarkibidan tashqari barcha jihatdan mos keladi (1-ilova). Frazeologik birlikning ma’nosi va stilistik bo‘yoqdorligini to‘liq ifodalovchi, lekin bir xil stilistik yo‘nalishdagi leksik va grammatik tabiatga ega ba’zi nomuvofiqliklarni o‘z ichiga olgan frazeologizmlar qisman frazeologik ekvivalentlar hisoblanadi. Demak, qisman frazeologik ekvivalentlik yordamida tarjimon uchun ma’noni yetkazishda hech qanday qiyinchilik bo‘lmaydi va bu tarjima darajasiga ko‘ra to‘liq ekvivalentlik sanaladi (2-ilova).

Leksik tarkibdagi farq nafaqat komponentlarning mos kelmasligida, ya’ni ingliz yoxud o‘zbek tilida u yoki bu komponentning yo‘qligidan ham bo‘lishi mumkin. Ingliz tilida *to butter up* – *“moylamoq”* (*xushomad qilmoq*) ma’nosini anglatadi, o‘zbek tilida *og‘iz* komponentini qo‘shib, *og‘zini moylamoq* iborasi qo‘llangani uchun ular o‘rtasida qisman ekvivalentlik hosil bo‘ladi.

2. Analoglar asosida frazeologik birliklarni tarjima qilish usuli. Ushbu usulda yuqorida qayd etilgan usullardan foydalanish imkoni yo‘qligi sababli,

ingliz tilidagi FBlarni o‘zbek tilidagi o‘xshash muqobili bilan izohlashni ma’qul topdik. (3-ilova).

Tasviriy tarjima frazeologik birliklarni erkin konstruksiyalar, iboralar yoki jumalalarda tasviriy tarzda takrorlashdan iborat. Uning afzalligi tasvirlangan hodisaning mohiyatini to‘liq ochib berishidadir. Masalan, *sugar Daddy* (yosh ayollarga qimmatbaho sovg‘alar beradigan keksa, badavlat odam); *apple-pie bed* (yumshoq, qulay yotoq).

Frazeologik birliklarni tarjima qilishda bir nechta usul mavjud.

1. To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri muqobil tarjima (Literal equivalent translation).

Bu usulda frazeologik birlikning to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri, ya’ni muqobili asosida tarjima qilish nazarda tutiladi. Masalan: *The apple doesn’t fall far from the tree – olma daraxtidan uzoqqa tushmaydi*, ya’ni bu iborada “farzandning ota-onaga o‘xshashligi”ga shama qilinmoqda.

2. Ekvivalent topish (Finding equivalent idioms). Ba’zi frazeologik birliklar turli tillarda har xil ifoda etilgan bo‘lsa ham, ularning ma’nolari bir xil bo‘lishi mumkin. Bunday holatda muqobil frazeologik birliklar izlanadi. Masalan, *like two peas in a pod – ikki tomchi suvdek o‘xshash*. Bu iboralarda ikki kishining juda o‘xshash ekanligi ifodalanadi, lekin har ikkala iboraning so‘zma-so‘z ma’nosi o‘zaro farqlanadi.

3. Mazmuni bayon qilish (Descriptive translation). Ba’zan ingliz tilidagi frazeologizmlar o‘zbek tilida o‘z muqobiliga ega bo‘lmaydi. Bunday hollarda ularning ma’nosini bayon qilish orqali tarjima qilish zarur. Masalan, *too many cooks spoil the broth (ko‘p oshpazlar sho‘rva tayyorlay olmaydi)*. Ingliz tilidagi frazeologik birikmaga ko‘ra, ko‘p odam bir ishga aralashganda natija ko‘ngildagiday bo‘lmasligi ta’kidlanadi.

4. So‘zma-so‘z tarjima (Literal translation). Ba’zi hollarda yangi yoki o‘ziga xos madaniy ma’noli frazeologik birliklar tarjima qilinmaydi, balki asl holicha qoldiriladi: *to put salt on the wound* (yarasiga tuz sepmoq). Bu ibora og‘riqli vaziyatni yanada yomonlashtirish, kimningdir dardini, azobini kuchaytirish ma’nosida qo‘llanadi.

5. Kontekstual moslashuv (Contextual adaptation). Frazeologik birlikni tarjima qilishda u qo‘llanayotgan kontekstni ham hisobga olish va o‘quvchiga tanish bo‘lgan mos birikmani tanlash zarur. Masalan, *burn the midnight oil* (tunlari uxlamay ishlamoq). Bu birikma uzluksiz mehnat qilishni ifodalaydi. Kontekstual jihatdan muvofiqlashtirish usuli o‘quvchiga bu iboraning ma’nosini tushunishga yordam beradi.

Ushbu bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Badiiy asarlardagi frazeologik birliklar tarjimasini masalalari*” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, unda badiiy asarlardagi FBlarni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga o‘girish jarayoni tahlilga tortilgan.

Ingliz tilidagi *the proof is in the pudding* (narsaning haqiqiy sifatini uning natijasi orqali bilish mumkin) iborasi o‘zbek tiliga “pudingning isboti uning ichida” tarzida tarjima qilinishi mumkin, ammo bu tarjima figural ma’noni va iboraning badiiy qirralarini to‘liq aks ettirmaydi. Bunday hollarda o‘zbek tilida “*mehnat natijasi bilan baholanadi*” kabi aniqroq va mazmundor ifodalarni qo‘llagan ma’qul.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali frazeologizmlar zaxirasi bilan bog‘liq xalqaro va milliy tillarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari ko‘rsatiladi,

ya'ni umumiy tipologiya bilan bog'liq holda tillararo sinonimiya, boshqa tomondan esa ma'lum bir xalqning mentaliteti bilan bog'liq genezisi aniqlanadi.

Ushbu tillarda biz turli xalqlarning an'analarini, turmush tarzini bevosita aks ettiruvchi frazeologik birliklarni ham uchratamiz. Frazeologik zaxirani boyitish manbalaridan biri – bu diniy tushunchalar bilan bog'liq frazeologik birliklardir. Shu o'rinda bir nechta misollarni ko'rib chiqamiz.

– *Adam's apple* – odamning olmasi, erkaklarda hiqildoq tog'ayi;

– *a forbidden fruit* – taqiqlangan meva.

Bu borada ingliz tilidan quyidagi misolni keltirish mumkin: *Power was a forbidden fruit, its allure drawing even the most virtuous souls into its seductive grasp* (W.Shakespeare, "Macbeth").

O'zbek tilida ushbu frazeologik birliklarga mos FBlar islom dini bilan bog'lanadi, ya'ni "*og'izni ochmoq*" va "*og'izni yopmoq*" frazeologizmlari islom dinidagi ro'zadorlik holati bilan bog'liq bo'lib, musulmon odam ramazon oyida quyosh chiqishidan to kun botguniga qadar ovqatlanish va suyuqlik ichishdan o'zini tiyadi, kunni Alloh taologa ibodat bilan o'tkazishi lozim bo'ladi.

Ayrim FBlar turli xil iqlim va hududlardagi hayvonot hamda o'simlik dunyosidagi farqlarni ham ko'rsatadi. Bu holat turli xalqlar iste'mol qiladigan oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarida namoyon bo'ladi. Frazeologik birliklarning leksik tarkibi asosida aytish mumkinki, inglizlar ko'proq cho'chqa go'shti, baliq va mevalarni, o'zbeklar esa non, go'sht, asal va don mahsulotlarini sevib iste'mol qiladilar.

Ingliz tilida bunday iboralarga *a fish out of water* (o'zining odatiy muhitidan yoki faoliyatidan uzoqda bo'lgan inson); *soup and fish* – smoking (oldi qisqa, orqasi uzun erkaklar kostyumi); *apple-polisher* (laganbardor); *banana oil* (safsata) ni misol qilish mumkin.

"Hermione is often seen as an *apple-polisher*" for being a teacher's pet and always eager to impress her professors". – "Germiona o'qituvchilarning arzandasi bo'lgani uchun ko'p hollarda laganbardor bo'lib ko'rinar edi va har doim professorlarni hayratga solishga intilardi" (J.K.Rowling, "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" (Garri Potter va sehgarning toshi)).

O'zbek tilida bu kabi frazeologizmlarga *husniga non botirib yeysanmi* – "go'zal bo'lishi shart emas"; *qulog'iga lag'mon ilmoq* – "yolg'on gapirmoq" kabilar misol bo'la oladi.

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarining frazeologik birliklari orasidan biz quyidagi **to'liq ekvivalentlarni** topdik: *to rub salt into smb's wounds* – yarasiga tuz sepmoq.

"The whispers and stares at school, meant as sympathy, only rubbed salt into Lindsey's wounds, making her miss me more with every pitying glance". (A. Sebold, "The Lovely Bones").

– "Maktabdagi pichirlashlar va tikilishlar, hamdardlik sifatida ko'ringan bo'lsa-da, faqat Lindseyning yarasiga tuz sepdi, har bir rahmdil nigoh bilan uni yanada sog'inishga majbur qildi".

Ingliz tilidagi *a bone in smb's throat* (tomoqdagi suyak) ~ "o'tkir pichoq" iborasi o'zbek tilidagi *pichoq borib suyakka taqaldi* iborasi bilan to'liq ekvivalent hisoblanadi.

“The memory of that day was like a bone in my throat, always there, choking me with guilt and regret” – O’sha kunning xotiralari tomoqqa qadalgan suyakka o’xshardi, ular doimo birga edi va men aybdorlik, pushaymonlikdan bo’g’ilib qoldim. (T.O’Brien, “The Things They Carried”).

Ingliz va o’zbek tillarida monoekvivalentlar, ya’ni yagona mosliklar juda kam. Ko’pgina kitoblarni ingliz tilidan o’zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda mutarjimlar qisman ekvivalentlardan va tavsifiy tarjimadan foydalanadilar. Masalan:

“You always stand too close to the fire, sighed Meg, feeling sad that they couldn’t afford new clothes”. – Bundan xavotirlangan Megning tarvuzi qo’ltig’idan tushdi, chunki yangi ko’ylak sotib olishga ularning imkoni yo’q edi (L.M.Olкот, Kichkina xonimlar, 8-bet).

Ushbu jumladagi *feeling sad* (xafa bo’lmoq) so’zi o’rniga tarjimon mahorat bilan o’zbek tilidagi *tarvuzi qo’ltig’idan tushmoq* frazeologik ifodasidan foydalangan.

“We have three years to *chatch up* on, and we will”. (K.Doyle, Huvillagan uy) – Uch yil ko’rishmadik, bu orada *qancha suvlar oqib o’tmadi* deysiz?

Jumladagi *to chatch up* birikmasining ma’nosi “-ga yetib olmoq” bo’lib, *three years* so’zlari bilan birga tarjimon *qancha suvlar oqib o’tmadi* iborasini qo’llaydi va u orqali oradan juda uzoq vaqt o’tganini tasvirlaydi.

Shunday qilib, qiyoslanayotgan ingliz va o’zbek tillari turli til oilalariga mansub bo’lishiga va turlicha madaniyatlarni ifodalashiga qaramay, ushbu tillarning frazeologik birliklari orasida ba’zi o’xshashliklar mavjudligini aniqladik: bir xil tasvirlarning mavjudligi, masalan, ikkala tilda ham *yog’* va *moy* so’zlari “boylik va hashamatli hayot” tushunchasini ifodalaydi. Ingliz va o’zbek tillarida bir xil ma’no va bir xil uslubiy bo’yoqqa ega bo’lgan, ammo ba’zi leksik tafovutlarni o’z ichiga olgan frazeologik birliklar uchraydi. Biz ushbu tillarda ma’no jihatidan bir-biriga mos keladigan, ammo uni turli xil tasvirlar yordamida yetkazadigan frazeologik birliklarni, monoekvivalentlarni, to’liq va qisman ekvivalentlarni aniqlashga muvaffaq bo’ldik.

XULOSA

1. Frazeologik birliklarning o’rganilishi milliy mentalitet, tarixiy voqeliklar va madaniy an’analar haqida qimmatli ma’lumotlarni taqdim etadi. Barcha tillarda ham frazeologizmlarning boyligi va rang-barangligi tilning jonli hamda doimiy rivojlanishda ekanligini ko’rsatadi. Ushbu sohaning o’rganilishi globallashuv davrida tillararo va madaniyatlararo muloqotning to’laqonli yuzaga chiqishiga yordam beradi.

2. Tadqiqot jarayoni shuni ko’rsatdiki, chog’ishtirilayotgan turli tillarda monoekvivalentlik holati juda kam uchradi (atigi 20 ta). Bu holatni morfologik jihatdan ingliz tili flektiv, o’zbek tili esa agglyutinativ strukturaga ega ekanligi bilan izohlash mumkin. Shunga qaramay, biz har ikki tilda strukturasi bir xil bo’lgan turlarni, ikki tilning semantikasidagi o’xshashliklarni va buning lingvistik omillarini aniqladik.

3. Ingliz va o’zbek tillari frazeologik birliklarining “food/oziq-ovqat” frazeosemantik sohasiga oid birliklar semantik nuqtayi nazardan statistik tahlildan o’tkazildi. Qiyoslanayotgan ikki til frazeologiyasi universallik va differensiallik xususiyatlarini to’liq aks ettiradi. Ingliz tilidagi oziq-ovqat bilan bog’liq 342 ta

frazeologizmda turli gastronomik komponentlar mavjud bo'lib, ularning semantikasi va madaniy jihatdan qo'llanish xususiyatlari tahlil qilindi. O'zbek tilida 156 ta oziq-ovqat komponentli frazeologizmlar o'rganildi, unda jami 27 xil oziq-ovqat komponenti ishtirok etganligi aniqlandi.

4. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi substantiv iboralar shaxsni tavsiflash bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ular ijobiy yoki salbiy bahoni o'z ichiga oladi. Har ikki tilda ham salbiy bahoni o'z ichiga olgan frazeologik birliklar son jihatidan ko'p. Fe'l frazemalar ham shaxsga salbiy yoki ijobiy baho berishi hamda shaxsning holatini tasvirlashi mumkin.

5. Frazeologik birliklarni bilish va ulardan foydalanish so'zlovchiga ular qo'llanayotgan kontekstni yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, suhbatdoshni va uning madaniy olamini yaxshiroq anglashga imkon beradi. Frazeologizmlar til lug'ati zaxirasining boyishiga, lingvistik muloqotda samaradorlikni oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

6. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarning leksik tarkibi xilma-xil bo'lib, FBlar mamlakatning geografik joylashuvi, xalqning turmush tarzi, urf-odat va an'analari bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Shaxs holatini o'zida aks ettiruvchi iboralar ikki kichik guruhga bo'linadi: a) shaxsning turli holatini tavsiflovchi FBlar; b) shaxsning ruhiy holatini ifodalovchi FBlar. Ushbu mikroguruhlar tarkibida biz o'rganayotgan tillarda semantik jihatdan ekvivalent frazeologik birliklar aniqlandi. O'zbek tilida mazkur guruhlariga kiruvchi FBlar soni ingliz tilidagi iboralarga nisbatan besh barobar ko'p bo'lib, ular orasida semantik jihatdan bir-biriga mos keladigan frazeologik birliklar ham uchraydi.

7. Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardagi FBlar soni teng bo'lmasa-da, ot va fe'l konstruksiyali FBlar har ikkala tilda ham boshqa konstruksiyalarga qaraganda miqdor jihatidan ko'p.

8. O'zbek tilida mavhum tushunchalarni ifodalovchi frazeologik birliklar, ingliz tilidan farqli o'laroq, son jihatidan ko'p. Qiyoslanayotgan frazeologik birliklar o'rtasidagi farqlilik nafaqat miqdoriy, balki semantik jihatga ham bog'liq.

9. Olmosh va sifat konstruksiyali FBlar ingliz tilida o'zbek tiliga nisbatan ko'proq ekanligi aniqlandi. Son konstruksiyali FBlar esa har ikkita tilda ham ozchilikni tashkil etadi.

10. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari frazeologik tizimida muayyan farqlar mavjud. Ular frazeologik birliklarda uchraydigan grammatik shakllardagi farqlar orqali belgilanadi: 1) egalikni ifodalovchi artikl, predlog, muqobil otlar ingliz tilida mavjud, o'zbek tilida esa yo'q; 2) o'zbek tilidagi kommunikativ frazeologik birliklar sodda tasdiq gaplar shakliga ega, ingliz tilida esa qo'shma va murakkab gaplardan tuzilishi ham kuzatiladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Phil.05.02 AT FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY

RAKHMONOVA IRODA ODILOVNA

**STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT
“FOOD” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

10.00.06 – Comparative literature, contrastive linguistics and translation studies

**ABSTRACT
of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences**

Fergana – 2025

The theme of the dissertation of Doctor of Science (DSc) is registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B.2022.1.PhD/F02282.

The doctoral thesis has been conducted at Fergana State University.

The abstract of the dissertation in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) has been uploaded to the web page of the Scientific Council (www.fdu.uz) and the informational and educational portal "Ziyonet" (www.ziyonet.uz).

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The defense of the dissertation will be held at the meeting of the Scientific Council numbered DSc.03/30.12.2019.Phil.05.02 at Fergana State University on 21.06 2025 at 12:00 (Address: 100151, Fergana city, 19, Murabbiyur Street, Tel. : (99873) 244-66-02; fax: (99873) 244-44-01; e-mail: info@fdu.uz).

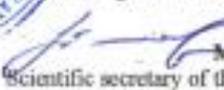
The dissertation can be viewed at the Information Resource Center of Fergana State University (registered with the number 533) Address: 100151, Fergana city, 19, Murabbiya street. Phone: (99873) 244-44-94.

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INTRODUCTION

(Abstract of the dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD))

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics today, the analysis of the components of phraseological units related to the phraseosemantic sphere is one of the urgent problems. It is known that phraseology plays an important role in the cultural and historical development of languages. In any language, the phraseological system shows that the language is alive and in constant development. Also, the lexical composition of phrases is diverse, and they are closely related to the geographical location of the ethnos, the lifestyle, customs, and traditions of the people. The study of the field of phraseology contributes to the effectiveness of interlingual and intercultural communication in the era of globalization. In the comparative study of languages, it is possible to identify types with the same phraseological composition, cases and factors of manifestation of similarities in their semantics, since in such an approach, phraseologisms fully demonstrate the features of universality and differentiation. Their content is semantically diverse, especially phrases with a gastronomic component are distinguished by their high weight in each language. The phraseological system in the language has a number of semantic and cultural features. The study of these aspects has special practical significance in linguistics.

In world linguistics today, the fact that phraseological units belong to the oldest lexical layers, the states and intensity of their development, the presence of cultural codes in these units, the figurativeness of the expressions and the possibility of metaphorization, as well as a number of linguistic and extralinguistic factors related to expressions, require a comprehensive study of the field. In linguistics, substantive expressions are considered the main phraseological units fully or partially considered. Their attention to component analysis is increasingly growing. The system of phraseological images in the consciousness of each language community reflects national peculiarities of figurative perception. Knowledge and use of phraseological units closely helps the speaker better understand the context in which the phrases are used, clearly define the cultural features inherent in the language of the participants in the dialogue. Also, like other language units, phraseological units serve to enrich the vocabulary and increase the effectiveness of speech communication. In this sense, phraseological units closely contribute to the development of the communicative abilities and language culture of the linguistic personality. These aspects determine the theoretical foundations for expanding the scope of phraseological research in comparative linguistics.

In Uzbek linguistics, in recent years, revealing the possibilities of the national language by comparing it with other languages and including the Uzbek language in the ranks of developed languages has become an issue at the level of state policy,..."preserving the purity of the state language, enriching it and improving the speech culture of the population," "creating methods for professional translation from the state language into foreign languages and from foreign languages into the state language, as well as assisting in improving the

qualifications of specialists in this direction”¹ are considered as important tasks of modern linguistics. On the basis of a comparative approach to the study of phraseological units, various pictures of the linguistic world and its national pictures can be included on the periphery of large blocks of knowledge. This requires the study of phraseology as a separate field. In this regard, the analysis of phraseology and its branches, the creation of their conceptual, linguistic, and semantic models, and the identification of national characteristics of these units are considered important issues facing modern linguistics. In particular, when studying foreign languages, the analysis of their differences and similarities in comparison with the Uzbek language determines the relevance of the work.

Presidential Decree No. UP-5847 of October 8, 2019 “On Approving the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030,” Presidential Decree No. UP-6084 “On Measures for the Further Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy in the Country” and this dissertation research, to a certain extent, serves the fulfillment of the tasks stipulated in the Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-2909 dated April 20, 2021 “On Measures for the Further Development of the Higher Education System,” No. PP-5117 dated May 19, 2021 “On Measures to Raise the Activities on Popularizing the Study of Foreign Languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a Qualitatively New Level,” No. PP-34 dated January 19, 2022 “On Measures to Improve the Study of Foreign Languages,” as well as in other regulatory legal documents adopted in this area.

The relevance of the research to the priority directions of the development of the science and technology of the Republic. The dissertation was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and a democratic state.”

Scope of study of the problem. In world linguistics, A.V. Kunin² focused on the general features of phraseological units, their functional characteristics, and the mutual equivalence of these units in Russian and English, while Sh. Bally, A.Smirnitsky, and N.Amosova³ studied phraseology as a separate branch of linguistics and analyzed phraseological units in English. If Y.F.Polivanov and V.V.Vinogradov⁴ semantically grouped phraseological units of the Russian

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risidagi PF-6084 son Farmoni: <https://lex.uz/docs/-5058351> (murojaat sanasi: 15.03.2025).

² Кунин А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка. – М., 1972. – 288 с.

³ Bally Ch. Traite de stylistique française (Французская стилистика) / Перевод с французского К.А.Долинина. – М., 2001; Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – М., 1998. – 260 с.; Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Л., 1963. – 227 с.

⁴ Поливанов Е.Ф. Избранные труды по восточному и общему языкознанию. – М.: Наука, 1991. – 623 с.; Виноградов В.В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины. Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М., 1977. – 267 с.

language, then V.N.Teliya, A.P.Kovi, O.V.Kuchkildina⁵ and other scientists collected phraseological units and created a dictionary, taking into account their semantic-pragmatic and linguocultural aspects. Among western scholars, M.Beshaj and Y.Kamakura analyzed phraseological units semantically, while A.Dabrowska focused on the syntactic side of phraseological units. A.Granja, N.Norrik, and B.Altenberg conducted research on the use of phraseological units in a speech situation. Y.Barilova studied phraseological units with the component “food” on the basis of french and russian. S.Y.Chernobay⁶ studied the phraseological level in modern linguistics, the influence of idioms on speech, and their linguistic features. In uzbek linguistics, the issue of phraseological units has attracted the attention of linguists for many years, and many studies have been conducted within the framework of this problem. Sh.Rakhmatullayev⁷, B.Yuldashev⁸, A.Mamatov⁹ and other linguists have made great contributions to this field. Professor Sh.Rakhmatullaev thoroughly studied the semantic features of phraseological units, the relationship between form and meaning, created numerous monographs, and published an explanatory dictionary of phraseological units in the uzbek language. Also, linguists B.Yuldashev made a great contribution to the development of uzbek phraseology with his scientific works on the stylistic features of phraseology, and A.Mamatov on the formation of phrases.

In the field of phraseology, research was conducted by A.Shomaksudov, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, M.Umarkhodzhaev, Kh.Berdiyorov, B.Yuldashev, A.Mamatov, M.Vafoeva, Sh.Sultonova, Sh.Ganiyeva¹⁰, and in the study of

⁵ Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология. Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. – М., 1996. – 86 с.; Cowie A.P. Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998. – P. 258; Кучкильдина О.В. Обозначение концепта «Еда» в устойчивых выражениях, цитатах и афоризмах русского, английского и немецкого языков. Филология и искусствоведение. – М., 2013. – С.190-198.

⁶ Beshaj M.L. Phraseological Units used in the Functional Styles in English and Albanian Language // Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences // pub. by MCSER-CEMAS-Sapienza University of Rome: Vol – 4 № 2; May 2013. – P.453-456; Kamakura Y. Collocation and preposition sense: a phraseological approach to the cognition of polysemy. A thesis submitted to the University of Birmingham for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. – The university of Birmingham, 2011. – 337 p.; Dabrowska A.A. Syntactic Study of Idioms. – Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2018. – 372 p.; Granja Á. María (ed.). Fixed expressions in cross-linguistic perspective // A multilingual and multidisciplinary approach. – Hamburg: Verlag Dr. Kovac, 2008. – 382 p.; Norrick N.R. How proverbs mean: semantic studies in English proverbs. – Berlin; New York: Mouton, 1985. – 213 p.; Altenberg B. On the phraseology of spoken English // The evidence of recurrent word-combinations // Phraseology. ed. Cowie A.P. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998. – P.101-121; Барилова Е.Э. «Еда» как фрагмент русской и французской языковой картины мира // Вестник Псковского государственного педагогического университета. Серия Социально-гуманитарные и психолого-педагогические науки. Выпуск 13. – Псков, 2011. – 152 с.; Чернобай С.Е. Определение идиомы в современной фразеологии. «Филология. Социальные коммуникации». – Украина: Симферополь, 2011. – Том 24 (63). – № 3. – С.320-321.

⁷ Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978.

⁸ Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеографияси масалалари. – Тошкент: Муҳаррир, 2013.

⁹ Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000.

¹⁰ Шамаксудов А.Ш. Язык сатиры Муками (лексика и фразеология): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1956; Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978; Умарходжаев М.И. Принципы составления многоязычного фразеологического словаря: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1972; Бердиёров Х. Ўзбек фразеологиясидан материаллар. 3-қисм. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 1976; Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеографиясининг шаклланиши ҳамда тараққиёти. – Самарқанд, 2007; Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Вафоева М.Й. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик синонимлар ва уларнинг структурал-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009; Султонова Ш.М. Диний

comparative phraseology of different systematic languages, the works of Z.Sadikov, A.Nasirov, L.Kholmuradova, G.Adashulloeva, N.Nasrullaeva, G.Umarjonova, S.Saidakbarova, F.Mamatova, U.Khudoy nazarova¹¹ can be cited as examples.

The connection of the research topic with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was accomplished. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the research plan of Fergana State University in the direction of “Anthropocentric Linguistic Research”.

The aim of the research to analyze the lexical, grammatical, semantic aspects of phraseological units with the component “food” in the English and Uzbek languages and to reveal the problems of translation.

Tasks of the research:

identification of similarities and differences by conducting a synchronous, comparative, and typological analysis of phraseological units of two genetically and structurally distant languages - English and Uzbek;

structural-semantic analysis of phraseological units with the component “food” in the English and Uzbek languages;

determination of the volume and composition of phraseological units with the component “food” in the English and Uzbek languages;

comparison of phraseological units with the component “food” of the two compared languages according to lexical, grammatical, and semantic parameters;

consider the equivalents and analogues of the studied phraseological units and methods of translating such units from one language to another.

The object of the research phraseological units with “food” component in Uzbek and English languages were selected.

The subject of the research consists of lexical, grammatical, semantic aspects and translation methods of phraseological units with “food” component in English and Uzbek languages.

фразеологизмлар трансформацияси: семантик ва лингвомаданий аспектлар: Филол. фан. д-ри(DSc) – ... дисс. Фарғона, 2022. – 176 б.; Ганиева Ш.А. Ўзбек фразеологизмлари структураси (шаклий ва мазмуний моделлаштириш): Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2017.

¹¹ Садиқов З.Я. Юсуф Хос Ҳожибнинг “Қутадғу билиг” асарининг немисча ва инглизча таржималари қиёсий-чоғиштирма таҳлили: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2020; Насиров А. Француз, ўзбек ва рус тилларидаги проverbsиал фразеологизмларнинг семантик-стилистик ва миллий-маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016; Холмурадова Л.Э. Инглиз ва француз тилларидаги образли ва мотивлашган фразеологизмларнинг тематик-идеографик талқини (лингвомаданий аспект): Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2017; Адашуллоева Г. Тожик ва ўзбек тилларида шахс хусусиятини ифодаловчи фразеологизмларнинг қиёсий-типологик таҳлили: Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2018; Насруллаева Н. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида оламнинг фразеологик манзарасида гендер концептларининг шаклланиши: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2018; Umarjonova G.M. Nemis va o‘zbek tillarida “Hand” – “qo‘l” komponentli frazeologik birliklarning chog‘ishtirma tahlili: Filol. fan. b. fals. dok. ... diss. avtoref. – Andijon, 2022; Saidakbarova S. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида гастронимик фразеологизмларнинг лингвомаданий хусусиятлари: Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021; Маматова Ф.М. Инглиз ва ўзбек фразеологизмларида оилавий анъана ва муносабатларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи: Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022; Худойназарова Ў. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида мифоним компонентли фразеологизмларнинг лингвокультурологик тадқиқи: Филол.фан.б.фалс.док. ... дисс. автореф. – Термиз, 2022.

The research methods. Linguistic descriptive, classification, hybridization, component analysis, structural-grammatical, semantic analysis and statistical methods were used in the work.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

The belonging of phraseological units “food” to the oldest lexical layers, the nature and intensity of their development, characteristic of some semantic groups, the presence of certain cultural codes in these units, the figurativeness of the expressions and the possibility of metaphorization, as well as a number of linguistic and extralinguistic factors related to phrases have been proven;

It has been proven that substantive expressions with the component “food” in the English and Uzbek languages are related to the characterization of a person, they contain a positive or negative evaluation, there is a large number of phrases expressing a negative evaluation in both languages, the description of the state of a person through an evaluative relationship in verbal phrases, the difference between these units depends not only on the quantitative parameter, but also on the semantic side;

substantiated the significant predominance of phraseological units with the component “food” in the vocabulary of both languages, the peculiarities of the historical experience, culture, and psycho-psychological structure of language communities, as well as the national specific possibilities of understanding the system of phraseological images in a figurative sense;

based on a differentiated approach to phraseological units with the component “food” of two different language systems, such as English and Uzbek, which are typologically and genetically unrelated to each other, the specific nature of the phraseological reserve is proven.

The practical result of the research is as follows:

for the first time, phraseological units with the component “food” in the English and Uzbek languages have been fully studied, their sources and methods of formation have been identified, and their structural and semantic classification has been given;

the interlingual scope of phraseological units in different systematic languages has been determined;

lexical, grammatical, and semantic features of phraseological units in the studied languages, the conclusions drawn by identifying and translating their equivalents in both languages, provide important scientific and theoretical information for the field of phraseology, and serve as a new theoretical and scientific source for the perfect creation of textbooks and teaching aids in such areas as the theory of linguistics, lexicology, and phraseography;

The reliability of the research results is explained by the use of reliable scientific sources in the application of theoretical data and factual materials, the fact that examples are taken from dictionaries in English and Uzbek, as well as scientific and fiction literature, the scope of the study of the work is clearly defined, the work is based on such methods as description, component analysis, the implementation of theoretical ideas and conclusions into practice, the use of

fundamental research by domestic and foreign scientists, and the confirmation of the obtained results by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the fact that the collected materials and the obtained results will serve in the creation of scientific literature in such disciplines as cognitology, linguoculturology, semantics, translation studies, lexicology, phraseology, as well as in conducting cognitive, historical-etymological, national-cultural, evaluative-axiological research on the study of the worldview of the English and Uzbek languages in the future, the creation of monographs, and the improvement of textbooks.

The practical significance of the results of the research is that the results obtained from the dissertation are a significant resource for organizing seminars and special courses in the teaching of subjects such as “Theory and Practice of Translation”, “Modern Lexicology”, “Country Studies”, “Text Linguistics”, “Introduction to Romano-Germanic Philology”. from theoretical opinions in the teaching of linguistics, hybrid linguistics, translation studies, lexicology, in the preparation of programs, textbooks, dictionaries training manuals for teaching the Uzbek and English languages.

Implementation of research results. The scientific results obtained on the comparative analysis of phraseological units in the English and Uzbek languages are implemented in the following works:

from scientific conclusions about the belonging of phraseological units to the oldest lexical layers, the nature and intensity of their development, characteristic of some semantic groups, the presence of certain cultural codes in these units, the figurativeness of the expressions and the possibility of metaphorization, as well as a number of linguistic and extralinguistic factors related to phrasemes. State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan in 2022-2023 F3-2019081663 on the topic “Creation of a collection of web (electronic dictionaries) dedicated to the promotion of the art of Uzbek national dance” (certificate of the State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan). Reference No. 1/04-125 dated September 30, 2024). As a result, the content of the materials prepared within the framework of this project has been theoretically improved;

From the conclusions about the significant predominance of phraseology in the vocabulary of both languages, the historical experience, culture and uniqueness of the psychological structure of language communities, as well as the national specific possibilities of understanding the system of phraseological images in a figurative sense, the Fergana regional council of the Agency for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan was used in conducting a week-long seminar-training “The activities and priority tasks of the Agency for Youth Affairs in increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work in the education system,” meetings and the 2023 season of the republican competition “Young Reader” in order to increase the intellectual potential and spiritual level of young people. Reference No. 2-15-21-272 of January 17). As a result, a further increase in the axiological (value) attitude towards the importance of reading in the life of man and society was achieved.

Conclusions and recommendations on the specific national-cultural nature of the phraseological reserve of two different language systems, such as English and Uzbek, based on a differentiated approach to the analysis of phraseological units with the component “food/food,” which are typologically and genetically unrelated to each other, were broadcast by the Fergana Regional Television and Radio Company in 2023-2024 (Reference No. 01-12/141 of the Fergana Regional Television and Radio Company dated September 19, 2024). As a result, it was used in the preparation of materials for television and radio broadcasts for the programs “Ma’naviyat sarchashmasi”, “Adabiy muhit,” “Maxsus reportaj”, “Jarayon”. As a result, the materials of this program were enriched with materials on the verbalizers of phraseological units with the component “food/food” in the English and Uzbek languages.

Approbation of research results. The research results were approved at 5 international and 3 national scientific-theoretical conferences.

Publication of research results. 14 scientific works were published on the subject of the dissertation, 2 scientific articles were published in scientific publications, including 1 national and 2 foreign journals and 1 Scopus article.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. This research work consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, references and appendices. Total volume of work 154 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction substantiates the relevance and demand for the topic of the dissertation, formulates the goal, objectives, object and subject of the research, shows the compliance of the research with the priority areas of science and technology development of the republic, sets out the scientific novelty and practical results of the research, reveals the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results, provides information on the implementation of the research results into practice, on published works, as well as on the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called “**Specific Features of Phraseologisms**” in which the function, place of use, and specific semantics of phraseological units are described. The first part of the chapter is devoted to the “*Issues of Research and Classification of Phraseologisms*”.

Phraseology and its units reflect the specifics of the history, culture, origin, way of life, and national character of the people. Although the linguistic picture of the world corresponds to its logical reflection in the consciousness of people, separate areas that do not obey the laws of logic are also preserved. Phraseologisms are one of such areas, since they manifest themselves differently in each language. Phraseologisms, as a product of the paremiological picture of the world, appeared not to describe the world, but to interpret, evaluate, and express a subjective attitude towards it.

The term *phraseology* is derived from the Greek “phrasis” – phrase, “logos” – science, meaning knowledge of phrases. Phraseology - phraseological units, which

are a set of stable and stable combinations in a particular language. In modern linguistics, phraseology is studied as a significant part of lexicology, as a specific field. Phraseologisms consist of at least two independent words and express a single figurative meaning.

Initially, the science of phraseology was systematized by the french linguist, the founder of the field, Sh.Balli, in his works “Stylistics”, “Stylistics of the French” and introduced chapters on phraseology. In his work “Stylistics”¹² four groups of phraseological units are distinguished. In his work “French Stylistics”, he completed the discussion of phraseological units and divided these units into two groups: free combinations and fixed combinations. Although phraseologisms in his views are described as free word combinations, in our opinion, units of this type are not free, they are introduced into speech in a ready-made, molded form. V.Vinogradov described phraseology as a separate field, A.Kunin as a kind of “language” of communication, and N.Amosova as a specific field and branch of linguistics.

Professor A.V.Kunin basically came to the conclusion that a phraseological unit (PU) is a combination of potential words with a completely revised meaning and a combination of real words with a partially revised meaning and potential words¹³. This definition reflects the following main features describing phraseological units:

a) the original essence of phraseological units is characterized by the portability of the meaning that arose on their basis;

b) certain combinations of words that have acquired a figurative meaning in speech are combined and they show the characteristic of stability;

c) replacement of phraseological unit components is observed only within the scope of variability;

d) the semantic integrity of phraseological units develops due to the weakening of the lexical meaning of word-components.

N.Amosova, in turn, distinguishes two types of phraseological units - phrasemes and idioms. According to him, a phrase is a permanent contextual unit, in which a minimum of a single and permanent indicator is necessary to realize the meaning of this word. According to him, phrases, as opposed to phrasal verbs, are permanent contextual units, in which the indicative and semantically fulfilled elements are equal, and both are represented by the general lexical composition of the phrase. The meaning of the idiom represents the overall meaning of the whole combination¹⁴. For example:

to dangle a carrot before smb – kimnidir yo‘ldan ozdirmoq;

to break bread with smb – ovqatini kim bilandir baham ko‘rmoq.

We can observe a slight difference in the views of A.I. Smirnitsky on phraseology, since phrases serve to increase the expressive-emotional coloring of the language. In his research, the scientist recognizes phrases as stable

¹² Bally Ch. Traite de stylistique francaise (Французская стилистика) / Перевод с французского К.А.Долинина. – М., 2001. – С.392.

¹³ Кунин А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка. – М., 1972. – 109 с.

¹⁴ Amosova N. Fundamentals of English Phraseology. – L., 1963. – P.98.

combinations that do not have expressive and emotional aspects. In our opinion, there is a slight flaw in this opinion, and in the course of our analysis, we will express our thoughts on this matter.

In the second paragraph of this chapter, entitled “*Study of Phraseology in English and Uzbek Linguistics*” the research of linguists who studied phraseological units in English and Uzbek linguistics is presented and analyzed.

The emergence of phraseology as a linguistic science is associated with the name of the Russian scientist V.V.Vinogradov¹⁵. Special works devoted to the theory of phraseology by English and American linguists are few and far between. English linguists have not touched upon the issues of defining phraseology as a linguistic science, they do not have a unanimous opinion on the classification of phraseological units and their composition.

Many phraseological units have entered the English version from American linguoculture and are considered borrowed units: *look like a million dollars* – *ko‘rinishing ajoyib*. Some English phraseological units were once created by American writers and are widespread in modern English.

As the English scholar H. Sweet¹⁶ noted, “the meaning of each phraseologism is a separate entity. Its meaning cannot be derived from the meaning of the words it contains”. More than half a century later, essentially similar interpretations are found in the research of B.Hillel, G.Kouen, Ch.Fries, E.Nida, and M.Pie¹⁷.

The research on phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. Until now, Uzbek linguists: A.Shomaksudov, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, M.Xusainov, M.Umarkhodzhayev, M.Abdurahimov, H.Berdiyev, Sh.Usmonova, A.Mamatov, B.Yoldoshev, Sh.Ganiyeva, Sh.Alimamatova, M.Vafojeva¹⁸ conducted a number of researches on phraseology and expressed their scientific views and conclusions. In addition, Z.Sadikov, A.Nasirov, L.Kholmuradova,

¹⁵Виноградов В.В. Лексикология и лексикография. – М.: Наука, 1977.

¹⁶ Sweet H. The practical study of languages. – London: Oxford University Press, 1964. – P.139.

¹⁷ Bar-Hillel Y. “Idioms” in Machine translation of Languages. – Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1955; Cowen G.M. Some aspects of the lexical structure of a Mazatec historical text. Publications in Linguistic and Related Fields.

– №.11. – Norman: Oklahoma Summer Institute of Linguistic, 1965; Fries Ch.C. Preparation of teaching materials, practical grammars and dictionaries, especially for foreign languages, in Proceedings of the Eighth International Congress of languages. – Oslo: University of Oslo Press, 1958. – P.738-746; Nida E.A. A system for the description of Semantic Elements // Word. Vol.7, 1951. – P. 1-14; Pie M. Glossary of linguistic terminology. – New York: Columbia University Press, 1966.

¹⁸Шамаксудов А.Ш. Язык сатиры Муками (лексика и фразеология): Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1956; Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978; Хусайнов М. Фразеология прозы писательницы Айдын: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Самарқанд, 1959; Умарходжаев М.И. Принципы составления многоязычного фразеологического словаря: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1972; Абдурахимов М. Узбекско-русский словарь афоризмов. Под. Ред. Иванова С.Н. – Ташкент: Ўқитувчи, 1976; Бердиёров Х. Ўзбек фразеологиясидан материаллар. 3-қисм. – Самарқанд, 1983; Усманова Ш. Соматические фразеологизмы в узбекском и турецком языках: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1999; Халикова М.К. Фразеология как форма отражения национального менталитета: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1999; Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000; Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек фразеологияси ва фразеографиясининг шаклланиши ҳамда тараққиёти. – Самарқанд, 2007; Ганиева Ш.А. Ўзбек фразеологизмлари структураси (шаклий ва мазмуний моделлаштириш): Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. – Фарғона, 2017; Алмаматова Ш.Т. Ўзбек тилида фраземаларнинг компонент таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2008; Вафоева М. Ўзбек тилида фразеологик синонимлар ва уларнинг структурал-семантик таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2009.

Kh.Khomidov, N.Nasrullayeva, A.Musayev on the cross-sectional study of different systematic languages, N.Tursunova, S.Saidakbarova, F.M.Mamatova, O.Khudonazarova, it is necessary to mention the scientific research¹⁹.

Sh.R.Usmonova, U.M.Rashidova, N.A.Turapova, G.M.Umarjonova²⁰ are among the uzbek researchers who have studied various aspects of phraseologisms. However, the formation process of phraseological units in the uzbek language, their place in the vocabulary, and their semantic, grammatical, and paradigmatic features have not been sufficiently analyzed.

The third part of this chapter is called *“The concept of “food” in English and Uzbek as an object of comparative research”* and is devoted to the linguocognitive interpretation and analysis of this concept.

In particular, conceptual analysis is attracting the attention of researchers as one of the leading research methods of modern cognitive linguistics. It is known that food is a concept that has a special meaning in all nations. In this regard, uzbek and english linguistics have confused the concept of “food” and researched their cognitive aspects as a separate object of analysis. However, Western linguists have focused more on comparative research between western languages. Cross-cultural research between eastern and western languages has been carried out on a significant scale. In addition, oriental linguists usually focus on the analysis of conceptual metaphors in certain languages. This, in turn, shows how the cross-research of phraseological unit with the concept “food” in english and uzbek is an important innovation in uzbek linguistics.

In this research work, we focus on the cross-sectional analysis of phraseological units with the component “food”.

In the minds of english and uzbek speakers, the concept of “food” is defined as “an artifact associated with the nutrition process”²¹. In english linguoculture,

¹⁹Садиков З.Я. Юсуф Хос Ҳожибнинг “Қутағду билиг” асарининг немисча ва инглизча таржималари қиёсий-чоғиштирма таҳлили: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2020; Насиров А.А Француз, ўзбек ва рус тилларидаги провѣрбиал фразеологизмларнинг семантик-стилистик ва миллий-маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент: ЎзДЖТУ, 2016; Холмурадова Л.Э. Инглиз ва француз тилларидаги образли ва мотивлашган фразеологизмларнинг тематикидеографик талқини (лингвомаданий аспект): Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2017; Хомидов Х.Х. Турк тилида фразеологизмларнинг юзага келиши, маъно ва грамматик хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2018; Насруллаева Н.З. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида оламнинг фразеологик манзарасида гендер концептларининг шаклланиши: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2018; Мусаев А.С. Рус тили изоҳли луғатларида феъл фразеологизмларнинг грамматик ишланмаси: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Жиззах, 2019; Турсунова Н.Ф. Турли тизимли тиллардаги миллий-маданий хусусиятларни ифодаловчи фразеологизмлар ва уларнинг лингвокультурологик таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Андижон, 2021; Саидакбарова С.П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида гастронимик фразеологизмларнинг лингвомаданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2021; Маматова Ф.М. Инглиз ва ўзбек фразеологизмларида оилавий анъана ва муносабатларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2022; Худойназарова Ў.А. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида мифоним компонентли фразеологизмларнинг лингвокультурологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Термиз, 2022.

²⁰ Усмонова Ш.Р. Ўзбек ва турк тилларида соматик иборалар: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1998. Рашидова У.М. Ўзбек тилидаги соматик ибораларнинг семантик-прагматик таҳлили (қўз, қўл ва юрак компонентли иборалар мисолида): Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2018; Турапова Н.А. Япон ва ўзбек тиллари соматик фразеологизмларининг чоғиштирма таҳлили (лингвомаданий аспект): Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2020; Умаржонова Г.М. Немис ва ўзбек тилларида “Hand” – “қўл” компонентли фразеологик бирликларнинг чоғиштирма таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Андижон, 2022.

²¹ Paradis J., Emmerzael K., Duncan T.S. Assessment of English language learners: Using parent report on first language development // Journal of communication disorders, 2010. 43 (6). – P.474-479.

this concept has a more detailed definition, and the subject of nutritional activity can also be humans, animals, or plants. The purpose associated with the use of such a substance is not observed in uzbek linguoculture. In the Cambridge Dictionary²², the word “food” is defined as “something that humans and animals eat or that plants absorb to survive”, while in the Oxford Dictionary²³ it is defined as “any nutrients that humans or animals eat and drink or that plants absorb to survive and thrive”. In the uzbek language, plant nutrition is not considered a type of food, while in english culture it is perceived as food.

In “Explanatory dictionary of the uzbek language”²⁴:

“food” – something prepared for sustenance, food;

“food” – [طعام - food, meal] – something cooked, prepared for consumption.

In uzbek explanations, this word refers to eating (taomlanish). In english linguoculture, this word is also considered as “thinking”. The meanings of phraseological units with the component “food” in the english and uzbek languages are not directly related to the lexical meanings of the words they contain. However, their interpretation can also reflect the peculiarities of associative models of different peoples in the relevant field. For example, in english *food for thought* (“anything that provides a mental stimulus for thinking”); in uzbek *ovqat* – “something prepared for sustenance, for eating and drinking”. These definitions show that the component “food” has a positive meaning in both languages.

The second chapter, entitled “**Linguistic analysis of phraseological units with the component “food” in english and uzbek**” consists of three sections.

The first part of the chapter is called “*Lexical study of FE with the component “food” in english and uzbek*”, in which the lexical aspect of FE in english and uzbek is analyzed.

In the dissertation, we classified phraseological units with the component “food” in relation to certain features of the names of dishes, that is, appearance, taste, or other aspects. To determine what types of “food” names are used in phrases of both languages, the components of phraseologisms representing food names in these languages were analyzed and described as follows.

1. Names of flour and cereal products. In the phraseological fund of the english and uzbek languages, the presence of phraseological units containing the words non (bread), xamir (dough), arpa, zuvala was revealed. Such phraseological units serve to emphasize the importance of food products important for human life: arpasini xom o‘rmoq, noni butun (yarimta), xamir uchidan patir, zuvalasi pishiq; bread and cheese (simple, modest life);

2. Names of spices and sauces. Among the phraseological units of both languages, phraseologisms formed on the basis of the word salt/tuz are quite

²² Cambridge online dictionary. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/food#google_vignette (murojaat sanasi: 23.11.2024).

²³ Oxford online dictionary. <https://www.oed.com/search/dictionary/?scope=Entries&q=food> (murojaat sanasi: 23.11.2024).

²⁴ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати / А. Мадвалиев таҳрири остида. – Тошкент: Ўз МЭ, 2006-2008. – Б.94.

significant. Salt is considered one of the most important food products. To eat one's salt and spit on one's salt; the salt of earth (working people);

3. Names of dairy products. In the phraseology of the english and uzbek languages, the names of milk and products made from sut/milk, zardob/whey, qatiq/yoghurt, pishloq/cheese are encountered in almost the same amount: ona suti og'zidan ketmagan; cry over spilt milk (to grieve over past work), big cheese (important person);

4. Names of meat products. It turned out that in the structure of phraseological units in the uzbek language, the meaning of "food" is used much less than in the english language. In the uzbek language, the lexemes "meat" and "flesh" are used in the meaning of food, and in the english language, "meat", "beef", "pork", "bacon", "steak", and "ribs" are found in phraseological units. To eat camel meat, to eat each other's meat; fresh meat (experienceless new person), make meat of smb (to easily defeat);

5. Names of dishes. In the course of the analysis, we observed phraseological units containing national names such as chuchvara, lagman, somsa, osh, shorva, shavla in the uzbek language, and such names of dishes as pudding, soup in the english language. Chuchvarani xom sanamoq, og'zidagi oshni oldirmoq; pudding time (qulay vaqt), be in the soup (muammoli vaziyatda bo'lmoq);

6. Names of fruits and vegetables. We can find names of fresh fruits such as apple, grape, melon, watermelon, orange, banana, lemon, dried fruits such as raisins, nuts, kernels, as well as vegetables such as potato, cabbage, onion: bir mayizni qirq kishi bo'lib yemoq; the apple of one's eye (to protect like the apple of one's eye);

7. Names of fish products. It is present in the structure of English phraseological units, since the speakers of this language mainly live in island, coastal countries. In the Uzbek language, phraseological units with this component are not encountered: feel (be) like a fish out of water (to feel uncomfortable); feed the fishes (to perish).

8. Names of drinks. In english and uzbek linguocultures, there are also names of drinks. In the uzbek language: choy, ayron, suv; in the english language, we encountered PUs with the names of drinks such as qahva/coffee, pivo/beer, vino/vine, sharob/whisky: ayroni achimagan, suvdan quruq chiqmoq; beer and skittles (to have a good time), coffee and cakes (modest income);

9. Names of sweets. One of the rarely used components in the structure of phraseological units is the names of sweets. 8 names of sweets in english (honey, jam, chocolate, jelly, pie, cake, trifle, toffee), 2 names of sweets in uzbek (holva, bol) are found in the structure of phraseological units: so'zidan bol tomadi; cakes and ale (to enjoy life), pie in the sky (dreams that are difficult to fulfill);

10. Other product names. In english, words such as mustard, egg, salad, oil, and in uzbek – egg, oil, fat are used as part of phraseological units: to butter up (yog'lamoq, xushomad qilmoq, og'zini moylamoq); in uzbek – yog' tushsa yalaguday.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is devoted to the study of "Grammatical analysis of the phrase "food" in the compared languages".

The english scholar L. Smith²⁵ paid serious attention to the grammatical features of PUs in his works, while A.V. Kunin distinguished nominative PUs, as well as substantive, adjective, adverbial PUs; nominative, nominative-communicative types of PUs containing verbs and interjections; communicative PUs containing proverbs and sayings²⁶.

In the grammatical analysis carried out in the dissertation, we also took into account the sense of grouping²⁷, according to the parts of speech that are part of PEs in the english and uzbek languages: PEs with substantive (noun) constructions: single-component, two-component, multicomponent PEs; as well as PEs with adjective, verb, pronoun, and numeral constructions.

I. The most characteristic PUs for the english and uzbek languages are substantive PUs with (noun) constructions. In english: *the baron of beef* – semiz odam; *yog‘li ish*.

In terms of composition, such PUs are divided into three groups:

1) single-component substantive PUs: *butter up* – xushomad qilmoq, *old bean* – yaqin va yaxshi do‘st;

2) two-component substantive PUs: *oil and vinegar* (xuddi yog‘ va uksusday) – murosasiz qarama-qarshiliklar haqida, *bread and butter* (non va yog‘) – “tirikchilik”; o‘zbek tilida *o‘t bilan suvdek*;

3) multicomponent substantive PUs : *bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh* – “eng yaqin munosabat”.

II. In the english language, phraseological units consisting of **adjective+noun** are encountered: *a hot potato* (qaynoq kartoshka) – *sweetie pie* (shirin pirog) – “yoqimli”.

In the uzbek language, there are mainly PUs with the content of **noun+adjective**: *sutdek oq* – “pokiza, pokdil, mutlaqo begunoh”; *zuvalasi pishiq* – “badani chiniqqan”.

III. Verbal phrases are the most common phraseological units. This can be explained by the fact that there are many units expressing action in the lexical system of the uzbek language. For example, in English: *to feed one’s sight* (birovning nigohiga boqmoq) – hayratlanmoq, tomoshadan zavqlanmoq; *bite off more than one can chew* – kuchi yetmaydigan ishga chiranmoq.

In the Uzbek language, phraseological units and phraseological units are also encountered: *бир майизни қирқ киши бўлиб емоқ* – “to live in harmony”; *шўрига шўрва тўкилди* – “to encounter great misfortune, to be ruined”.

IV. Unlike the uzbek language, in english alternants, that is, pronouns, are expressed by the words “one”, “one’s”, “oneself”, “smb”, and “smth”: *to earn one’s bread* (tirikchilik qilish); *to eat one’s cake and have it* (bir-biriga qarama-qarshi narsani birlashtirmoq).

“*He was a child no longer... He was a worker, Henceforth he would earn his bread in the sweat of his face*” (S.J’Cascy, “Pictures in the Railway”, “Comon of

²⁵ Смит Л.П. Фразеология английского языка. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1959. – С.8.

²⁶ Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1996. – С.343-363.

²⁷ Ганиева Ш. Ўзбек фразеологизмларининг структур тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б.52.

Age”). “Bola bo‘ladimi endi... ishchi bo‘ladimi, bundan buyon nonini ter to‘kib topadi”.

Sometimes we cannot find exact english equivalents of phraseological units with alternants in the uzbek language. The reason for this is the lack of distinction between gender pronouns in the uzbek language. Nevertheless, in the uzbek language, PUs with the participation of reflexive pronouns are also encountered: *o‘zing pishirgan osh, aylanib ham, o‘rgilib ham ichasan, o‘z yog‘iga o‘zi qovurilmoq*.

In the third paragraph of the second chapter, entitled “*Semantic Analysis of FE with the component “food” in the studied languages*” the semantic nature of FE is revealed.

“Like in the structure of the meaning of a word, in the structure of the meaning of a phraseological unit, semantic components perform three main functions: meaning-forming; differentiating - distinguishes meanings; unifying - ensures the combination of phrases with other phraseologisms in the phraseological reserve of the language”²⁸

In our study, we divided FE with the component “food” in english and uzbek into the following groups:

I. Phraseological units expressing the social qualities and status of the individual:

a) giving a positive assessment of the person;

b) giving a negative assessment of the person.

a) PUs that positively evaluate a person: in english: *a broth of a boy* (yaxshi yigit); *good egg* – “yaxshi odam”. In the uzbek language, *og‘zidan bol tomadi* – “to be sweet-spoken”; *bir qoshiq suv bilan yutib yuborgudek* – incomparably beautiful.

“Hubert,...this is my nephew, emphatically a “good egg” as you say” –... Hubert, jiyanim, aytganlaridek, yaxshi yigit. (J. Galsworthy, *Maid in waiting*, – 22 p.)

“*Xotin-xalaj bir qoshiq suv bilan yutguli kelinni “qo‘shaqaringlar, qo‘chqorday o‘g‘illar bersin”, deb duo qildi* (U.Hoshimov, *Ikki eshik orasi*. – 427 p.)

b) it should be noted that the number of PUs that negatively evaluate a person is significantly higher in the uzbek language than in the english language. In english: *a rotten egg* (aynigan tuxum) – “yomon xarakter”; *a cold fish* (sovuq baliq) – “hissiz odam”.

In the uzbek language, there are also many phraseological units with negative meanings, for example: *qo‘ynini puch yong‘oqqa to‘ldirmoq* – “to deceive with false promises”; *sirkasi suv ko‘tarmaslik* – a very sulking person. For example, “*Injiq, sirkasi suv ko‘tarmaydigan, ishyoqmas, hali aytganimdek, jindek yolg‘onchiroq bo‘lib o‘sdi*” (X.To‘xtaboev, *Sariq devning o‘limi*. – 61 b.).

In our opinion, the number of phraseological units of the first group in the Uzbek language is four times greater than in the english language. In both

²⁸ Арсентьева Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц (на материале фразеологических единиц, семантически ориентированных на человека в английском и русском языках). – Казань: Изд-во Казанского университета, 1989. – 123 с.

languages, these phraseological units represent concepts related to non-literary language.

II. Phraseological units expressing the state of a person.

This subgroup of phraseological units reflecting the state of a person is further divided into two micro-groups. The first microgroup includes two aspects:

a) phraseological units describing various states of a person: *yemagan somsaga pul to 'lamoq* – “to be responsible for what he did not do”; *adabini yemoq* – “to be punished according to what he did”;

“– *Menga desa otib yubormaydimi! – deb o 'yladi u ayvon labiga cho 'qqayib o 'tirganicha usti yopiq simni ochiq simga ildam ularkan. – Harna bitta haromxo 'rni o 'ldirganim. Bittasi o 'lsa, qolganlari adabini yeydi*” (O'.Hoshimov, O'zbeklar. – 106 b.).

b) phraseological units expressing the mental state of a person: in the English language, the mental state of a person is expressed by the following phraseological units: *to eat humble pie, to eat dirt, to eat bread of affliction* - “xor bo'lmoq”; *to be in a stew* – “igna ustida o'tirmoq”. In the Uzbek language: *barmog'ini tishlamoq* – “biror natijaga erisholmay qolmoq”; *bag'rini kabob qilmoq* – “ruhan qattiq ezilmoq”, *og'zi kuygan qatiqni ham puflab ichadi* – “noxush vaziyatdan so'ng ehtiyotkor bo'lmoq”.

In this micro-group, there are also phraseological units that correspond to each other in meaning in the languages being studied: the English phrase *to be in the soup* – “qiyin ahvolga tushib qolmoq” is similar to the Uzbek phrase “*sho'riga sho'rva to'kilmoq*”; *to go bananas, to be off one's onion; to eat one's heart out* and the Uzbek equivalent of the phrase *to eat one's heart out* is “*aqldan ozmoq*”.

III. Phraseological units expressing human activity and behavior.

Phraseologisms expressing human activity and behavior in English and Uzbek are semantically diverse. They cover all types of human activity. For example, in English: *to bear fruit* – “hosil bermoq, natija bermoq”; *to read something in tea-leaves* – “fol ochmoq” etc.

In the Uzbek language, the phrase *xamirdan qil sug'urganday* means “easy, without difficulty” and in English, the equivalent of this phrase “*easy as apple pie*” is used.

In the Uzbek language, the number of phraseological units expressing human activity and behavior is much greater than in English, and from a semantic point of view, they are somewhat more interesting.

IV. Interpersonal relationships.

This subgroup is represented by a large number of phraseological units in both languages. In English: *to cry stinking fish* (kimnidir haqorat qilish); *to feed somebody on soft com*; *to lay the butter on* (xushomad qilmoq, birovga iltifot qilmoq).

In the Uzbek language: *bir-birining go'shtini yemoq* – “two parties fighting with each other”; *tagiga suv quymoq* – “to deprive of position, reputation, to bring to the point of extinction.”

V. Phraseologisms expressing abstract concepts.

Among the substantive PUs containing the component “food” there are also idioms denoting abstract concepts, and not personality traits. They can mean:

yerdagi ne'matlar – *loaves and fishes*; moddiy farovonlik – *the flesh pots of Egypt*; quvonch, zavq – *cakes and ale*; yoqimsiz savol – *a hot potato*; safsata – *banana oil*.

In the Uzbek language, there are several phraseological units expressing abstract concepts. For example, *anqoning tuxumi/urug'i* ; *ilonning yog'ini yalagan*.

The incomplete correspondence of the images and semantics of phraseological units of the English and Uzbek languages is explained by the peculiarity of the linguistic worldview of each nation. After studying the phraseological units related to human characteristics, qualities, and activities in both languages, it became clear that they are built more on the basis of metaphor.

In the third chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“Principles of Translation of Phraseological Units with the Component “food” in English and Uzbek”** the methods of translation of phraseological units are highlighted.

The first paragraph of the work, entitled *“Translation methods of phraseological units”* analyzes the difficulties in translating phraseological units from one language into another, including important studies based on expressing the exact meaning of phrases in another language, conveying them effectively.

When translating phraseological units, a number of problems arise, such as ambiguity, cultural differences, and contextual features. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the cultural characteristics and way of thinking of native speakers, that is, to focus on finding alternative and suitable equivalents.

The category of equivalence occupies a central place in the theory of comparative-typological linguistics, translation studies, lexicography, and the practice of language study. Despite the fact that much attention is paid to the problem of classifying interlingual phraseological equivalents, there is still no single classification in this regard.

According to the classification of A.V.Kunin, mono-equivalents are divided into two types: full and partial.

1. In full phraseological equivalence, the phraseological units of the English language correspond in all respects, except for the lexical composition (Appendix 1). Phraseologisms that fully express the meaning and stylistic coloring of a phraseological unit, but contain some inconsistencies of the same stylistic direction of lexical, grammatical, and lexico-grammatical nature, are partially considered phraseological equivalents. Consequently, with the help of a partial phraseological equivalent, there will be no shortcomings in conveying the meaning for the translator, and this is considered a full equivalent in terms of the level of translation (Appendix 2).

The difference in lexical composition can be not only due to the mismatch of components, that is, the absence of one or another component in English or Uzbek. In English, *to butter up* – *moylamoq (xushomad qilmoq)* and in Uzbek, the phrase *“og'zini moylamoq”* is used by adding the component *“og'iz”* resulting in partial equivalence between them.

2. Methods of translating phraseological units based on analogues. Since it is not possible to use the above-mentioned methods in this translation method, we interpreted English-language PUs with a similar equivalent in Uzbek (Appendix 3).

Descriptive translation consists in the descriptive repetition of phraseological units in free constructions, phrases, or sentences. Its advantage lies in its ability to fully reveal the essence of the described phenomenon. For example, *sugar Daddy* (yosh ayollarga qimmatbaho sovg'alar beradigan kekxa, badavlat odam); *apple-pie bed* (yumshoq, qulay yotoq).

There are several methods for translating phraseological units.

1. Direct equivalent translation (Literal equivalent translation). This method involves direct translation of the phraseological unit, that is, based on its alternative. For example: *The apple doesn't fall far from the tree* – *olma daraxtidan uzoqqa tushmaydi*, that is, this phrase hints at “a child's resemblance to parents”.

2. Finding equivalent idioms. Although some phraseological units are expressed differently in different languages, their meanings can be the same. In this case, alternative phraseological units are sought. That is: *Like two peas in a pod* – *ikki tomchi suvdek o'xshash*. These phrases express the fact that two people are very similar, but the literal meaning of both phrases differs from each other.

3. Descriptive translation. Sometimes English phraseological units do not have an equivalent in the Uzbek language. In such cases, it is necessary to translate them by explaining their meaning. For example, *too many cooks spoil the broth* (*ko'p oshpazlar sho'rva tayyorlay olmaydi*). According to the phraseological combination in the English language, it is emphasized that when many people get involved in one thing, the result will not be as desired.

4. Literal translation. In some cases, phraseological units with a new or unique cultural meaning are not translated, but are retained in their original form: *to put salt on the wound* (*yarasiga tuz sepmoq*). This phrase is used in the sense of further worsening a painful situation, intensifying someone's pain, suffering.

5. Contextual adaptation. When translating a phraseological unit, it is necessary to take into account the context used and choose the appropriate combination familiar to the reader. For example, *Burn the midnight oil* (*tunlari uxlamay ishlamoq*). This combination represents continuous work. The method of contextual coordination helps the reader understand the meaning of this phrase.

The second paragraph of this chapter is called “*Issues of Translation of Phraseological Units in Literary Works*” in which the process of translating Phraseological Units in literary works from one language to another is analyzed.

The English phrase *the proof is in the pudding* (narsaning haqiqiy sifatini uning natijasi orqali bilish mumkin) can be translated into Uzbek as “pudingning isboti uning ichida” but this translation does not fully reflect the figurative meaning and artistic aspects of the phrase. In such cases, it is advisable to use more precise and meaningful expressions in the Uzbek language, such as “*mehnat natijasi bilan baholanadi*”.

In the course of a comparative analysis of the English and Uzbek languages, the specific features of international and national languages are shown from the reserve of phraseology, that is, interlingual synonymy is determined in connection with the general typology, and on the other hand, the genesis is determined in connection with the mentality of a particular people.

In these languages, we also encounter phraseological units that directly reflect the traditions and way of life of different peoples. One of the sources of enrichment of phraseology is phraseological units associated with religious concepts. Here we will consider several examples.

- *Adam's apple* – odamning olmasi, erkaklarda hiqildoq tog'ayi;
- *a forbidden fruit* – taqiqlangan meva.

Here is an example from English: *Power was a forbidden fruit, its allure drawing even the most virtuous souls into its seductive grasp* (W. Shakespeare, *Macbeth*).

In the Uzbek language, PEs corresponding to these phraseological units are associated with the Islamic religion. That is, the phraseologisms "*og'izni ochmoq*" and "*og'izni yopmoq*" are related to the state of fasting in Islam, in which a Muslim refrains from eating and drinking liquids from sunrise to sunset in the month of Ramadan, and must spend the day in worship to Allah.

Some PUs also indicate differences in the flora and fauna of different climates and regions. This situation manifests itself in the food products consumed by different peoples. Based on the lexical composition of phraseological units, it can be said that the English prefer pork, fish, and fruits, while the Uzbeks prefer bread, meat, honey, and grain products. Here we will consider some examples.

In English: *a fish out of water* (o'zining odatiy muhitidan yoki faoliyatidan uzoqda bo'lgan inson); *soup and fish* – smoking (oldi qisqa, orqasi uzun erkaklar kostyumi); *apple-polisher* (laganbardor); *banana oil* (safсата).

Hermione is often seen as an "*apple-polisher*" for being a teacher's pet and always eager to impress her professors. (J.K. Rowling, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*).

Examples of such phraseologisms in the Uzbek language are: *husniga non botirib yemoq* – "go'zal bo'lishi shart emas"; *qulog'iga lag'mon ilmoq* – "yolg'on gapirmoq"

Among the phraseological units of the English and Uzbek languages, we found the following **full equivalents**: *to rub salt into smb's wounds* – *yarasiga tuz sepmoq*.

"The whispers and stares at school, meant as sympathy, only rubbed salt into Lindsey's wounds, making her miss me more with every pitying glance". (A. Sebold, *The Lovely Bones* – P.98.).

The English phrase *a bone in smb's throat* (tomoqdagi suyak) ~ "o'tkir pichoq" is fully equivalent to the Uzbek phrase *knife went to the bone*.

"The memory of that day was like a bone in my throat, always there, choking me with guilt and regret". (T. O'Brien, *The Things They Carried*).

In English and Uzbek, monoequivalents, that is, single correspondences, are very rare. When translating many books from English to Uzbek, translators partially use equivalents and descriptive translation. For example:

"*You always stand too close to the fire*, sighed Meg, feeling sad that they couldn't afford new clothes". (L.M. Olcott, *Little Ladies*, p. 8).

In this work, instead of the word *feeling sad*, the translator skillfully used the phraseological expression *tarvuzi qo'ltig'idan tushmoq* in the Uzbek language.

“We have three years *to chatch up* on, and we will”. (C. Doyle, The Empty House)

The meaning of the word *to chatch up* in the sentence is “-ga yetib olmoq” and along with the words *three years*, the translator uses the phrase *how much water has flowed, qancha suvlar oqib o‘tmadi* through which he describes how much time has passed.

Thus, despite the fact that the compared English and Uzbek languages belong to different language families and represent different cultures, we found some similarities between the phraseological units of these languages: the presence of the same images, for example, the words *yog‘* and *moy* in both languages are associated with the concept of “wealth and luxury”. In English and Uzbek, we encountered phraseological units that have the same meaning and stylistic coloring, but contain some lexical differences.

CONCLUSION

1. The study of phraseological units provides valuable information about national mentality, historical realities, and cultural traditions. The richness and diversity of phraseological units in all languages indicate that the language is alive and in constant development. The study of this area contributes to the full realization of interlingual and intercultural communication in the era of globalization.

2. The research process showed that the case of monoequivalence was very rare in the different languages being compared (only 20). This situation can be explained morphologically by the fact that English has an inflectional structure, and Uzbek has an agglutinative structure. Nevertheless, we have identified types with the same structure in both languages, similarities in the semantics of the two languages, and linguistic factors for this.

3. In the phraseology of the English and Uzbek languages, units related to the phraseosemantic sphere “food” underwent semantic and statistical analysis. The phraseology of the two languages being compared fully reflects the features of universality and differentiation. In the English language, 342 phraseological units related to food contain various gastronomic components, and their semantics and features of cultural use were analyzed. In the Uzbek language, 156 phraseological units with the component “food” were studied, in which a total of 27 different components of “food” were involved.

4. Substantive expressions in English and Uzbek are associated with the characterization of a person, they contain a positive or negative assessment. In both languages, there are a large number of phraseological units containing a negative assessment. Verbal phrases can also give a negative or positive assessment of a person and describe the state of a person.

5. Knowledge and use of phraseological units helps the speaker better understand the context in which they are used and adapt to it. Furthermore, it allows for a better understanding of the interlocutor and their cultural world. Phraseologisms serve to enrich the vocabulary of the language and increase the effectiveness of linguistic communication.

6. The lexical composition of phraseological units in English and Uzbek is diverse, and PEs are closely related to the geographical location of the country, the lifestyle, customs, and traditions of the people. Phrases reflecting the state of a person are divided into two subgroups: a) Phrases describing various states of a person; b) Phrases expressing the mental state of a person. Within these micro-groups, semantically equivalent phraseological units were identified in the languages we are studying. In the Uzbek language, the number of PUs belonging to these groups is five times greater than the number of phrases in English, among which there are also phraseological units that are semantically compatible with each other.

7. Although the number of PUs in the compared languages is not equal, there are more PUs with noun and verb constructions in both languages than in other constructions.

8. Phraseological units expressing abstract concepts in the Uzbek language, unlike the English language, are three times more numerous. The difference between the compared phraseological units depends not only on the quantitative parameter, but also on the semantic side.

9. It was established that there are more PUs with pronoun and adjective constructions in English than in Uzbek. PUs with numerical constructions are a minority in both languages.

10. There are also certain differences in the phraseological system of the English and Uzbek languages. They are determined by the differences in grammatical phenomena encountered in phraseological units: 1) in the possessive case, articles, prepositions, alternative nouns are present in English, and not in Uzbek; 2) communicative phraseological units in the Uzbek language have the structure of simple affirmative sentences, while in English they are also composed of compound and complex sentences.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

РАХМОНОВА ИРОДА ОДИЛОВНА

**ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ С КОМПОНЕНТОМ «ЕДА» В
АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное языкознание и
переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ наукам**

Фергана – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора филологических наук (DSc) зарегистрирована под номером В.2022.1.РФД/ФЕ2282 Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан.

Диссертация выполнена на кафедре литературоведения Ферганского государственного университета.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском, (резюме) помещен на веб-странице Ученого совета (www.fdu.uz) информационно-образовательный портал "Ziyounet" (www.ziyounet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится " 21 " 06 2025 года в 8:00 часов на заседании научного совета DSc. 03/30.12.2019, Fil.05.02 по присуждению ученых степеней при Ферганском государственном университете (Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Б.Мартиновна, дом 105. Тел.: (99873) 244-66-02; факс: (99873) 244-44-01; электронная почта: info@fdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована под номером 533) Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, ул. Мураббийлар, дом 19. Тел.: (99873) 244-71-28.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования состоит из анализа лексических, грамматических, семантических аспектов фразеологизмов с компонентом «еда» в английском и узбекском языках и выявления проблем их перевода.

Объектом исследования были выбраны фразеологизмы с компонентом «еда» в узбекском и английском языках.

Предметом исследования являются лексические, грамматические, семантические аспекты и способы перевода фразеологизмов с компонентом «еда» в английском и узбекском языках.

Научная новизна исследования:

доказана принадлежность фразеологизмов к древнейшим лексическим слоям, характер и интенсивность развития некоторых их групп, наличие в единицах определенных культурных кодов, символизм их представителей и возможность метафоризации, а также ряд связанных с ним лингвистических и экстралингвистических факторов;

доказано сходство и различия образов фразеологизмов в узбекском и английском языках в сочетании с экстралингвистическими факторами;

определено значительное преобладание словосочетаний, образованных во фразеологии обоих языков, объясняющееся историческим опытом, культурой и своеобразием духовно-психологического строения языковых общностей, а также национальными специфическими возможностями понимания системы фразеологических образов в переносном смысле;

доказана уникальность фразеологического фонда двух языков благодаря универсально-дифференцированному подходу к фразеологическим единицам с компонентом «еда» двух типологически и генетически неродственных систем английского и узбекского языков.

Внедрение результатов исследований.

По научным результатам сопоставительное исследование фразеологизмов с компонентом «еда» в английском и узбекском языках:

научные выводы по изучению фразеологии пищевых компонентов в узбекском и английском языках, некоторых их групп, характера развития и изучения фразеологизмов были использованы в фундаментальном проекте Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана «Создание веб-(электронного словаря) сборника, посвященного пропаганде узбекского национального танцевального искусства» за № FZ-2019081663 реализованного в 2022-2023 годах (справка Государственной академии хореографии Узбекистана за № 1/04-125 от 30 сентября 2024). В результате послужило усовершенствованию содержания материалов, подготовленных в рамках данного проекта;

предложения по расширению объема и национального охвата фразеологизмов, служащих для обогащения словарей, и стандартизации их последующих значений в соответствии с законами развития языка, изучению их развития в целом и информировании научного сообщества мира были использованы при подготовке и проведении недельного семинар-тренинга,

встреч на тему «Деятельность и приоритеты агентства по работе с молодежью в повышении эффективности духовно-просветительской работы в Система образования» Ферганского областного Агентства по делам молодежи Узбекистана и проведении Ферганского областного этапа республиканского конкурса «Юный читатель» в 2023 году в целях совершенствования интеллектуального потенциала и духовного уровня молодежи (справка Агентства по делам молодежи Республики Узбекистан за № 2-15-21-272 от 17 января 2025 года). В результате послужило достижению аксиологического (ценностного) отношения к важности чтения в жизни человека и общества;

выводы и рекомендации относительно места фразеологизмов в лексических единицах английского и узбекского языков, сходных и различных сторон их образа, своеобразия фразеологизмов, классификации и исследования, вопросов перевода в художественных произведениях, лексико-семантических особенностей были использованы для подготовки материалов для передач транслировавшихся в Ферганской областной телерадиокомпании в 2023-2024 годах (справка Ферганской областной телерадиокомпании за № 01-12/141 от 19 сентября 2024 года). В результате послужило обогащению материалов для программ “Ma’naviyat sarchashmasi”, “Adabiy muhit”, “Maxsus reportaj”, “Jarayon”.

Опубликованность результатов исследования. По настоящей теме диссертационного исследования всего опубликовано 14 работ. Из них 1 научная статья в международном научном журнале индексируемом в базе Scopus, 3 статьи в республиканских и 10 статьи в зарубежных научных журналах рекомендованных к публикации ВАК Республики Узбекистан.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Объем диссертации составляет 154 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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I bo'lim (I часть; I part)

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3. Raxmonova I.O. Phraseologisms related to food in English as a reflection of popular thought // American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEAM Education. ISSN (E): 2993-2769. – USA, 2024. Vol.02, Issue 06. – P.455-457. ResearcgBib (2024) – 10.23 (№14)

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9. Raxmonova I.O. Frazeologizmlarni qiyosiy o‘rganish masalalari // Ilm-fan va innovatsion yutuqlarni rivojlantirishning dolzarb muammolari Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. – Toshkent, 2024. – B.25-27.

II bo'lim (II часть; II part)

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12. Raxmonova I.O. Phraseologisms in Uzbek linguistics // Madaniyatlararo muloqotni o‘qitishda lingvodidaktikaning zamonaviy yondashuvlari mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani. – Farg‘ona, 2024. – B.1335-1340.

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14. Raxmonova I.O. Comparative analysis of English and Uzbek languages: challenges and perspectives // Scientific Journal of Modern Educational Achievements. – India, 2025. Vol. 4. – P.221-226.

ILOVALAR

1-ilova

To'liq frazeologik ekvivalentlar

	To'liq ekvivalentlik	Ingliz tilidan misollar	Tarjimasi
1.	<i>to rub salt into smb's wounds – yaraga tuz sepmoq</i>	“After losing the championship game, his teammates began to rub salt into his wounds by reminding him of every mistake he made on the field.” “The Catcher in the Rye” by J.D. Salinger	“Chempionat o'yinida yutqazgandan so'ng jamoadoshlari, uning maydonda qilgan har bir xatosini eslatib, yarasiga tuz sepishni boshladilar.”- (J.D.Salinger, “Javdardagi ovchi”).
2.	<i>to bite one's – tongue tilini tishlamoq</i>	“He had to bite his tongue when the annoying customer kept complaining about the service.” - The Catcher in the Rye” . J.D. Salinger	“Surbet mijoz ko'rsatilgan xizmatdan shikoyat qila boshlaganida, u tilini tishlashga majbur bo'ldi”- (J.D.Salinger, “Javdardagi ovchi”)
3.	<i>bear fruit – meva bermoq</i>	“Great oaks from little acorns grow, and labor will bear fruit”. - The Tempest by William Shakespeare	“Kichik eman oshoqlaridan katta emanlar o'sadi va mehnat mevasini beradi” (Uilyam Shekspir, “Bo'ron”)
4.	<i>feed the fishes – baliqlarga yem bo'lmoq</i>	“The captain had tried to intimidate him, but Jim spat back in his face, knowing the consequences would be dire. He had accepted his fate, ready to feed the fishes if it came to that. But he would not accept defeat, no matter what”, from the book “Treasure Island” by Robert Louis Stevenson.	“Kapitan uni qo'rqitmoqchi bo'lgan edi, lekin Jim oqibatlarini dahshatli bo'lishini bilib, uning yuziga tupurdi. U taqdirini qabul qilgan edi va baliqlarga yem bo'lishga tayyor edi” (Robert Lui Stivenstonning, “Xazina oroli”).
5.	<i>skim the cream off – qaymog'ini ajratib olmoq (eng yaxshisini)</i>	“In every enterprise the chief value comes from the stopping and the waiting and the taking time to collect, little by little, the ingredients of your own soul. And then, at last, you can skim the cream off warily and use it for what it is worth.” Virginia Woolf, „The Waves“	“Har qanday korxonada asosiysi siz o'zingizga yoqadigan ishni qilish uchun sabr qilshingiz kerak. Va nihoyat, siz ishning qaymog'iga ega bo'lasiz va uni maqsadga muvofiq ishlatishingiz mumkin” (Virjiniya Vulf, “To'lqinlar”).
6.	<i>as sweet as honey – asaldek shirin</i>	“Her words were as sweet as honey, but her eyes told a	“Uning so'zlari asal kabi shirin edi, lekin ko'zlari boshqacha narsani

		different story.” Nora Roberts, “The Search”	aytib turibdi” (Nora Roberts, “Qidiruv”).
7.	<i>daily bread – kundalik non (rizq)</i>	“I toil in the soil for my daily bread.” F. Scott Fitzgerald, “The Great Gatsby”	“Kundalik nonim uchun tuproqda mehnat qilaman” (F.S. Fitzgerald, “Buyuk Gesbi”).
8.	<i>share one’s last crust with – so‘nggi nonini bo‘lishmoq</i>	“If you could only know what joy I felt when I could share my last crust with others who had nothing to eat.” “Robinson Crusoe” by Daniel Defoe	“Agar siz oxirgi nonimni hech narsasi bo‘lmagan boshqalar bilan baham ko‘rganimda qanday quvonchni his qilganimni bilsangiz edi” (Daniel Defoe, “Robinson Kruzo”).
9.	<i>take the bread out of smb’s mouth – og‘zidagi nonini (oshini) oldirmoq</i>	“If the money was gone, then the bread would be out of my mouth when I was starving somewhere.” “The Picture of Dorian Gray” by Oscar Wilde	“Agar pul tugab qolsa, nonim ham bo‘lmas edi va qayerdadir ochlikdan o‘layotgan bo‘lar edim” (Oskar Uayld Dorian, “Grey portreti”).
10.	<i>(as) warm as a toast – issiq uzilgan nondek</i>	“Inside the cozy cabin, the fireplace crackled and the blankets were warm as toast”. “Charlottes Web” E.B. White	“Shinam uyda kamin yorilib ketdi, ko‘rpalar esa tost kabi iliq edi.” (E.B. Uayt, “Sharlotta to‘ri”).

2-ilova

Qisman ekvivalent frazeologik birliklar

	Qisman ekvivalent FBlar	Ingliz tilidan misollar	Tarjimasi
1.	<i>Like as two eggs – ikki tomchi suvdek o‘xshash;</i>	“Their faces were as similar as two eggs in a carton” “Neuromancer” by William Gibson.	“Ularning yuzlari bir kartondagi ikki tuxum kabi o‘xshash edi” (Uilyam Gibson, “Neyromanser”).
2.	<i>Stew in one’s own juice – o‘z yog‘ida o‘zi qovirilmq</i>	“Leaving him to stew in his own juice, I went over to Mimi.” “Tropic of Cancer” by Henry Miller.	“Uni o‘z yog‘ida qovurilish uchun qoldirib, men Mimiga bordim”. (Genri Miller, “Saraton tropikasi”).
3.	<i>Earn one’s bread – yashash uchun pul topmoq</i>	“He must be earning his bread after all, at the time of the adventure by a curious working recurrence in his mind of an early dream.” “Great Expectations” by Charles Dickens:	“Bu sarguzasht paytida u eski orzusiga qiziqish bilan qaytib, nonini topgan bo‘lishi kerak” (Charlz Dikkins, “Katta umidlar”).
4.	<i>take the bread out of smb’s mouth – nonini yarimta qilmoq</i>	“I’ve grown up to be a frank man, but my bread isn’t my own to eat; I take the bread out of other people’s mouths, and they’re not grateful.” - Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte.	“Men ochiqko‘ngil odam bo‘lib ulg‘ayganman, lekin mening nonim o‘zimniki emas; men boshqalarning og‘zidan nonini olaman va ular mendan minnatdor emaslar” (Wuthering Heights, “Emili Bronte”).
5.	<i>better an egg today than a hen tomorrow</i>	In George R. R. Martin's book “A Game of Thrones,” the	Jorj R.R. Martinning “Taxtlar o‘yini” kitobida Petyr Baelish

	<i>– ertangi tovuqdan bugungi tuxum yaxshi.</i>	character Petyr Baelish (Littlefinger) says, “Fight every battle, everywhere, always, in your mind. Everyone is your enemy, everyone is your friend, every possible series of events is happening all at once. Live that way and nothing will surprise you. Everything that happens will be something that you've seen before. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow. Or all your eggs in one basket. It's always best to keep your enemies confused. ”	(Littlefinger) shunday deydi: “Har bir jangda, hamma joyda, har doim, xayolingizda ham jang qiling. Hamma sizning dushmaningiz, hamma sizning do‘stingiz, har qanday mumkin bo‘lgan voqealar birdaniga sodir bo‘lmoqda. Shu tarzda yashang va hech narsa sizni ajablantirmaydi. Sodir bo‘layotgan hamma narsa siz ilgari ko‘rgan narsa bo‘ladi. Ertangi tovuqdan ko‘ra bugungi tuxum yaxshiroq yoki barcha tuxumlaringiz bitta savatda. Dushmanlaringizni chalg‘itish har doim yaxshi”.
6.	<i>butcher’s meat – chorvachilik go’shti</i>	“The next thing was to eat the butcher’s meat.” Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland” by Lewis Carroll.	“Keyingi narsa chorvaning go’shtini yeyish edi (Lyuys Kerol, “Elisning mo‘jizalar mamlakatidagi sarguzashtlari”).
7.	<i>bring home the bacon – non topmoq</i>	“He worked hard day in and day out, always pushing himself to bring home the bacon for his family.” “The Grapes of Wrath” John Steinbeck	“U kundan-kun qattiq mehnat qildi va har doim o‘zining oilasi uchun non olib keldi” (Jon Steynbek, “G‘azab uzumlari”).
8.	<i>crush in the egg – tuxumini(urug‘ini) quritmoq</i>	“For many years past three questions have been debated. Why did not the monarchies of Europe crush in the egg the Revolution that was about to menace them?” The French revolution, Louis Madelin P 154	“Ko‘p yillar davomida uchta savol muhokama qilindi: Nima uchun Yevropa monarxiyalari ularga tahdid qilmoqchi bo‘lgan inqilobni boshida ezib tashlamadilar ?” (Fransiya inqilobi, Luis Madelin, 154 b.)
9.	<i>drink smth with one’s mother’s milk – ona suti orqali kirgan</i>	“Quarrels were a part of family life for the Gory Gamblers. Such things, they said, they had drunk with their mother’s milk.” From “The White Circus” by Kenneth H. Brown	“Janjallar, Gori Gamblerslar oilaviy hayotining bir qismi edi. Bunday narsalar ularga ona suti bilan kirganini aytishadi.” (Kennet H. Braun, “Oq sirk”).
10.	<i>have one’s bread buttered on both sides – pichog‘i moy ustida</i>	“It was all a mistake, my dear; your father never intended you should marry me, nor do I think he would have allowed you. You are better off as you are. You know you have had your bread buttered on both sides ever since you were born.” “Little Dorrit” by Charles Dickens.	“Hammasi xato edi, azizim, otangiz hech qachon menga uylanishingizni xohlamagan va menimcha, u sizga ruxsat bermagan. Siz qanday bo‘lsangiz shunday qolganingiz yaxshi. Bilasizmi, siz tug‘ilganingizdan beri to‘kin-sochinlikda yashagansiz” (Charlz Dikkens, “Kichkina Dorrit”).

Analoglar orqali tarjima qilingan frazeologik birliklar

	Analoglar orqali tarjima qilingan FBlar	Ingliz tilidan misollar	Tarjimasi
1.	<i>Easy as pie – xamirdan qil sug‘urgandek</i>	“Easy as pie” from literature is: “You know the old saying: Easy as pie.” Haruki Murakami, “Kafka on the Shore”	“Siz bu eski maqolni bilasizmi, xamirdan qil sug‘urgandek” (Xaruki Murakami, “Kafka qirg‘oqda”).
2.	<i>loaves and fishes – yerdagi ne‘matlar</i>	“He performed a miracle, feeding thousands with only a few loaves and fishes.” The Bible, various authors.	“U mo‘jiza qildi, minglab odamlarni bir nechta yerdagi ne‘matlar bilan boqdi”. (Injil, turli mualliflar).
3.	<i>earn one’s bread – yashash uchun pul topmoq</i>	“He must be earning his bread after all, at the time of the adventure by a curious working recurrence in his mind of an early dream.” “Great Expectations” by Charles Dickens:	Bu sarguzasht paytida u eski orzusiga qiziqish bilan qaytib, nonini topgan bo‘lishi kerak. Charlz Dikkins tomonidan “katta umidlar”.
4.	<i>cry over spilt milk – so‘nggi pushaymon o‘zingga dushman</i>	“It was no good crying over spilt milk, and, in this fear, went out to the place where I usually see her, by the churchyard wall.” “David Copperfield” by Charles Dickens	“So‘nggi pushaymon o‘zingga dushman deb va qo‘rquvni yengib, u odatda, men uni ko‘radigan joyga – cherkov hovlisining panjarasiga bordi”. (Charlz Dikkins “Devid Kopperfild”).
5.	<i>(as) mute as a fish – qo‘y og‘zidan cho‘p olmagan</i>	“I thought I would drown in a pool of my own silence, as mute as a fish gasping for air.” M. Kostoff “Distant Lovers”	“Men o‘zimni sukunat hovuzida cho‘kib ketaman deb o‘yladim, xuddi qiynalib nafas olayotgan baliq kabi” (Mariya Kostoff “Uzoq sevuvchilar”).
6.	<i>wine is in, truth is out – mastlik rostlik</i>	“While wine is in, truth is out.” “Middlemarch” by George Eliot.	“Sharob ichilayotganda, haqiqat yo‘q” (Jorj Eliot “Midlmark”).
7.	<i>apple of one’s eye – ko‘z qorachig‘iday asramoq</i>	“She was his only daughter, the apple of his eye, and he would do anything to keep her safe.” – “Gone Girl”. Gillian Flynn	“U uning yagona qizi, ko‘z qorachig‘i edi va u uning xavfsizligini ta‘minlash uchun hamma narsani qilar edi.” (Gillian Flinn, “Ketgan qiz”).
8.	<i>better an egg today than a hen tomorrow – boriga qanoat qilmoq</i>	What one has now rather than hoping for something more substantial in the future: “Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow” The Decameron” Giovanni Boccaccion.	Bu erda u kelajakda muhimroq narsaga umid qilishdan ko‘ra, hozir bor narsani qadrlashni biladi: “Ertagalik tovuqdan ko‘ra bugungi tuxum yaxshiroq” (Jovanni Bokkachecho,

			“Dekameron”).
9.	<i>get into hot water – boshi berk ko‘chaga kirib qolmoq</i>	“Harvey got into hot water with his parents after he was caught sneaking out of the house late at night.” “To All the Boys I’ve Loved Before” by Jenny Han	“Xarvi tunda uydan yashirincha chiqib ketganidan so‘ng, ota-onasi bilan o‘rtasida muammo paydo bo‘ldi” (Jenni Xann “Men ilgari sevgan barcha o‘g‘il bolalarga”).
10.	<i>eat a peck of salt with smb – otini qashqasidek taniqli</i>	“I have ate a peck of salt with her, Mr. Williams; confidences you know, strengthen friendships”. “Pamela”, Volume 3 Samuel Richardson	“Men u bilan juda yaxshi tanishman, Janob Uilyams, bilasizmi, ishonch do‘stlikni mustahkamlaydi” (Samuel Richardson, “Pamela”, 3-jild).

4-ilova

Ingiliz tilidagi “oziq-ovqat” komponentli frazeologik birliklar lug‘ati²⁹

1. A bite at the cherry – yana bir imkoniyatdan foydalanmoq
2. A poor fish – baxtsiz odam, hayotda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelgan kishi
3. Above the salt – hurmatli mehmon yoki yuqori martabali kishi
4. A leg of mutton – bo‘rsildoq, lo‘ppi
5. A plum job – oson, yaxshi haq to‘lanadigan ish
6. Adam’s apple – odamning olmasi, erkaklarda hiqildoq to‘gayi
7. After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile – tushlikdan so‘ng ozgina dam oling, kechki ovqatdan so‘ng sayr qiling
8. After dinner comes the reckoning – har narsaning o‘z hisobi (to‘lovi) bor
9. All is fish that comes to my net – hammasi yaxshilikka olib keladi
10. After meat mustard – vaqtida bajarilmagan ish foyda keltirmaydi, aksincha, insonni xijolatda qoldiradi
11. All to the mustard – hamma narsaga tayyor
12. An odd fish – o‘ziga xos, noodatiy odam
13. Angel food – juda engil va shirin taom
14. Appetite comes with eating – ishtaha ovqatlanish bilan birga keladi
15. Apples and oranges – bir-biridan keskin farq qiluvchi narsa yoki inson
16. An apple a day keeps the doctor away – sog‘lom ovqatlanish va to‘g‘ri turmush tarzining ahamiyati
17. Apple cart – buzilgan yoki bekor qilingan reja
18. Newton’s apple – kutilmaganda qiyin vazifani to‘g‘ri hal qilishga undovchi vaziyat
19. Apple of discord – nizolar, tortishuvlar yoki kelishmovchiliklarning sababi
20. Apple of one’s eye – ko‘z qorachig‘iday asramoq
21. The apple of sodom – tashqi ko‘rinishi go‘zal, ammo ichki qiymati yoki ma‘nosi yo‘q narsa
22. Apple pie bed – juda qulay va yumshoq yotoq
23. In apple pie order – juda puxta, mukammal tashkillashtirilgan ish yoki jarayon
24. Apple, prince ahmed’s – turli xil kasalliklarga da‘vo, yovuzliklarga qarshi malham
25. Ask for bread and be given a stone – kimnidur qattiq aldamoq, umidlarini puchga chiqarmoq
26. Attic salt – o‘tkir zehn, aql
27. A bad character – yomon harakterli inson

²⁹ Cambridge online dictionary. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/food#google_vignette (murojaat sanasi: 05.02.2025)

28. A bad egg – yomon xulq - atvorli , ishonsiz kishi
29. A bag of fruit – turli xil imkoniyatlar yoki natijalar
30. (as) bald as an egg – to‘liq sochsiz yoki sochlarining yo‘qligi
31. Banana - head – beqaror, ahmoq odam
32. Banana oil – haqiqiyli va ahamiyatini yo‘qotgan yoki ishonchsiz narsalar
33. Banana skin – kutilmagan qiyinchiliklar yoki to‘siqlar
34. The baron of beef – katta, qalin go‘sht bo‘lagi yoki boy va mashhur odamlar
35. Bear fruit – natija yoki muvaffaqiyatga erishmoq
36. Bear the fruits of smth – mehnat va sa’y-harakatlar natijasini olmoq
37. Beer and skittles – vaqtini chog‘ o‘tkazmoq
38. Be food for worms – vafot etmoq
39. Be in a stew – qiyin yoki noqulay vaziyatda bo‘lmoq
40. Be in liquor – ichkilikka berilgan yoki sarhush
41. Be stewed to the gills – oyoqda turolmaydigan darajada sarhush
42. Be worse for liquor – ichkilikdan kelib chiqadigan noqulayliklar yoki zararlar
43. Be in the soup – qiyin yoki muammoli vaziyatda bo‘lmoq
44. (as) bitter as gall – nafrat, g‘azab yoki kuchli salbiy his-tuyg‘ular
45. Below the salt – ijtimoiy mavqega ega bo‘lmagan yoki past martabali kishi
46. Be meat and drink to smb – kimnidir hayoti uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lmoq
47. Be no chicken – muhim, tajribali yoki kuchli, qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishga qodir
48. Be off one’s feed – stress yoki kasallik sababli ishtahaning yo‘qolishi
49. Be off one’s onion – mantiqiy fikr yurita olmaydigan, aqldan ozmoq
50. Be on the bread line – qashshoq yoki moliyaviy jihatdan muammoli vaziyatda bo‘lmoq
51. The best fish near the bottom – yaxshi narsaga osonlik bilan erishib bo‘lmaydi
52. Be true to one’s salt – sadoqat bilan xizmat qilmoq
53. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow – kelajakdagi katta foydadan ko‘ra hozirgi kichik foydani qadrlamoq
54. Be worth one’s salt – o‘z kasbiga malakali va munosib bo‘lmoq
55. Bread and cheese – yengil tamaddi
56. Big cheese – kuchli, muhim yoki ta’sirli odam
57. Bigger fish to fry – muhim bo‘lmagan masalani e’tiborsiz qoldirib, muhimroq ishlar bilan shug‘ullanmoq
58. A big fish in a little pond – kichik guruhda o‘zini katta yoki muhim his qiladigan odam
59. Bite off more than one can chew – kuchi yetmaydigan ishga chiranmoq
60. Bread and butter – odamning asosiy daromad manbayi
61. Bread and butter letter – takallufli xat
62. Bread and circuses – oziq-ovqat va ko‘ngilochar tadbirlar bilan behuda band bo‘lmoq
63. Break bread with smb – do‘stlik aloqalarini mustahkamlamoq, muzokara olib bormoq
64. Ring home the bacon – iqtisodiy jihatdan muvaffaqiyatli bo‘lmoq
65. A broth of a boy – g‘ayratli yigit
66. Butcher’s meat – chorvachilik go‘shti
67. Butter to butter is no relish – bir xillikdan zerikmoq
68. Butter up – xushomad qilmoq
69. Cabbage head – ahmoq odam
70. Cakes and ale – hayotdan zavqlanmoq
71. Cast one’s bread upon the waters – beminnat yahshilik qilmoq
72. Cheese it! – bas qil!
73. Chicken feed – kichik va ahamiyatsiz miqdordagi pul yoki narsalar
74. Chicken out – qo‘rquv tufayli biror narsa qilmaslikka qaror qilmoq
75. Chicken - hearted – qo‘rqoq yoki jasoratsiz odam
76. Chronicle small beer – muhim masalalardan ko‘ra kichik, ahamiyatsiz narsalarga

e'tibor bermoq

77. Coffee and cakes – kamtarona daromad
78. A cold fish – hissiz odam
79. Cold meat – murda
80. Cold turkey – o'ylamasdan ish qilmoq
81. (as) common as blackberries – mo'l-ko'lchilik
82. Come home with the milk – uyga tong sahar qaytmoq
83. Columbus's egg – qiyin, amalga oshirib bo'lmaydigandek ko'ringan muammoni oddiy, lekin ilg'or fikrlash orqali hal qilish mumkinligi
84. A cool fish – sovuq va hissiyotlarini ko'rsatmaydigan odam
85. (as) cool as a cucumber – hotirjam va sokin odam
86. Cook one's cook – o'zini ado qilmoq
87. Cook some one's goose – kimnidir boshini yemoq, og'ir holatga tushirmoq
88. Couch potato – dangasa odam
89. The cream of – biror ishning eng yaxshisi
90. Crush in the egg – tuxumini quritmoq, urug'ini quritmoq.
91. Cry over spilt milk – o'tib ketgan ish uchun qayg'urmoq
92. Cry stinking fish – o'zini kamsitmoq
93. A cup of tea – sevimli, mos keladigan narsa yoki faoliyat
94. The curate's egg – qisman yomon lekin qisman yahshi
95. Cut the melon – foydani bo'lmoq
96. Cut the mustard – (o'z tartibiga, yo'riqnomaga amal qilish);
97. Cut a pie – biror narsani adolatli ravishda teng taqsimlash
98. Daily bread – kundalik non, rizq
99. Dangle a carrot before smb – kimnidir yo'ldan ozdirmoq
- 100.(as) different as chalk from cheese – umumiy o'xshamaslik
101. Dead meat – po'pisa qilmoq
102. Do and eat cake – bezovta qilmaslik
103. Dog's breakfast – tartibsizlik
104. Dog's dinner – tartibsiz yomon tashkil etilgan voqea yoki vaziyat
105. Dog meat – marhum
106. Drink smth with one's mother's milk – ona suti orqali kirgan
107. Drink like fish – muntazam spirtli ichimlik ichmoq
108. Drop smb like a hot potato – imkon boricha tezroq xalos bo'lmoq
- 109.(as) dump as a fish – og'ziga tolqon solmoq
110. Earn one's bread – yashash uchun pul topmoq
111. Earn one's salt – mehnat qilmoq
112. As easy as an apple order – oson va yengil ish
113. Easy as pie – hamirdan qil sug'urganday
114. Easy meat – oson qo'lga kiritilgan narsa
115. Eat one's cake and have it – bir-biriga qarama-qarshi narsani birlashtirmoq
116. Eat humble pie – kamsitilmoq
117. Eat one's mutton with smb – kimdir bilan tushlik qilmoq
118. Eat a peck of salt with smb – odamni yaxshi tanib olmoq, qanaqaligini bilmoq
119. Eat smb's bread – kimnidir xisobiga yashamoq
120. Eat smb's salt – mehmondo'stlikdan foydalanmoq
121. Eat the bread of affliction – qiyinchilik va kamsitishlarni boshidan kechirmoq
122. Eat the bread of idleness – shaxsan topmagan taom iste'mol qilmoq
123. Eat smb's toads – o'z manfaati uchun foydalanmoq
124. Every cook praises his own broth – har bir oshpaz o'z taomini maqtaydi
125. Everything from soup to nuts – har qanday turdagi narsalar haqida, keng ko'lamli va xilma-xil

126. Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high – hammasi joyida, hech qanday muammo yo‘q
127. Every man’s meat – har kimga tushunarli va oddiy narsalar
128. (as) fat as butter – juda to‘liq, semiz yoki yaxshi ovqatlanagan.
129. The fat is on the fire – biror muammo yoki xavf mavjud.
130. Feed smb on soft com – kimnidir maqtash, yuksak baholar berish
131. Feed the fishes – suvda halok bo‘lmoq, cho‘kmoq
132. Feed smb eyes – zavqlanmoq
133. Fine words butter no parships – faqat so‘zlar bilan ish bitmaydi, amaliy yordam kerak.
134. Fish begins to stink at the head – muammolar yoki yomonliklar yuqori darajadagi rahbarlardan boshlanadi.
135. Fish day – baliq iste‘mol qilinadigan kun
136. Fish for compliment – o‘ziga maqtov eshitish maqsadida boshqalardan ijobiy fikr so‘rash
137. A fish out of water – o‘z joyida emas, noqulay vaziyatda yoki noma‘lum muhitda bo‘lmoq
138. Fish wife – baliq sotuvchi ayol
139. (as) flat as a pancake – juda tekis va silliq yuzaga ega bo‘lish
140. Food for powder – jangda qiyinchilikka duchor bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan askarlar
141. The food of the gods – juda mazali va yuqori sifatli taom
142. A forbidden fruit – ta‘qiqlangan yoki muqaddas hisoblangan narsalar, juda qiziqarli.
143. Forty - rod whisky – sifat jihatidan past bo‘lgan va ko‘p hollarda ichish uchun yaramaydigan viski.
144. For sour apples – mutlaqo yoki to‘liq darajada
145. (as) full as an egg – juda mast, qanchalik to‘lib qolganini anglash qiyin
146. (as) full as an egg is of meat – juda to‘lib ketgan, joyi yo‘q darajada
147. Fresh meat – tajribasiz yangi odam
148. Full of beans – energiya va hayajon bilan to‘la, faol va jonli bo‘lish
149. Get into hot water – boshi berk ko‘chaga kirib qolmoq
150. (as) good as pie – juda yaxshi yoki juda yoqimli
151. (as) good as wheat – juda mos yoki yaxshi va foydali
152. Go bananas – aqlni yo‘qotmoq
153. goes pear-shaped – rejalar izdan chiqmoq, biror ish muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchramoq
154. Good egg – mashxur, iltifotli inson, baraka topgur
155. Good wine needs no bush – yaxshi narsa o‘zini oqlaydi
156. Go like hot cakes – tezda sotilmoq yoki nafas olish bilan xarid qilinmoq
157. Go lay an egg – yo‘qol yoki qaytib kelma!
158. A grain of mustard seed – kichik imkoniyat yoki kichik bir narsa
159. The great fish eat up the small – kuchli har doim kuchsizni yengadi
160. (as) green as a gooseberry – juda tajribasiz yoki hayotdan bexabar
161. Guns and butter – harbiy va iqtisodiy siyosat
162. Half a loaf is better than no bread – birovning mis qozonidan o‘zingning qora qozoning afzal
163. Hamburger – ahmoq odam
164. Hard cheese – qiyin vaziyat, muammoli holat
165. A hard nut to crack – qiyin vaziyat, muammoli holat
166. Have all one’s eggs in one basket – hammasini bir joyga qo‘yish
167. Have a rod in pickle – jazo berishga tayyor bo‘lish, jazolashga tayyor turish
168. Have finger in the pie – biror ishda ishtirok etish, ishga aralashish
169. Have jam on it – yaxshi yashash, farovon bo‘lish
170. Have one’s bread buttered on both sides – pichog‘i moy ustida
171. Have one’s cake baked – moli, boyligi bo‘lish

172. Have other fish to fry – boshqa muhim ishlar bo‘lishi
173. Have smb on toast – kimnidir o‘z qo‘lingda ushlab turish, nazorat qilish
174. He that would have eggs must endure the cackling – maqsadga erishmoqchi bo‘lsang, muammolarni ham ko‘tarishga tayyor bo‘lishing kera
175. He won’t eat you! – sizni yeb qo‘ymaydi
176. He that would eat the fruit must climb the tree – muvaffaqiyat uchun mehnat qilish kerak
177. High tea – kechki ovqat, ertalabki choy
178. High-water mark – kulminatsion nuqta, avjiga chiqqanda, eng qizg‘in payt
179. Hold one’s potato – sabrli bo‘lish yoki sabr bilan kutmoq
180. Hope is poor man’s bread – umid - kambag‘al odamning nonidir
181. A hot potato – muammoli yoki noqulay mavzu, odatda, kimdir muhokama qilishdan qochadigan narsalar
182. Hunger is the best sauce – ochlik ovqatni yanada mazali qiladi, ya’ni ochlik paytida ovqatning ta’mi yaxshilanadi
183. Husband’s tea – juda yumshoq yoki kuchsiz narsa
184. As if butter wouldn’t melt in one’s mouth – juda masum yoki beparvo ko‘rinishda bo‘lish, lekin aslida bunday emas
185. If you swear you will catch no fish – haqiqiy natijaga erishish uchun notinchlik va baqirish foydasizdir, sokin bo‘lish yaxshiroq
186. In a nutshell – qisqa, aniq va tushunarli tarzda ma’lumot berish
187. It is a silly fish, that is caught twice with the same bait – bir xil xatolardan qaytib qayta-qayta xato qilish ahmoqlikdir
188. It is no good crying over spilt milk – o‘tgan narsalar uchun afsuslanmoq
189. It is very hard to shave an egg – juda murakkab yoki amaliy bo‘lmagan ish
190. Intellectual food – o‘ylash va rivojlanish uchun foydali fikrlar yoki bilimlar
191. It is quite the cheese or just the cheese – muayyan narsaning ahamiyatini ta’kidlaydi
192. Jam tomorrow – kelajakda amalga oshishi va’da qilingan, ammo real ravishda bunday bo‘lmaydigan va’dalar
193. (as) keen as mustard – juda ishtiyoqli va faol bo‘lish
194. Keep one’s breath to cool one’s porridge – o‘z fikrini aytmaslik yoki sir saqlash
195. The king’s cheese goes half away in parings – o‘z manfaatlarini hisobga olish, davlat resurslaridan foydalanish
196. Know on which side one’s bread is buttered – o‘z manfaatlarini hisobga olish, davlat resurslaridan foydalanish
197. Land one’s fish – o‘z maqsadiga erishish yoki kimgadir ustunlik olish
198. Laugh before breakfast you’ll cry before supper – erta xursand bo‘lish, keyin esa qiyin vaziyatlarga duch kelish mumkinligini ta’kidlaydi
199. Lay an egg – muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchrash yoki umid qilingan natija bermaslik
200. Lay the butter on – biror narsani yanada o‘ziga jalb etuvchi qilib ta’riflash
201. Lay salt on smb’s tail – biror kishini tutib olish yoki uni g‘iybat qilish
202. Life is not all beer and skittles – hayotda qiyinchiliklar va muammolar ham borligini anglatadi, faqat quvonchlar bilan cheklanmaydi
203. Like a carrot to a donkey – o‘ziga jalb etuvchi narsani ko‘rsatish, odatda, maqsadga erishish uchun qiziqtiruvchi yoki rag‘batlantiruvchi motiv
204. Like a dog’s dinner – biror narsa juda noto‘g‘ri yoki tartibsiz ko‘rinishda bo‘lishi
205. Like a nut cracker – biror kishi yoki narsaning og‘zini yoping yoki sukutga tayyorlang
206. Like a piece of cheese – yaxshi yoki jozibador ko‘rinishda bo‘lish
207. Like a piece of meat – insonga jismoniy obyekt sifatida qarash (salbiy tomonlama)
208. Like as two eggs – juda o‘xshash yoki bir-biriga bir xil ko‘rinishda
209. Like two peas in a pod – ikkita odam yoki narsa bir-biriga juda o‘xshash yoki bir xil xususiyatlarga ega

210. Like taking candy from a baby – osonlik bilan amalga oshiriladigan ishlarni ifodalaydi
211. Loaves and fishes – yerdagi ne'matlar, rizq
212. Look as if butter would not melt in one's mouth – hech qachon adashmaydigan, noto'g'ri ish qilmaydigan odam
213. Look on the wine when it is red – vasvasaga berilmaslik, jozibaga aldanmaslik
214. A loose fish – ishi yurishmagan, maqsadsiz odam
215. Make cheese – chuqur ehtiromlar ko'rsatish
216. Make fish of one and flesh of another – bir tomonga ortiqcha tarafkashlik ko'rsatish
217. Manna from heaven – osmondan tushgan ne'mat
218. (as) mean as cat's meat – ziqna, pishiq odam
219. A meal ticket – to'g'ri yoki eng kerakli narsalar
220. Meat and drink – rohatlanmoq
221. Meat and potatoes – asosiy va muhim jihatlari
222. Make meat of smb – juda oson mag'lub etmoq
223. Make mincemeat of – jangda, raqobatda oson yengmoq
224. Make one's bread by – tirikchilik uchun pul topmoq, ishlamoq
225. Milk and honey – yumshoq va yoqimli vaziyat
226. Milk and roses – zavqli va yoqimli vaziyat, romantika
227. Milk and water – o'z fikriga ega emas
228. Money for jam – oson kelgan pul
229. Mouthful – to'g'riso'z
230. (as) mute as a fish – juda sukut saqlovchi inson
231. Mutton dressed as a lamb – yosh ko'rinishga intiladigan odam
232. My cabbage – yoqimtoy
233. The nearer the bone the sweeter the flesh – haqiqiy va qadrli narsalar yaxshiroq bo'ladi
234. Neither fish nor fowl – aniq bir joyda bo'lmagan yoki shubhali vaziyatlar
235. New wine in old bottles – yangi g'oya yoki yondashuv eski usulda taqdim etmoq
236. Not the clean potatoes – muammo yoki holat kutilganidek yoki o'ylagandek toza emas
237. Not...for all the tea in china – muayyan narsani yoki taklifni qabul qilmaslik, hatto eng katta qiymatlar bilan ham
238. Not made of salt – o'zgarmas yoki qiyin vaziyatga bardosh bera oladigan odam emas
239. Not worth one's salt – o'z vazifasini bajarishga arzimaydi, mehnatining qadriga yetilmaydi
240. (as) nutty as a fruitcake – juda g'alati yoki beparvo, oqilona fikrlash qobiliyati yo'q
241. Old bean – yaqin va yaxshi do'st
242. Old salt – tajribali va ko'p narsalarni ko'rgan inson
243. One smart cookie – o'z fikrini yaxshi bildirish qobiliyatiga ega, aqlli odam
244. One's cake is dough – umidi puchga chiqmoq
245. One's cup of tea – biror narsani yoki kishini yoqtirish, qiziqish bildirish
246. One's daily bread – o'zining hayotini ta'minlash uchun zarur bo'lgan daromad yoki resurs
247. One's dish of tea – o'ziga ma'qul bo'lgan yoki qiziqarli deb hisoblangan narsa
248. One's man's meat is another man's poison – bir kishi uchun foydali bo'lgan narsa boshqasi uchun zararli bo'lishi mumkin
249. One's salad days – yoshlikdagi tajribasiz vaqtlar, o'sish va rivojlanish davri
250. Over the walnuts and wine – do'stlar orasida ochiq va samimiy suhbatlar
251. Packed like sardines – juda siqilgan joyda, joylashish qiyin bo'lgan vaziyat
252. Pepper and salt – har xil narsalar yoki odamlarning aralashuvi, rang-baranglik
253. Piece of cake – juda oson yoki murakkab bo'lmagan ish
254. Pie in the sky – haqiqiy bo'lmagan yoki amalga oshishi qiyin bo'lgan orzular yoki rejalar

255. Potato jones – kartoshka yuklangan kemandi kapitani, u qochishga harakat qilgan, lekin qo‘lga olingan
256. Potato war – raqibni oziq-ovqat omborlaridan ajratmoq
257. Produce the rabbit out of the hat – kutilmagan natijaga erishmoq
258. The proof of the pudding is in the eating – sinovdan o‘tkazib qanday ekanligini bilib olmoq
259. Pudding time – biror ishni amalga oshirish uchun eng qulay, mos vaqt
260. Put some salt on his tail – kimnidir qo‘lga olish
261. Put all one’s eggs in one basket – barcha narsani xavf ostiga qo‘yish
262. Put new wine into old bottles – yangiliklarni eski tizimga joylashtirmoq
263. Quarrel with one’s bread and butter – o‘zini boqadigan ishini tashlab ketmoq, foydaga qarshi harakat qilmoq
264. Read smth in tea-leaves – bo‘lajak voqealar haqida taxmin qilmoq, fol ochmoq
265. (as) red as beets – juda qizil, qizargan, ko‘pincha uyalish yoki g‘azablanishni ifodalaydi
266. (as) red as a lobster – juda qizil, quyoshda kuygan yoki xijolatdan qizarib ketgan
267. Red meat – mol yoki qo‘y go‘shti, go‘shtning qizil turi
268. Return to one’s muttons – suhbat mavzusiga qaytmoq
269. The rotten apple injures its neighbours – bitta yomon odam butun guruhni buzadi
270. A rotten egg – yomon odam, tahqirli yoki yomon shaxs
271. Rub salt into smb’s wound – yarasiga tuz sepmoq, yana ham ko‘proq ranjitmoq
272. Salt away and down – pul yig‘ish, tejamkorlik bilan jamg‘arma qilish
273. Salt hill – pul yashiradigan joy, jamg‘arma saqlanadigan joy
274. Salt lick – tabiiy tuz bo‘lib, ko‘pincha hayvonlar uni yalash uchun ishlatadi, ular uchun mineral manbai sifatida xizmat qiladi
275. The salt of earth – insoniyatning eng yaxshi qismi, eng oliyjanob va solih odamlar
276. A sandwich man – jonli reklama odam, e‘lon taxtasi bo‘lib ko‘chada yuruvchi kishi
277. Save one’s bacon – o‘z jonini saqlab qolmoq, o‘z manfaatini himoya qilmoq
278. The sauce is better than the fish – asosiy narsa unchalik yaxshi bo‘lmay, qo‘shimcha uni yaxshiroq ko‘rsatmoqda
279. Second banana – muhim bo‘lmagan ish yoki lavozimga ega bo‘lgan kishi
280. Sell like hot cakes – yaxshi sotilgan narsa
281. Serve smb with the same sauce – kimga qanday munosabatda bo‘lsang, senga ham shunday munosabat qilinadi
282. Share one’s last crust with – so‘nggi nonni bo‘lishmoq
283. Show him an egg and instantly the whole air is full of feathers – mehnatsiz natijaga erishib bo‘lmaydi
284. Shepherd’s pie – kartoshka va go‘shtli taom
285. Skim the cream off – eng yaxshisini, eng foydali qismini o‘zlashtirmoq
286. A slice of the cake – mazali o‘lja, qimmatli ulush
287. Small potatoes – ahamiyatsiz narsa, mayda-chuyda gaplar
288. Some pumpkins – muhim shaxs, katta odam
289. (as) soft as butter – yumshoq tabiatli, qo‘li ochiq
290. Soup and fish – kechki erkaklar libosi
291. (as) sour as vinegar – juda nordon, jahldor
292. A spring chicken – yosh va hali tajriba orttirmagan odam
293. A squeezed orange – to‘liq foydalanilgan narsa, endi kerak bo‘lmagan foydasi tugagan odam
294. Stew in one’s own juice – o‘z yog‘iga o‘zi qovurilmoq
295. Strong meat – anglash qiyin bo‘lgan narsa, qiyin masala
296. Sugar daddy – yosh ayollarga qimmatbaho sovg‘alar beradigan keksa, badavlat odam
297. (as) sure as eggs is eggs – aniq, shubhasiz, qaytarilmasdek taqdir

298. As sweet as honey – juda shirin, yoqimli, yumshoq va mehmondo‘st
299. A sweetie pie – juda shirin, yoqimli, sevimli odam
300. A sweet potato – yoqimli ovozli narsa
301. Take the bread out of smb’s mouth – og‘zidagi nonini/oshini oldirmoq
302. Take the biscuit – juda yomon, qabul qilib bo‘lmaydigan yoki daxshatli bo‘lish.
303. Take the cake – biror narsaning yoki holatning g‘ayrioddiyligi, aql bovar qilmasligi yoki haddan tashqari yomonligi
304. Take the gilt off the ginger bread – biror narsani bezaksiz ko‘rsatmoq, asl holatini ko‘rsatmoq
305. Take smb with a grain of salt – kimnidir shubha bilan, tanqidiy nazar bilan qabul qilmoq
306. Talk turkey – ish haqida aniq va mazmunli suhbat qurmoq
307. (as) tame as a chicken – juda itoatkor, yuvosh
308. Take wine with smb – kimningdir sog‘lig‘iga tost almashmoq, biror kishi uchun ichmoq
309. Take with a grain of salt – shubha bilan qabul qilish yoki ishonmaslik
310. Teach or tell your grandmother to suck eggs – o‘z ishini biladigan odamni o‘rgatishga urinmoq
311. That is another cup of tea – bu boshqa masala, bu boshqa gap/ish
312. That’s my chicken – bu mening ishim, bu men hal qiladigan masala
313. That takes the cake – bu hammasidan a’lo, bu eng yomon/eng yaxshi narsa
314. The meat of the matter – masalaning muhim qismi, mohiyati
315. Too many cooks spoil the broth – juda ko‘p odamlar ishtirok etsa, natija yomon bo‘ladi
316. To bite one’s tongue – tilini tishlamoq, nimanidir aytmaslikka harakat qilmoq
317. To buy a lemon – pulingni havoga sovrmoq
318. To go nuts – juda xafa bo‘lmoq
319. To drive bananas – kimningdir boshini qotirmoq, asablariga tegmoq
320. To kill the fatted calf – ko‘p mehmondorchilik bilan kutib olish, katta bayram qilish
321. A tough egg – qo‘pol kishi, qattiq qarshilik ko‘rsatuvchi raqib
322. Tread on egg shells – juda ehtiyotkorlik bilan harakat qilmoq
323. There’s as good fish in the sea – yaxshi imkoniyatlar hali ko‘p, hali boshqa yaxshi narsalar ham topiladi
324. This is a pretty kettle of fish – bu qiziq holat!, bu nima degan gap!
325. Think small potatoes of it – biror narsani ahamiyatsiz deb hisoblamog, kam baho bermog
326. There has been many a peck of salt eaten since – undan beri ko‘p vaqt o‘tdi, o‘sha vaqtdan beri ko‘p narsa o‘zgardi
327. Hink no small beer of oneself – o‘zini yuqori baholamoq
328. Turnip head – ahmoq odam
329. Use your noodle – aqliy imkoniyatidan samarali foydalanmoq
330. Venture a small fish to catch a great one – kichik narsadan voz kechib katta foyda olmoq
331. Warm as a toast – issiq, qaynoq
332. Walk upon eggs – juda ehtiyotkorlik bilan harakat qilmoq, nozik vaziyatda bo‘lmoq
333. Water down – ta’sirini kamaytirmog, gapni yumshatmoq
334. Welsh rabbit – pishloqli qovurilgan non
335. What’s eating you? – nima seni bezovta qilmoqda?
336. What’s the sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander – biriga mos keladigan narsa, boshqasiga ham mos kelishi kerak, qoidalar hamma uchun bir xil bo‘lishi kerak
337. Whet smb’s appetite – kimningdir qiziqishini uyg‘otmoq, ishtahasini ochmoq

338. Where the monkey puts the nuts – qayerdadir uzoqda, biror joyga yashirmoq
 339. White meat – oq go'sht ya'ni, cho'chqa, tovuq yoki buzoq go'shti
 340. Wine is in, truth is out – mastlik rostlik
 341. You can't eat your cake and have it – ikki o'zaro zid narsani bir vaqtning o'zida amalga oshirib bo'lmaydi
 342. You cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs – qiyinchiliksiz hech nimaga erishib bo'lmaydi.

5-ilova

O'zbek tilidagi "oziq-ovqat" komponentli frazeologik birliklar lug'ati³⁰

1. Adab(i)ni yemoq – qilmishiga yarasha jazo olmoq
2. Ayroni achimaydi – bermalol, bamaylixotir, shoshilmay
3. Ayronbosh – befarosat, ahmoq
4. Anqoning tuxumi, urug'i – topilishi qiyin, kamyob
5. Aql(i)ni yemoq – fikrlash qobiliyatni yo'qotmoq, miyasi ishlaymay qolmoq
6. Arpa(si)ni xom o'rmoq – nima yomonlik qildi?
7. Atalaning ichidan suyak chiqmoq – kutilmagan odamdan yaxshi gap chiqmoq
8. Baland oxurdan yem yemoq – hashamatli, to'kin-sochin hayot kechirib, o'zini katta tutmoq
9. Barmog'(i)ni tishlamoq – hech narsa qilolmay, natijaga erisha olmay lol qolmoq
10. Barham yemoq – ongli aralashuvsiz, oz'-o'zicha bartaraf bo'lmoq, yo'q bo'lmoq
11. Bag'r(i)ni kabob qilmoq – ruhan o'ta ezilmoq
12. Besh - olti qovun pishig'i – anchagina vaqt, besh-olti yil, bir-necha yil
13. Bir qoshiq suv bilan yutib yuborguday – beqiyos go'zal, nihoyatda dilrabo
14. Bir tovuqqa ham don kerak, ham suv kerak – bir kishiga ham ko'p narsa kerak
15. Bir bir(i)ni go'sht(i)ni yemoq – ikki taraf bo'lib mushtlashmoq, janjallashmoq
16. Bir qop yong'oq – bor gapni aytadigan, ochiq ko'ngillik, xushchaqchaqlik bilan to'kib soladigan
17. Bir mayizni qirq kishi bo'lib yemoq – ahil inoq bo'lib yashamoq
18. Bir zuvala xamir, istasa kulcha, istasa patir qilmoq – o'z xoxish-irodasiga so'zsiz bo'ysundirmoq, aytganini qildirmoq
19. Boshida danak chaqmoq – ortiq darajada azoblamoq, qiynamoq
20. Bosh(i)ni yemoq – kim yoki nima kimning, kim nimaning yoki o'zini-yo'q qilmoq, halok qilmoq
21. Bosh(i)ga suv quymoq – amaldan, obro'-e'tiboridan mahrum qilmoq, yo'q bo'lib ketish darajasiga yetkazmoq
22. Dimog'(i)da osh pishadi – o'ta darajada kekkayib, kibr havoli bo'lmoq
23. Dimog'iga suv purkamoq – kekkayishga, takabburlanishga vosita bo'lmish
24. Dinini yutmoq – ko'ra-bila yolg'on gapirmoq
25. Gap yemoq – ulfatlarning to'kin-sochin o'tkaziladigan mehmondorchiligida qatnashmoq
26. Haq(i)ni yemoq – boshqa kishiga tegishli narsani nohag ravishda o'ziniki qilmoq
27. Husniga non botirib yemoq – biror narsaning jozibadorligi va go'zalligi
28. Ich(i)ni yemoq ich-et(i)ni yemoq – ruhan azoblanmoq, ezilmoq (fikir-o'yini boshqalarga aytmay)
29. Ich(i)ga yutmoq – yashirmoq, pinhon tutmoq
30. Ilonni yog'ini yalagan – juda ayyor, mug'ombir
31. It tekkan osh – qadrsiz bo'lib qolgan, ahamiyati yo'qolgan narsa

³⁰ Rahmatullayev Sh., Mahmudov N., Xolmanova Z., O'razova I., Risxiyeva K. O'zbek tili frazeologik lug'ati. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom, 2022.

32. Jigari suv bo'lmoq – qiynalmoq, azob chekmoq
33. Jizza(si)ni olmoq – iskanjaga olib qattiq urishmoq
34. Ko'zi moshdek ochildi – jazolab, xushyor qilmoq
35. Ko'z(i) olma-kessak terib – har tarafga alangalab
36. Ko'zini yog' bosdi – takabburlanmoq, tanib tanimaganga olmoq
37. Ko'ngl(i) suv ichdi – iliq munosabatda bo'lishga moyillik tug'ildi
38. Ko'p suvlar oqdi – anchagina o'zgarishlar bo'ldi
39. Lab(i)ni tishlamoq – kutilmagan hodisaga duch kelib, nima deyishini bilmay qolmoq
40. Lat yemoq – jismonan shikastlanmoq
41. Luqma tashlamoq – biror kishinig nutqi davomida shu nutqni bo'luvchi so'z-gap ilova qilmoq
42. Mag'zini chaqmoq – ma'nosini tag-tubigacha o'rganib, anglab yetmoq
43. Maslahat oshi – biror marosimni qanday o'tkazish haqida fikrlashib olish uchun yig'ilgan kishilarga beriladigan kichik ziyofat
44. Mum tishlamoq – mutlaqo gapirmaslik, suxbatda mutlaqo qatnashmaslik
45. Non(i)ni tuya qilmoq – bo'sh-bayovligidan foydalanib, aldab-suldab haqini o'zlashtirmoq
46. Non deganda, kesak g'irillaydi – turmush sharoitining juda og'irligini bildiradi
47. Non ursin – nonni o'rtaga solib qasam ichishni bildiradi
48. Non yemoq – biror kelim-daromad bilan tirikchilik o'tkazmoq
49. Noni butun – tirikchilik uchun xamma narsasi muhayyo
50. Noni yarimta bo'ldi – tirikchilik uchun zarur ayrim narsalardan mahrum bo'lmoq
51. Noma'qul buzoqning go'shtini yemoq – bekorchi, be'mani fikrni bildirmoq
52. Ozor yemoq – ruhan ezilishiga sababchi bo'lmoq
53. Olma pish, og'zimga, tush – bror ishning mehnat qilmay, mashaqqatsiz, o'z-o'zicha ro'yobga chiqishini kutmoq
54. Ona sut(i) og'z(i)ga keldi – haddan tashqari qiynalib ketmoq
55. Ona sut(i) og'z(i)da – hali yosh tajribasiz (salbiy)
56. Ona sut(i) og'zidan ketmagan – hali yosh, tajribasiz
57. Ona sutini oqlamoq – farzandlik burchini sadoqat bilan ado etmoq
58. Ona sutiday – o'ta darajada tabiiy ravishda
59. Ont ichmoq – qasamyod qilmoq, guvohlik bermoq
60. Oshga pashsha tushdi – yaqin kishilar suhbatini nomaqbul kishining kelishi bilan bo'lindi, buzildi
61. Osh bermoq – to'y-marosim munosabati bilan katta qozonda palov damlatib, ziyofat o'tkazmoq
62. Osh-qatiq bo'lmoq – munosabatlari juda yaxshi bo'lmoq, o'zaro yaxshi kelishmoq
63. Oshini oshab, yoshini yashamoq – umrning poyoniga yetay deb qolmoq, ko'p qismini yashab bo'lmoq
64. Og'zidagi oshni oldirmoq – o'ziniki bo'lishi aniq narsani xam o'zganing ixtiyoriga berib qo'ymoq
65. Og'zi oshga yetdi – ish-faoliyati evaziga topgan tutganidan bahramand bo'lmoq
66. Og'ziga qatiq ivitgan – jim bo'lmoq, savol berilganda javob bermaslik
67. Og'ziga tolqon solmoq – mutlaqo gapirmaslik, suhbata mutlaqo qatnashmaslik
68. Og'zidan bol tomadi – shirinsuxan bo'lmoq, shirinsuxanlik qilmoq
69. Og'zining suvi keldi – biror narsaga (odam yoki taom) bo'lgan qiziqish va ehtiros
70. Pand yemoq – aldandib, zarar ko'rmoq
71. Patir ushatmoq – qizini berib, quda bo'lishga rozilik bildirmoq
72. Piyoladagi choy soviguncha – qisqa suhbat oralig'ida
73. Piyozni kuymagan – xali gapi o'tmaydi, aytganini qildiray olmaydi
74. Pichog'i moy ustida – yaxshi sharoitda yashamoq
75. Piyozning po'stidek bo'lib ketmoq – o'ta darajada ochqamoq

76. Pishirib ye (yesin) – hech keragi yo‘q, o‘ziga buyursin
77. Pushaymon yemoq – biror ishni qilmasam bo‘lar ekan deb afsuslanmoq
78. Qasam ichmoq – o‘z qarorini muqaddas, qadrli narsani tilga olib qat‘iy yo‘sinda ma‘lum qilmoq
79. Qayg‘u yemoq – qayg‘urmoq, kuyunmoq
80. Quloq miyasini yemoq – so‘rayverib, miyasini charchatmoq, sergapligi bilan bezdirmoq
81. Qulog‘iga lag‘mon ilmoq – yolg‘on gapirmoq
82. Qulog‘ini tagida shavla qaynatmoq – kimnidir kaltaklamoq yoki kuch ishlatib ta‘sir qilmoq
83. Qo‘ynini puch yong‘oqqa to‘ldirmoq – yolg‘on va‘dalar bilan aldamoq
84. Qo‘ltig‘iga suv purkamoq – biror ishni qilishga o‘chakishtirmoq, gijgijlamoq
85. Qo‘lini sovuq suvga urmaslik – hech qanday yumush bajarmaslik
86. Qovun tushirmoq – suhbat mavzusiga qovushmaydigan, noo‘rin gap-so‘z aytmoq
87. Qovun pishig‘i – bu kuzdan yanagi kuzgacha bo‘lgan muddat
88. Qozonini suvga tashlamoq – non-choy bilangina tirikchilik qilmoq, issiq ovqat iste‘mol qilmay qo‘ymoq
89. Sirkasi suv ko‘tarmaydi – tanqidga mutlaqo chidamaydi
90. Siqib suvini ichmoq – tejab-tergab, zug‘um o‘tkazib qiynamoq
91. Sirtiga suv yuqtirmaslik – sha‘niga dog‘ tushiradigan xatti-harakat qilmaslik
92. Six ham kuymasini, kabob ham – har ikki tomon manfaatini hisobga olmoq
93. Suv bilan havoday – nihoyatda, juda-juda
94. Suv kelsa-simirmoq, tosh kelsa-kemirmoq – har qanday qiyinchilik-to‘siqlarni bardosh berib yengib o‘tmoq
95. Suv tekin – nihoyatda arzon, deyarli sarf-xarajatsiz
96. Suv qilib ichmoq – ikir-chikirigacha to‘la-to‘kis bilib olmoq, puxta egallamoq
97. Suv quyganday – hech qanday tovush-sharpasiz, jimjit
98. Suv yugurdi – pishishga yaqinlashib, maza kirib qolmoq
99. Suv yuqmas – yaxshi-yomonligini, muomala-munosabatini aniq bilib bo‘lmaydigan
100. Suv yo‘g‘ida tayammum – yo‘q narsa o‘rnida boshqa narsadan foydalanishga, boshqa narsa bilan kifoyalanishga to‘g‘ri kelmoq
101. Suvday ichmoq – zarracha xam tap tortmay, oddiy bir narsadek gapiravermoq
102. Suvga oqizmoq – befoyda sarflamoq, deyarli tekinga bermoq
103. Suvga urib ketmoq – bordan yo‘q bo‘lib ketmoq, izsiz yo‘qolmoq
104. Suvga tushsa-cho‘kmaslik, o‘tga tushsa yonmaslik – har qanday og‘ir sinovga ham bardosh berib, o‘zligini saqlab qolmoq
105. Suvga olib borib sug‘ormay olib kelmoq – aldamoq, hiyla ishlatmoq, juda ayyoor kishiga nisbatan
106. Suvi qochgan – biroz qota boshlagan, yetilish davridan o‘tgan, so‘linqiragan
107. Suvni loyqalatmoq – biror masalani ataylab chalkashtirib, orada ishonchsizlik ixtilof keltirib chiqarishga harakat qilmoq
108. Suvdan holva yasamoq – bo‘lmaydigan ishga urinmoq, bekorga urinmoq
109. Suvdan quruq chiqmoq – mushkul vaziyatdan, jazodan nopok yo‘l bilan qutilib qolmoq
110. Suqma piyoz – o‘ziga ta‘luqli bo‘lmagan ishlarga aralashuvchi odam
111. Sutdek oq – pokdomon, pokdil, mutlaq begunoh
112. Sutdan oq, qordan toza – pokdomon, pokdil, mutlaq begunoh (kesatiq bilan)
113. Surpadagi unga qaramay tandirga o‘t qalamoq – imkoniyatini aniq xisob-kitob qilmay turib katta va‘da berib qo‘ymoq
114. Sovuq yemoq – a‘zoyi badaniga sovuq ta‘sir qilmoq
115. Tarvuzi qo‘ltig‘idan tushdi – umidi puchga chiqib, bo‘shashmoq
116. Tagiga suv ketdi – puchga chiqdi, unutildi

117. Tagiga suv quymoq – amalidan, obro‘- ye‘tiboridan mahrum qilmoq, yo‘q bo‘lib ketish darajasiga yetkazmoq
118. Taka bo‘lsin, suti bo‘lsin – qanday yo‘l bilan borilsa ham, ijobiy, foydali yakunlansin
119. Tayyor osh – mehnatsiz daromad
120. Tayyor oshga bakovul – boshqalar mehnati samarasidan o‘zi hissa qo‘shmay foydalanuvchi
121. Tayyor oshga qoshiq solmoq – boshqalar mahnati samarasidan foydalanmoq
122. Tog‘ni tolqon qilmoq – har kanday katta va og‘ir ishni xam bajarmoq
123. Tog‘ni ursa-tolqon qiladigan – zabardast, pahlavon
124. Tuzini yeb tuzlig‘iga tupirmoq – yaxshilikka yomonlik qilmoq
125. Tuz bermoq – xonadonida ovqat bilan ta‘minlamoq
126. Tuz namak bo‘lmoq – ma‘lum muddat hamtovoq bo‘lmoq, topganini o‘rtada baham ko‘rmoq
127. Tuz totmaslik – butunlay ovqat yemaslik
128. Tuzini totmoq – shart-sharoiti bilan bevosita, amalda sinashda bo‘lmoq
129. Tuzini ichmoq – xonadon ovqatidan bahramand bo‘lmoq
130. Tuzini oqlamoq – sarf-mehnat zoye ketmaganini o‘z faoliyati bilan isbot qilmoq
131. Turtki yemoq – yengil-yelpi tanbeh-koyish eshitmoq
132. Tuya go‘shiti yegan – biror ish, narsanig bitishi, amalga oshishi juda sudralishi, cho‘zilishi
133. Tushingizni suvga ayting – behuda xomtama bo‘lmasin, o‘ylaganidek bo‘ladi deb umid qilmasin
134. Tuxum bosmoq – uydin eshikka chiqmaslik, hech qanday foydali ish bilan shug‘ullanmaslik
135. Xamirdan qil sug‘urganday – osonlik bilan xech qanday qiyinchiliksiz
136. Xamir uchidan patir – katta, ko‘p narsadan boshlang‘ich va kichik bir qism
137. Xom sut emgan – xamma qatori boshqalardan ajralib turadigan joyi yo‘q (banda, odam bolasi)
138. Yemagan somsasiga pul to‘lamoq – qilmagan ishiga javobgar bo‘lmoq
139. Yarasiga tuz sepmoq – g‘am-alamini yana ham kuchaytirmoq
140. Yamlamay yutmoq - (yolg‘onni) shoshib-pishib, oxirini o‘ylamay gapiravermoq
141. Yetti qovun pishig‘i – bir qancha yilga teng muddat
142. Yuragi suv bo‘lib oqadi - butun borlig‘i bilan berilib tinglamoq
143. Yog‘ tushsa yalaguday – nihoyat darajada toza
144. Yog‘li joy, ish – daromadi yaxshi, qulay joy
145. Zuvalasi pishiq – a‘zoi badani chiniqqan
146. Zuvalasi bir joydan – har jihatdan bir-biriga o‘xshash odamlar haqida
147. O‘z yog‘iga o‘zi qovurilmoq – ruhan azoblanmoq, ezilmoq (fikir-o‘yini boshqalarga aytmay)
148. O‘zini o‘zi yeb qo‘ymoq – ichki ruhiy azoblanish natijasida ozib-to‘zib ketmoq
149. O‘zini o‘tga, suvga urmoq – har xil ishlarni astoydil qilib ko‘rmoq
150. O‘q yemoq – yarador bo‘lmoq
151. G‘alvirni suvdan ko‘tarmoq – qilingan ishning natijasini hisob-kitob qilmoq
152. G‘amini yemoq - g‘amxo‘rlik qilmoq
153. G‘am yemoq - kuyinib qayg‘urmoq
154. Shoxida mayiz bo‘lgan – balog‘at davridan o‘tgan, qarimsiq tus olib qolgan
155. Sho‘riga sho‘rva to‘kildi - katta baxtsizlikka yo‘liqmoq, xarob bo‘lmoq
156. Chuchvarani xom sanamoq - xom hayol qilib yurmoq, xomtama bo‘lmoq

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