

**THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL  
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**SAMARKAND STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
THE FACULTY OF ENGLISH PHILOLOGY**

**RAHMONOVA SITORA**

# **QUALIFICATION PAPER**

Phraseological units with motion verbs

This qualification paper is admitted to defense  
by the head of the faculty protocol № \_\_\_\_ of  
« \_\_\_\_\_ » 2014.

**Samarkand - 2015**

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## INTRODUCTION

The given Qualification paper is devoted to study the phraseological units with the names of vegetables and fruits, which was one of the disputable and important problems of lexicology, stylistics and translation.

**The subject matter of the qualification paper** is Phraseological units with motion verbs. A number of great linguists and scientists ideas about the ways of translation of Phraseological Units are taken as the base of this qualification paper.

**The object of investigation** is the research of phraseological units with the names of vegetables and fruits as a linguistic phenomenon possessing a very interesting and extraordinary nature

**The actuality of the qualification paper** is directed to define the necessity of language learning on the base of comparative study and to show the main peculiarities of translation while translating the Phraseological Units with the names of vegetables and fruits.

**The main aim of the qualification paper** is to analyze the ways of translation of phraseological units with the names of vegetables and fruits which are considered to be communicative of speech.

According to the general aim there put forward the following particular tasks:

- to study Phraseology as a branch of Lexicology;
- to study general items on Phraseology;
- to study the problem of semantics of phraseological units;
- to study translation of phraseological units;
- to study phraseological units with motion verbs and their translation ways;
- to study phraseological units with the names of fruits and their translation ways.

**The method of the qualification paper** is that we tried to observe all the phraseological units with the names of vegetables and fruits and explained the translation problems of them from English into Uzbek and from Uzbek into English.

**The scientific novelty and the distinctive peculiarities of the work** are concluded in the fact that the phraseological units are analyzed on the base of comparison with the Uzbek language. The comparative approach enables to research the semantic and syntactic components well as the peculiarities of the phraseological units with the names of vegetables and fruits.

**The theoretical value of the qualification paper** is that the theoretical results of the paper can be used in delivering lectures on lexicology, stylistics and theory of translation.

**The practical value of the qualification paper** can serve as a material at the seminars on lexicology, stylistics, typology, translations.

**The qualification paper consists of** Introduction, two chapters, Conclusion and Bibliography.

**Introduction** gives root to the choice of the theme of the research, determines the aim and the tasks of the research points out the language material of the methods of its analyses, the practical value of the research and indicates the perspective for the further investigation in this sphere.

Chapter I is devoted to study Phraseology as a branch of Lexicology, general items on Phraseology and the problem of semantics of phraseological units.

Chapter II is devoted to study translation ways of phraseological units, translation of phraseological units, phraseological units with motion verbs and their translation ways into Uzbek.

Conclusion deals with information about the results of the work.

Bibliography directs us to the list of all literature we have used while carrying out the given qualification paper.

## CHAPTER I. PHRASEOLOGY AS A BRANCH OF LEXICOLOGY

### 1.1. GENERAL ITEMS ON PHRASEOLOGY

Phraseology is a science about phraseological units; i.e. stable combination of words. Phraseology is a treasure of a language which reflects the history, the cultures, and way of life of any nation. Phraseology after express national character. The fund of English Phraseology is rich in national, international, borrowed, of terminological and non – terminological origin phraseological units.

Human factortakes the basic place in phrase formation as the majority ofphraseologisms are connected with different spheres of human activity. The factor

of addressee is the most important element of communication. Besides that human tries to describe out world objects by human features.Ch. Bally confirmed: “Aperson always describes the features and trying of his own personality by all object of out world”.

V.G. Gak gave his opinion about Ch. Bally’s words as "Therefore human is in the centre of attention himself he tries to describe out world by own usage.

Language anthropomorphisms considered to be the general law of the development of nominating meansin the language”. By this we understand thathuman state, human feelings are describe by different objects of inanimate world, space, animal world, and myth means.

Phraseologisms are highly informative units of a language.They can be considered as the “decoration”. Though there have been a number of researches on phraseology, it is one of language universals, that there is no language without

phraseologisms. So, every work on phraseological units is considered to be fresh which appear new and brand features every time. English phraseology is rich andis has deep history"

The science of linguistics admits that Ch. Bally is the father of the theory ofPhraseology.<sup>1</sup> He was a scientist of Switzerland, but natively French.

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<sup>1</sup>БаллиШ. Французскаястилистика. 1983

He systematized the combination of words in his book "Articles on Stylistics" and "French Stylistics".

Ch. Bally presented the term "phraseology" in the meaning of a part of stylistics, which learns connected word combinations but this term is used in three meanings in the works of Western European and American linguists. They are given as in English and American dictionaries:

a) The choice or arrangement of words and phrases in the expression of ideas; manner or style of expression the particular form of speech or diction which characterizes writer, literary production, language, etc.<sup>1</sup>

b) Choice of words; wording<sup>2</sup>

c) Manner of using and arranging words<sup>3</sup>

1. Manner or style of verbal expressions; characteristic language;

2. Expressions phrases<sup>4</sup>

The problem about the phraseology as linguistic discipline was firstly given by famous linguistic scientist. E. D. Polivanov. He said that lexicology.

Look at the Bibliography of "English Russian phraseological dictionary by Koonin<sup>5</sup>

Studies lexical meaning of words, morphology formal meanings of words, syntax the meaning of word combinations". And there is a need for special branch which is connected with syntax and at the same time has not only a common type but also individual meaning of separate word-combinations. I'll call this branch Phraseology (I must say that there is another term is also suggested for it as "idiomatics").

E. D. Polivanov considered that phraseology obtains the main and stable positions in linguistic literature.

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<sup>1</sup>The Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford, 1933, vol, III

<sup>2</sup>Hornby A.S. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, London, 1974.

<sup>3</sup>Longman Modern English Dictionary. London, 1976

<sup>4</sup>The Random House Dictionary of the English Language. New York, 1970

<sup>5</sup>Kunin A. V – M. 1984

B. A. Larin is another scientist who raised the problem of phraseology as a linguistic discipline after Polivanov.

The researches done by V.V. Vinogradov opened the way to the appearance of a number of works on phraseology in different languages. To restore such systematized facts shows the creation of phraseologies as linguistic discipline. This way phraseology stepped to linguistics as a science.

In our country there are a lot of works done on the theme of phraseology of different languages. We may give some of our contemporaries as an example:

Bushuy, 1987; Abdurahimov M. M., 1982; Hudoybersanova .M.K. "Ganihodjaeva

M. I. 1986; Kadirov V. H., 1978; Kahhorova H , 1985; Garareva G. M., 1994; Altibaev A. A., 1974; Abduarizova D .A., 1997; Hidjzova G. H., 1997 and many

others.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that word groups viewed as functionally and semantically inseparable units are traditionally regarded as the subject matter of phraseology. It should be noted however that no proper scientific investigation of English phraseology has been attempted among English and American linguists until quite recently. English and American linguistics as a rule confine themselves to collecting various words, word groups and sentences presenting some interest, either from point of view of origin, style, usage or some other particular feature peculiar to them. These units are habitually described as idioms, but no attempt has been made to investigate these idioms as a separate class of linguistic units or specific class of word groups.

American and English dictionaries of unconventional English, slang, idioms and other highly valuable reference-books contain a wealth of proverbs, sayings, various Lexical units of all kinds, but as a rule don't seek to lay down a reliable criterion to distinguish between variable word – groups and phraseological units.

Paradoxically as it may seem the first dictionary in which theoretical principles for the selection of English phraseological units were elaborated was published in our country. The term itself phraseological units denote a specific group of phrases was introduced by Russian linguists and is generally accepted in our country.

Attempts have been made to approach the problem of phraseology in different ways. Up till now, however, there is an essential feature of phraseological units as distinguished from other word groups and the nature of phrases that can be properly termed phraseological units.

The complexity of the problem may be largely accounted for by the fact that the borderline between free of variable word - groups and phraseological units is not clearly defined. The so called free word - groups are only relatively free as collectability of their member words is fundamentally delimited by their lexical and grammatical variability which makes at least some of them very close to set phrases.

Phraseological units are comparatively stable and semantically unspeakable.

Between the extremes of complete motivation and variability of member words on the one hand and lack of motivation combined with complete stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure on the other hands. There are numerous borderline cases.

However the existing terms, e.g. set phrases, idioms, word - equivalents, reflect to a certain extent the main debatable issues of phraseology which centre on the divergent views concerning the nature and essential features of phraseological units as distinguished from the so called free word groups. The term set - phrase implies that the basic criterion of differentiation is stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure of word - group. The term idiom generally imply that the essential feature of the linguistic units under consideration is idiomatic or lack of motivation.

This term habitually used by English and American linguistics is very often treated synonymous with the term "phraseological unit" universally accepted in our country. The term "word equivalent" stresses not only the semantic but also the function is speech as single words.

These differences in terminology reflect certain differences in the main criteria used to distinguish between word – groups and specific type of linguistic units generally known as phraseology. These criteria and the ensuring classification are done below.

Phraseological units are habitually defined as non – motivated word groups that can be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready made units. This definition proceeds from the assumption that the essential features of phraseological units are stability of the lexical components and lack of motivation. At is consequently assumed that unlike components of free word groups which may vary according to the needs of communication, member words of phraseological units are always reproduced as single unchangeable collocations.

Languages differ greatly in their idiosyncrasies i.e. in the forms which they have adopted, in the peculiarities of their usage and the combinative power of words, in idiomatic forms of expression.<sup>1</sup>

It is to be marked in this connection that of all the ambiguous terms employed in linguistics, none seems to call for more careful definition than the term "idiom". An idiom or idiomatic phrase is often defined as phrase, developing a meaning which can't be readily analyzed into the several distinct ideas which would ordinarily be expressed by the words composing the phrase. It transcends the ordinary syntactical constructions and must be studied as a grammatical unit, or entity, in itself.

On the other hand, "idiom" is a very broad term and includes all the peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of the language constructions, and other conventional practices of an unusual character.

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<sup>1</sup> Гак В.Г. К проблеме семантической синтагматики проблемы структурный лингвистики 1971,

Phraseology is also a term of wide inclusions but seems preferable or describing various, kind of phrases characterized by different degrees of stability and idiomatic in a given language.

A major stimulus to intensive studies of phraseology in Russian linguistics was V.V. Vinogradov's research carried out in the history of the Russian vocabulary. The classification suggested by V. V. Vinogradov has been widely adopted by linguistic working on other languages.

Investigation of English phraseology as initiated by A.V. Koonin<sup>1</sup>, whose dictionary of English phraseologisms has much valuable information on the theory of phraseology.

A special point of interest is presented by the approach to the problem of phraseology suggested by N.N. Amosova. In "Essentials of English Phraseology" N. Amosova defines phraseological units as units of fixed context, i.e. phrases with a specific and stable sequence of certain lexical components and peculiar semantic relations between them. In these terms, phraseological units are classified into phrasemes and idioms.

Phrasemes are binary phrases in which one of the components has a phraseology bound meaning dependant on the other, e.g. in "black verse" the meaning of the adjective "blank" (rhyme less) is signaled only by the fixed indicator "verse" other examples are: bosom friend, husband's tea.

Idioms as distinguished by the integral meaning and idiomacity of the whole word - group, e.g. "red tape" bureaucratic methods; to smell a rat to suspect something wrong; blue bird - politician, blue nose- conservator.

So, we can say that the phraseological aspect of a language has always been the most difficult part for foreigners to master. A study of English phraseology, precise in force vivid and rich in scope, shows how phraseological terms of explanation lend variety to the language. The study of phraseological

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<sup>1</sup>Кунин А. В. «Фразеология современного английского языка» Москва, 1972.

units will be highly useful not only as an aid in immediate difficulties but as means to extend the practical knowledge of the language.

The present chapter deals with word-groups consisting of two or more words whose combination is integrated as a unit with specialized meaning of the whole, such as not for the word, with half heart, ups and downs, for love or money, off and on, up to the mark, ships that pass in the night and so on. The chapter has received its heading because of the great ambiguity of the terms phraseology and idioms accepted in linguistics. Opinion differs as to how this part of the vocabulary should be defined, classified, described and analyzed. To make matters worse not two authors agree upon the terminology they use. The word "phraseology" for instance, has very different meanings in this country and in Great Britain or the United States. In Russian linguistic literary the term has come to be used for the whole ensemble of expressions where the meaning of one element is dependent on the other, irrespective of the structure and properties of the unit with other authors it denotes only such set expression which, as distinguished from idioms do not possess expressiveness or emotional coloring and also vice versa: only those that are imaginative, expressive and emotional. N.N. Amosova overcomes the subjectiveness of the two last mentioned approaches when she insists on the term being applicable only to what she calls fixed text units, i.e. units in which it is impossible to substitute any of the components without changing the meaning not only of the whole units but also of the elements that remain intact. O.S. Ahmanova has repeatedly insisted on the semantic integrity of such phrases prevailing over the structural separateness of their elements. A.V. Koonin lays stress on the structural separateness of the elements in phraseological units, on the change of meaning in the whole as compared with the elements taken separately and on a certain minimum stability. All these authors use the same word "phraseology" to denote the branch of linguistics studying the word group they have in mind. Continued intelligent devotion to the problem of phraseology of such scholars as N.N. Amosova, A.V. Koonin and many-many others has turned

phraseology into a full-fledged linguistic discipline; we include it into this course of lexicology only because so far this is where it belongs according to the curriculum. In English and American linguistics, the situation is very different. No special branch of study exists and the term "phraseology" is a stylistic device one, meaning mode of expression, peculiarities of diction, i.e. choice and arrangement of words and phrases characteristic of some author or literary work. The word "idiom" is even more polysemantic. The English use it to denote a mode of expression peculiar to a language without differentiating between the grammatical and lexical levels; also, as W. L. Rafter points it, "the semantically and structural form peculiar to a given language". It may also mean a group of words whose meaning it is difficult or impossible to understand from the knowledge of the words considered separately. Moreover, „idioms" may be synonymous to the words "language" or "dialect" denoting a form of expression peculiar to a people, a country, a district, or to one individual. There seems to be no point enumerating further possibilities. The word "phrase" is no less Polysemantic. The term "set expression" is on the contrary more defined and such explanatory because the just elements point out the most important characteristic of these units, namely, their stability, their fixed and ready-made nature. The word "expression" suits our purpose because it is a general term including words, groups of words and sentences, so that both give up and that's a horse of another color are expressions. That is why in the present chapter we shall use this term in preference of all the others. Set expressions are contrasted to free phrases and semi-fixed combinations. All these are but different stages of restrictions imposed upon co-occurrence of words upon the lexical filling of structural patterns, which are specific for every language. The restriction may be independent of the ties existing in extra-linguistic reality between the objects spoken of and be conditioned by purely linguistic factors, or have extra-linguistic causes in the history of the people. In free combinations the linguistic factors are chiefly connected with grammatical

properties of words. A free phrase permits substitution of any of its elements.<sup>1</sup> Such substitution is never unlimited but characterized by the factor of existentiality. In semi – fixed combinations, we are not able to say that such substitutes exist, but fix their boundaries by used for substitution, even listing them. That is to say, in semi –fixed combinations these lexico –semantic limits are manifest in restrictions imposed upon types of words, which can be used in a given pattern. For example, the patterns consisting of the verb go followed by a preposition and a noun with no article before it is used only with nouns of places where definite actions or functions are performed. In a free phrase the semantic correlative ties are fundamentally different. The information is additive and each element has much greater semantic independence. Each component may be substituted without affecting the meaning of the other: to cut bread, to cut cheese, to eat bread.

Eminent Russian linguists, academicians F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov and others paved for serious syntactical analysis of expressions. Many Soviet scholars have shown a great interest in the theoretical aspects of the whole problem and its various parts, a special branch of linguistics termed phraseology came into being in this country the most significant advanced for Russian phraseology are those by V.V. Vinogradov and B.A. Larin. As to the English language, the number of works of our linguists devoted to phraseology is so great that it is impossible to enumerate them; suffice it to say that there exist a comprehensive dictionary of English idioms by A. V. Koonin accompanied by books, articles on the theory of this part of the vocabulary and doctoral theses by N.N. Amosova and A. V. Koonin with complete bibliography. B. A. Larin's approach is diachronic. His classification reflects three consecutive stages and set expressions pass through in its development. It originates as a free combination. The second stage is a clearly motivated stereotyped metaphorical phrase. The third stage is that of an idiom with lost motivation the meaning of the expression is not

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<sup>1</sup>Amosova N.N. "Essentials of English Phraseology". Leningrad 1962

built up by the hearer from the meaning of its separate elements, but grasped as a whole.

***Interlanguage Relations of English and Russian Phraseological Units and  
General outlook on phraseological units***

By phraseology I mean the branch of linguistics dealing with stable word – combinations characterized by certain transference of meaning.

Despite difference of opinion, most authors agree upon some points concerning the distinctive features of phraseological units, such as:

1. Integrative (or transference) of meaning means that none of the idiom components is separately associated with any referents of objective reality, and the meaning of the whole unit cannot be deduced from the meaning of its components;

2. Stability (lexical and grammatical) means that no lexical substitution is possible in an idiom in comparison with free or variable word – combinations (with an exception of some cases when such substitutions are made by the author intentionally). The experiments conducted in the 1990s showed that the meaning of an idiom is not exactly identical to its literal paraphrase given in the dictionary entry. That is why we may speak about lexical flexibility of many units if they are used in a creative manner. Lexical stability is usually accompanied by grammatical stability which prohibits any grammatical changes;

3. Separability means that the structure of an idiom is not something indivisible, certain modifications are possible within certain boundaries. Here we meet with the so – called lexical and grammatical variants. To illustrate this point I shall give some examples: “as hungry as a wolf (as a hunter)”, “as safe as a house (houses)” in English.

**Phraseology**

- The subject matter of phraseology.
- The classification of the phraseological units.

- The point of view about stability, idiomativeness and the equivalency of phraseological units to words.
- The history of phraseological units.
- The synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units.

Functionally and semantically inseparable units are usually called phraseological units. Phraseological units cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready – made units.

The lexical components in phraseological units are stable and they are non – motivated i.e. its meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of its components to be changed or substituted. In phraseological units the individual components do not seem to possess any lexical meaning outside the word group. Ex: red tape (bureaucratic methods); to get rid of; to take place; to lead the dance; to take care. A.V. Koonin<sup>1</sup> thinks that phraseology must be an independent linguistic science and not a part of lexicology. His classification of phraseological units is based on the functions of them in speech. They are: nominating, inter-sectional and communicative.

V.V.Vinogradov classified phraseological units into three groups taking into consideration their motivation. The classification of V. V. Vinogradov is synchronic. This classification is based upon the motivation of the unit i.e. the relationship existing between the meaning of the whole and the meaning of its component parts. The degree of motivation is correlated with the rigidity of changing the form or the order of components and of substituting the whole by a single word. The classification is naturally developed for Russian phraseology but we shall illustrate it with English examples.

So, according to the type of motivation and the other abovementioned features, three types of phraseological units are suggested: phraseological fusions phraseological unities and phraseological combinations.

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<sup>1</sup>Кунин А. В. «Фразеология современного английского языка» Москва, 1972.

**1. Phraseological fusions** are completely non – motivated word – groups, such as “tit for tat” , “red tape” – “bureaucratic methods”; “heavy father” – “serious or solemn part in a theatrical play” , “kick the bucket” – “die” , represent as their name suggest the highest stage of blending together.

The meaning of the components has no connection whatsoever, at least synchronically, with the meaning of the whole group. Phraseological fusions are specific for every language and don't lend themselves to literal translation into other language.

**2. Phraseological unities** are much more numerous. They are clearly motivated. Their meaning can usually be perceived through the metaphoric meaning of the whole phraseological unit.

Examples: “to show one's teeth” , “to wash one's dirty linen in public” if interpreted as semantically motivated through the combined lexical meaning of the component words would naturally lead one to understand these in their literal meaning. The metaphoric meaning of the whole unit, however, rarely suggests “take a threatening tone” or show an intention to injure” for “show one's teeth and “discuss or make public one's quarrels” for “wash one's dirty linen in public. Phraseological unities are as a rule marked by a high degree of stability of the lexical components.

The emotional quality is based upon the image created by the whole as in “to stick ( to stand) to one's guns” i. e. “refuse to change one's statements or opinions in the face of oppositions” implying courage and integrity. The examples reveals another characteristic of the type, namely the possibility of synonymic substitution which can be only very limited. Some of these are easily translated and even international. For example: “to know the way the wind is blowing”.

**1. Phraseological collocations or combinations** are not only motivated but contain one component used in its direct meaning while the other is used figuratively: “meet the demand” meet the necessity, meet the requirements. The

mobility of this type is much greater, the substitutions are not necessarily synonymical.

In the other words, phraseological collocations are motivated but they are made up of words possessing specific lexical valency which accounts for a certain degree of stability in such word – groups. In phraseological collocations variability of member words is strictly limited<sup>1</sup>. For instance, “bear a grudge” may be changed into “bear malice”, but not into bear a fancy or liking. We can say “take a liking(fancy) but not “ take hatred (disgust). This habitual collocations tend to become kind of clichés, where the meaning of member – words is to some extent dominated by the meaning of the whole group. Pill to this, phraseological collocations are felt as possessing a certain degree of semantic inseparability.

It has been pointed out by N. N. Amosova and A. V. Koonin that this classification being developed for the Russian phraseology, does not fit the specifically English features. N. N. Amosova’s approach is contextological. She defines phraseological units as units if fixed context. Proceeding from the assumption that individual meanings of polysemantic words can be observed in certain contexts and may be viewed as dependent on those contexts, it is argued that phraseological units are to be defined through specific types of contexts. Free word – groups make up variable contexts whereas the essential feature of phraseological units is a non – variable or fixed context.

**Fixed context** is defined as a context characterized by a specific and unchanging sequence of definite lexical components and a peculiar semantic relationship between them.

**Non – variability** is understood as stability of the lexical components within the semantic structure of the word – group. In variable contexts including polysemantic words substitution of one components is possible within the limits of the lexical valency of the word under consideration. It is observed that in such word – groups as “a small town” the word “town” may be substituted by a number

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<sup>1</sup>Ginsburg R.S. “A course in modern English Lexicology” Moscow 1986.

of other nouns, e. g. room, audience etc, the adjective “small” by a number of other adjectives e. g. large, big.

Substitution doesn't effect the meaning of either “small” or “town” which denote in all word – groups. “not large” and “ a centre of population” respectively. These variability of the lexical components is the distinguishing feature of the so – called free word – groups. In other word – groups such as “small business, a small farmer” the variable member serve as a clue to the meaning of the adjective “small”. It may be observed that when combined with the words “town, room, etc. “small” denotes “not large” whereas it is only in combination with the nouns “business, farmer,” etc. that “small” denotes “of limited size” or “having limited capital”. Word – groups of this type are described as traditional collocations.

Unlike word – groups with variable member, phraseological units allow of no substitution. For example, in the phraseological unit “small hours” – “the early hours of the morning from about 1 a. m to 4 a. m” – there is no variable members as “small” denotes “early” only in collocation with “hours”. In the phraseological unit “small bear” – “small” has the meaning “weak” only in this fixed non – variable context. As can be seen from the above, a non – variable context is indicative of a specialized meaning of one of the member – words. The specialized meaning of one of the components is understood as the meaning observed in the given phrase (e.g small hours ) this particular meaning cannot be found in the word taken in isolation or in any of the variable word – groups in which the word is used. It follows that specialized meaning and stability of lexical components are regarded as independent features of phraseological units whose semantic structure is unique, i. e. no other word – groups can be created on this pattern<sup>1</sup>.

The two criteria of phraseological units – specialized meaning and non – variability of context – display unilateral dependence. Specialized meaning of one of the member – words or idiomatic meaning of the whole word – group is never observed outside fixed context.

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<sup>1</sup>Ginsburg R.S. “A course in modern English Lexicology” Moscow 1986.

## PHRASEMES AND IDIOMS

Phraseological units or fixed context are subdivided into phrasemes and idioms according to whether or not one of the components or the whole – word – groups possesses specialized meaning.

**Phrasemes** are as a rule, two member word – groups in which one of the members has specialized meaning dependent on the second component as e. g. “small hours”, the second component ( hours ) serves as the only clue to this particular meaning of the whole first component as it found only in the given context ( small hours ), the word that serves as the clue to the specialized meaning of one of the components is habitually used in its central meaning. ( small hours, three hours, pleasant hours, small talk, small change ).

In short phrasemes are always binary: one component has a phraseologically bound meaning, the other serves as the determining context<sup>1</sup>.

Idioms are distinguished from phrasemes by the idiomaticity of the whole word – group ( “red tape” – bureaucratic methods ). In idioms the new meaning is created by the whole, though every element may have its original meaning weakened or even completely lost: “in the nick of time” – “at the exact moment”.

Idioms are semantically and grammatically inseparable units. They may comprise unusual combinations of words which when understood in their literal meaning are normally uncollocable as, e. g. “Mare’s nest” ( “a mare – female horse”, a mare’s nest – a hoax, a discovery which proves false or worthless ).

Unusualness of collocability, logical incompatibility of member words is indicative of the idiomaticity of the phrase.

Idioms may be motivated and demotivated. A motivated idiom, which is made up of words normally brought together is homonymous with corresponding

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<sup>1</sup>I.V. Arnold “The English Word” Moscow 1986. R. S. Ginzburg “A course in modern English Lexicology” Moscow 1966.

free word – groups ( are homonymous to a free – phrase ) e. g. “to let the cat out of the bag” – to divulge a secret, “take the bull by the horns – to face dangers without fear, and the clue to the idiomatic meaning is to be found in a wider context outside the phrase itself. “In the nick of time” is demotivated, because the word “nick is absolute.

Both phrasemes and idioms may be movable and immovable.

### FORMAL CLASSIFICATION

Now, we pass on to a formal and functional classification based on the fact that a set – expression functioning in speech is in distribution similar to definite classes of words, whereas structurally it can be identified with various types of syntagms or with complete sentences.

We shall distinguish phraseological units that are nominal phrases: “the root of the trouble”; verbal phrases: “put one’s best foot forward”; adjectival phrases: “as good as gold”, red as a cherry”; adverbial phrases: “from head to foot”; prepositional phrases: “in the course of”; conjunctive phrases: “as long as, on the other hand”; interjectional phrases: Well, Never. A stereotyped sentence also introduced into speech as a ready – made formula may be illustrated by “Never say die” “never give up hope”, “Take your time – don’t hurry”.

The above classification takes into consideration not only the type of component parts but also the functioning of the whole, thus, “tooth and nail” is not a nominal but an adverbial unit; because it serves to modify a verb ( e. g. fight tooth and nail ), the identically structured “lord and master is a nominal phrase. Moreover, not every nominal phrase is used in all syntactic functions possible for nouns. Thus, “a bed of roses” or “a bed of nails” are used only predicatively.

## 1.2. THE PROBLEM OF SEMANTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Phraseological semantics closely contiguous to lexical, but nevertheless, it has peculiar row of characteristic features. The subjects of discussion are types of meanings in the sphere of phraseology, phraseological recomprehension, phraseological abstraction, inner form of phraseologisms, aspects of phraseological meanings. During the analysis of phraseological units' meanings, it is necessary to articulate semantic elements, no more then that or another aspects of phraseological meanings.

Semantic structure of phraseological units is wider then its meanings, as its not confined only by significative, denotative and connotative aspects, but also defined by inner form, with construction of all formation as a whole, types of grammatical meanings, for example, number and cases, monosemy and polysemy, also with systemical linguistic and speech connections.

The term “national – culture meaning” is used conditionally, as it means denotative – significative meaning of a word, which has fully national – cultural content. Unequivalent typological study of languages, and serving to different cultures refer to these group of words. Unequivalents, as known, are words, serving for expression of notions, which are not observed in another culture and don't have equivalent in the limits of language, which they belong.<sup>1</sup>

National – cultural component of meanings in phraseological units with some facts of cultures, social and common life of nation. Acquaintance with phraseology opens a new view to some tradition and customs. For example, nautical phraseological units open less know for us life of England as naval power.

National – cultural component of meanings in phraseological units contains in preconditions of its origin, in other words, its inner form, which have been discussed the previous paragraphs and further paragraphs.

### **Phraseological difficulties of translation**

Translating phraseological units is not easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, homonymy, synonymy, polysemy of

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<sup>1</sup>Шехтман Н.А. Практикум по Фразеологии Современного Английского Язкка. Ленинград 1971.

phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units which makes it necessary to take into account of the context. Decides a large number of phraseological units have stylistic expressive component in meaning which usually has a specific notional features. There fore cited determines the necessity to get acquainted with the main principals of the general theory of phraseology.

**Types:**functional and semantically inseparable units are usually called phraseological units. Phraseological units cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready – made units. The lexical components in phraseological units are stable and they are non – motivated, i.e. its meaning of its meaning can't be deducted from the meaning of its components because they do not allow their lexical components to be changed or substituted. In phraseological units the individual components do not seem to possess any lexical meaning outside the word group.

Go on a bat — запиить, загулять

Crossasabear – не нащутку, зол как черт

Aqueerbird – странный человек, человек с причудами, со странностями

A cat has nine lives – кошки живучи

Spring chicken – неопытный, неискушенный человек, сущиц младенец

He got a son, and if that's something, for Bully to go on the bat over I'd like to know what its

У него родился сын, и мне это является достаточным основанием для Булле; чтобы загулять, тот мне хотелось бы знать, чем это является.

When the dance ended, they stopped just by the spot where missCeswick was sitting Florence and Dorothy were both dancing. But Jeremy who didi not dance was standing by her, looking as sulky as a bear with a sore head.

Когда танец окончился, они останавились как раз у того места, где сидела мисс СесуикФлоренс и Дороти обе танцевали а Джереми, который не танцевал , стоял около нее, надувшись как сыч.

Aqueerbird – странный человек, человек с причудами, со странностями.

“That Bekgian Chap, Profond” he said “is a member here. Heaqueerbird”

Этот бельгиецПрофон – сказал он, - прошел у нас в члены клуба.

Подозрительный субъект.

Hasninelives - кошки живучи

One of the most striking difference between a cat and a lie is that a cat has only nine lives.

Одно из существенных отличий кошки от лжи заключаеся в том, что у кошки толькодевятъ жизней.

spring chicken – неопытный, неискушенный человек, сущиц младенец

A.V. Koonin thinks that phraseology must be analyzing independent linguistic science and not a part of phraseology. His classification of phraseological units is based on the function of them is speech (nominating, interjectional and communicative)<sup>1</sup>.

V.V. Vinogradov classified phraseological units into three groups taking into consideration their motivation. They are:

phraseologocal functions.

They are such units, which are completely non- motivated word groups:

To get one`s goat —

Milch cow —

Fish in the air —

Cat o`nine tails —

Break the camel`s back —

### **Idioms and phrasems in the English language**

N.Amosova gives two categories of phraseological units depending on whether just one component or both used in phraseologically bound meaning. If all the component have idiomatic meaning such phraseological units are called

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<sup>1</sup>Кунин А. В. «Фразеология современного английского языка» Москва, 1972.

“idioms”, ex: to toe the line (to do exactly as one is told) a free lance (a person who acts independently). What is idiom?

### **Definition**

An idiom a multiword construction that

- is a semantic unit whose meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of its constituents, and
- Has a non – productive syntactic structure.

### **Features**

- An idiom is a multiword expression. Individual components of an idiom can often be inflected in the same way individual words in a phrase can be inflected. This inflection usually follows the same pattern of inflection as the idiom’s literal counterpart.

### **Example:**

Have a bee in one’s bonnet

He has bees in his bonnet.

- An idiom behaves as single semantic unit.
- It tends to have some measure of internal cohesion such that it can often be replaced by a literal counterpart that is made up of single word.

### **Example:**

Kick the bucket

- It resists interruption by other words whether they are semantically compatible or not.

### **Example:**

Pull one’s leg

*\*pull hard on one’s leg*

*\*pull on one’s left leg*

- It resists reordering of its component parts.

If one of the components has bound specialized meaning dependent on the second component, she called “phrasemes”. Ex: Dutch courage (courage given by

drink), to bring to book (to bring to justice), small years (in the childhood), small beers (weak beer).

Stability of phraseological units is seen its disallowances of the substitution of word groups. Ex : “to shrug one’s shoulders” does to allow to substitute either “shrug” or “shoulder”. Idiomaticity of phraseological units is lock word groups.

If a word group does not allowed word – by – word translation it is called idiomatic word group. Ex: to kick the bucket (умереть), in the soup (взатруднительном положении), under a cloud (в плохом настроении). Prof. A. I. Smernitskiy states that phraseological units may be defined as specific word groups functioning as a word equivalent. The phraseological units are single semantically inseparable units. They are used in one function in the sentence and belong to one of speech.

According to the semantic and grammatical inseparable we may classify the phraseological units into: noun equivalents (heavy father), verb equivalents (take place), adverb equivalents (in the long run, high and low), Prof. Koonin does not support Smirnitkiy’s point of view on the equivalence of phraseological units, A. Koonin points out the components of phraseological units are mounted separately and therefore they can’t be used in one function in the sentence. Ex: he gets rid of its. The problem of equivalents of phraseological units to words demands further investigation. Among the phraseological units there are the go-called imperative phraseological units.

Ex: God bless his soul, Curse her! Down him! Go well! Heaven forbid!, Lord love us! Etc.

These phraseological units mostly denote the emotional and expressive state of person. Proverbs, sayings and quotations exist also as ready-made units with specialized meaning of their own which can not be deduced from the meaning of their own components. Therefore they may be included phraseological units. Ex: east or west home is best; friend in need is a friend indeed; to be or not to be. The history of many phraseologisms in an interesting record of the nation’s past, of

its of life, customs and traditions. Ex: to talk shop, to make the best of the bargain, to have all one's goods in the shop window, a drug on the market. Many phraseological units are associated with the sea (the waves). Ex: all at sea, to nail one's colours to the mast to sail under false colours. Many phraseological units are borrowed from the bible. Ex: the root of all evil *корень зла*, *любовь к деньгам*. Daily bread – *накушнкий средства к существованию*, there is a subject to discussion among the linguistics about the state of such combination like “to give in”, “to make up”, “to take off”, “to get up”, etc; what is nature of the second element of such combination?

The second element of such units is not a word therefore they are not phraseological units. Phraseological units, as we know, consist of word. The second element is not morpheme because it is not apart of the word, they are not adverbs because adverbs have definite lexical meanings and are used in a certain function in the sentence. These are synonyms among phraseological units. Ex: through thick and thin, for love or money *вот чтобы не стало*; pull one's leg, to make full of smb. — *дурачить*. Some of phraseological units are polysemantic as “at large” – 1) *на свободе* 2) *в открытом море*. 3) *безопределенной цели*. It is the context that realizes the meaning of phraseological units in each case. The usage of phraseological units in speech is a subject work of many linguists<sup>1</sup>.

### **Russian – English Phraseological Equivalents and Analogues**

The semantic division of phraseological units touches upon the subject of only one, the leading level of interlanguage phraseological unit study. The other two levels are structural – grammatical (according to the terminology used by other authors – structure, syntactical organization, grammatical forms, syntactical structure) and componential or lexeme (also called lexical).

Structural – grammatical level presupposes the comparison of PU structural models based on structural models of free word – combinations and sentences, characteristic of both language or typical of only one of them. It also deals with the

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<sup>1</sup>Кунин А. В. «Фразеология современного английского языка» Москва, 1972.

adequate substitution of structural divergences. It is necessary to take into consideration the main structural peculiarities of the English and Russian languages, which leave an imprint on PU structural – grammatical organization:

1. the presence of indefinite and definite articles in the majority of English phraseological units as a grammatical category of the English languages;
2. the pronounced case system of the Russian language; the opportunity to convey the meaning of Russian cases with the help of prepositional- nounal constructions;
3. the frequent usage of the component “one’s” in English idioms which is replaced in context by the required possessive pronoun, and its incomplete conformity with the Russian reflexive pronoun “свой”, which does not change its form contextually.

The componential or lexeme level presupposes the exposure of image creating identical, similar in meaning or different elements in the composition of phraseological units compared. This level happens to be the most mobile and specific of both languages.

By taking into account the above – mentioned levels we can distinguish the following types of interlanguage phraseological relations:

1. Phraseological equivalents (full and partial);
2. Phraseological analogues (full and partial);
3. Phraseological units no phraseological counterparts in another language.

It goes without saying that the high level of semantic conformities is typical of interlanguage phraseological equivalents, the medium level corresponds to interlanguage full analogues while the low level of semantic conformities indicates partial phraseological analogues.

### **CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS**

Functionally and semantically inseparable units are usually called phraseological units. Phraseological units can’t be freely made up in speech but they are reproduced as ready – made units. The lexical components in

phraseological units are stable and they are non – motivated i.e. its meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of its components to be changed or substituted. The vocabulary of language is enriched not only by words but also by phraseological units. Phraseological units are word – groups that cannot be made in the process of speech; they exist in the language as ready – made units. They are compiled in special dictionaries. The same as word phraseological units express a single notion and used in a sentence as one part of it. American and British lexicographers call such units “idioms”. We can mention such dictionaries as: L. Smith “Words and Idioms”, V. Collins “A book of English Idioms” etc. In these dictionaries we can find words, peculiar in their semantics (idiomatic), side by side with word – groups and sentences. In these dictionaries they are arranged, as a rule, into different semantic groups.

A.V. Koonin classified phraseological units according to the way they are formed. In phraseological units the individual components do not seem to possess any lexical meaning outside the word – group:

Eg: red tape (bureaucratic methods);

To take care;

To get rid of;

A.V. Koonin thinks that phraseology must be independent linguistic science and not a part of lexicology. His classification of phraseological units is based on the functions of them in speech.

In Smith’s classification we also find groups of idioms associated with domestic and wild animals and birds, agriculture and cooking.

There also memories idioms drawn from sports, arts, etc. This principle of classification is sometimes, called “etymological”. The term does not seem appropriate since we usually mean something different when we speak of the etymology of a word or a word – group. Whether the word (or word group) is native or borrowed, and if the latter, what is the course of borrowing. It is true that

Smith makes a special study of idioms borrowed from other languages, but that is only a relatively small part of his classification system.

Here are some examples connected with the sea:

To be all at sea – to be unable to understand eg: How can I be a judge in a situation in which I am all at sea? I am afraid I am all at sea in this problem.

V.A Collins remarks that metaphor is that of a boat tossed about, out of control, with its occupants not knowing where they are. To sink or swim – to fail or succeed.

Eg: It is a case or swim. All depends on his own effort.

In deep water – in trouble or in danger;

In low water, on the rocks – in strained financial circumstances.

To show one's color – to betray one's real character or intentions. The allusion is, one more to a ship showing the flag of its country at the most.

To strike one's colors – to surrender, to give in, ad unit one us beaters. The metaphor refers to ships hurling down its flag.

To bow the storm – to give in, to a know ledge one's defeat.

Three sheets in the wind (sl) – very drunk.

Half sea over (sl) – drunk.

Though, as has been said, direct associations with sea faring in all these idioms have been severed, distant memories of the sea romance and adventure still linger in some of them. The considerable contribution made by Russian scholars in phraseological research cannot be exaggerated. We have already mentioned the great contribution made by academician V.V Vinogradov to his branch of linguistic science. Vinogradov's classification system is founded on the weakest cohesion between the components.

The more distant meaning of the constituent parts, the greater is its degree of semantic cohesion.

Accordingly, Vinogradov classifies phraseological units into 3 classes:

a. Phraseological combinations are word – groups with a partially changed meaning. they may be said to be clearly motivated, that is, the meaning of its constituents :

To be good at something;

To have bite;

To come to a sickly end;

To look sight;

To rake something for granted;

To stick one's word;

b. Phraseological units are word – groups with a completely changed meaning, that is the meaning of the unit does not correspond to the meaning of its constituent parts. They are motivated units or putting it another way, the meaning of the whole, unit can be deduced from the meaning of the constituent parts; to metaphor, on which the shift of meaning is based, is clear and transferring.

Example: To sit on the fence.

(- in discussion, in politest, etc. Refrain from committing oneself to either side);

To lose one's head.

(to be at a loss what to do, to be out of one's mind);

To lose one's heart to somebody.

(to fall in love);

A big bug pot (sl).

(- a person of importance);

A fish out of water.

(- a person situated uncomfortable outside his usual or proper environment);

c. Phraseological fusions are word – groups with a completely changing, but, in contrast to the unifies, they are demotivated, that is their meaning of the constituent parts; the metaphor, on which the shift of meaning was based, has lost its clarity and observe.

Example; Nick and crop

(- entirely, altogether, thoroughly).

To show the white feather.

(- to try and please or attract somebody; to show exaggerated attention to somebody).

It is obvious that this classification system does not take into account the structural characteristics of phraseological units. On the other hand, the border line separating unities from fusions is vague and even subjective. One and the same phraseological units may appear motivated to one person (and therefore be labeled as a unity). And demotivated to another (and be regarded as a fusion).

Professor N. Amosova gives 2 categories of phraseological units depending on whether just one component or both are used in phrase logically bound meaning.

If all the components have idiomatic meaning. Such phraseological units are called “idioms”.

Example: To toe the line.

(- to do exactly as one is told).

If one of the components has bound specialized meaning dependent on the second components she celled “”presumes””.

Example: To bring to book.

(- to bring to justice);

Small years.

(- in the childhood)

Professor. A. I. Smirtinsky states that phraseological units may be defined as specific word groups functioning as a word – equivalent. The phraseological units are single semantically inseparable units. They are used in one function in the sentence and belong to one part of speech.

According to their semantic and grammatical inseparability we may classify the phraseological units into:

None equivalents; (heavy feather): Verb equivalents (to take place). Adverb equivalents; (in the long run).

Professor. A.V. Koonin does not support Smirnitsky's point of view on the equivalents of phraseological units. Koonin points out that the components of phraseological units are mounted separately and therefore, they can't be used in one function in the sentence<sup>1</sup>.

Example: Hi gets rid of it.

Proverbs, sayings and quotations exist also as ready – made units with a specialized meaning of their own which cannot be deduced from the meaning of their components. Therefore, they may be included in phraseological units.

The classification system of phraseological units by professor A.V. Koonin is the latest outstanding achievement in the theory of phraseology. The classification is based on the combined structural semantic principle and it also considers the quotient of stability of phraseological units.

Phraseological units are subdivided into the following 4 classes according to their communication determined by their function in the communication by their structural semantic characteristics<sup>1</sup>.

1. Nominative phraseological units are represented by word – groups, including the ones which one of meaningful word and coordinative phrase of the type wear and tear, well and good. The first class also includes word – groups with a predicative structure, such as the crow flies and also, predicative phrase of the type see how the land lies, ship that pass in the night.

2. Nominative – communicative phraseological units include word – groups of the type to break the ice, the ice broken, that is, verbal word – groups which are transformed into a sentence when the verb is used in the passive voice.

3. Phraseological units which are neither nominative nor communicative include interjectional word – groups.

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<sup>1</sup>Кунин А. В. «Фразеология современного английского языка» Москва, 1972.

<sup>1</sup>Кунин А. В. «Фразеология современного английского языка» Москва, 1972.

4. Communicative phraseological units are represented by proverbs and sayings. These form classes and are divided into – subgroups according to the type of structure of the phraseological units. The sub – groups include further rubrics representing types of structural – semantic meanings according to the kind of relation between the constituents and to either full or partial transference of meaning.

## CHAPTER II. TRANSLATION WAYS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

### 2.1. TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

The translation of phraseological units is not an easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, homonymy, synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units which make it necessary to take into account the context. Besides, a large number of phraseological units have stylistic – expressive components in meaning, which usually have a specific national feature. So, it's just necessary to get acquainted with the main principles of the general theory of phraseology.

The following types of phraseological units may be observed: proverbs and idioms. A unit of constant context consisting of a dependant and a constant indicators may be called a phrase me.

An Idiom is a unit of constant context which is characterized by an integral meaning of the whole and by weakened meanings of the components, and in which is dependent and the indication elements are identical and equal to the whole lexical structural of the phrase.

And type of a phraseological unit can be presented a definite micro – system. In the process of translating phraseological units functional adequate linguistic units are selected by comparing two specific linguistic principles. These principles reveal elements of likeness and distinction. Certain part of these system may correspond in form and context or have no adequacy.

The main types of phraseological conformities are as follows:

1. Complete conformities.
2. Partial conformities.
3. Absence of conformities.

I. Complete coincidence of form and context in phraseological units is rarely met with.

1. Black frost (phrase me) – qorasovuq.
2. To bring oil to fire (idiom) – alangagayog' quymoq.

II. Partial conformities of phraseological units in two language assume lexical, grammatical and lexic – grammatical differences with identity of meaning, but differ in lexical composition, morphologic number and syntactic arrangement of word order.

One may find:

A. Partial lexical conformities by lexic parameters;

No worth a bean – birgurunchdonasicha, sariqchaqaga ham arzimaslik.

There the word “bean” means “loviya” in Uzbek, but we have changed “bean” loviya to “gurunch”. In this translation we take into account the social life, national meal of Uzbek country, as “rise” – “gurunch” is more widely used in Uzbekistan.

To get out of bed o the wrong feet.

(Idiom).

Chap yoni bilanturmoq.

B. Partial conformities by the grammatical parametries:

a. Differing as to morphological arrangement. (number)

To fish in troubled waters.(idiom)

Loyqa suvda baliq tutmoq.

To agree like cats and dogs. (idiom)

It – mushukdekyashamoq.

b. Differing as to syntactical arrangement.

Strike while iron is hot.

Temirniqizig'idabos.

All in not gold that glitters.

Barcha yaltiragan narsalar oltin emas.

C. Absence conformities:

Many English phraseological units have no phraseological conformities in Uzbek and Russian. In the first instance this concerns phraseological units based on really. When translating units of this kind it's advisable to use the following types of translation.

A. A verbatim word for word translation.

B. Translation by analogy.

C. Descriptive translation.

Verbatim translation is possible when the way of thinking doesn't bear a specific national feature:

Eg. To call thing by their true names.

Har narsani o'z nomi bilan atamoq.

The arms race (phraseme)

Qurollanishpoygasi.

Cold war – (idiom).

Sovuqurush.

Translation by analogy.

This way of translation is resorted to when the phraseological units has a specific national realize.

1) "Dick" said the dwarf, thrashing his head in at the door, - "my pet", "my pencil", apple of my eye, hey!

- Dik, azizam, tolibim, ko'zginamningnuri, hursandligidanxitobqildimittiodameshikdanboshinisuqib.

2) To pool somebody's leg (idiom)

Mazahqilmoq, oyog'idanchalmoq.

Descriptive translation.

Descriptive translation that is translating phraseological units by a free combination of words, it is possible when the phraseological units has a particular national feature and has no analogue in the language, it is to be translated into;

1. To enter the House: (Phraseme)

Parlamenta'zosibo'lmoq.

2. To cross the floor of the House: (idiom).

Bir partiyadan boshqa partiyaga o'tib ketmoq.

In the examples given about the word “House” is translated as “Parlament” and “Partiya” as a political word.

Phraseological units cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as readymade units. The lexical components in phraseological units are stable and they are non – motivated; that is its meaning cannot decoded from the meaning of its components and they don't allow their lexical components to be changed or substituted<sup>1</sup>. In phraseological units the individual components don't seem to possess any lexical meaning outside the word group.

Eg.Red tape, to get rid of, to take place.

To lead the dance to take care.

## 2.2. PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND THEIR TRANSLATION WAYS

As we have said above, the main problem of the qualification paper is translation. So, what can we get from translation? What kind of characteristic features literary? What is translation has translation itself in General?

Translation is not only copy out the book in another language, but recreate the word of art in another language, which was created in one language before, with the help of lexical, grammatical and literary expressive means of the latter

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<sup>1</sup> Виноградов В. С, Введение в переводоведение, М., 2001

language. So translation is a work of art that can be created in great aesthetic taste and high literary skill.

The main purpose of it is “to import” the best literary memories of other nations, introduce them to our people and at the same time “to export” our nation’s literary masterpieces to other people.

The translation of Phraseological units and Idioms with the names of vegetables is very interesting problem which is connected with the geographical situation, social life, Religions and realist features while translating the Phraseological Units with the name of vegetables.

1. My cabbage – quyoshim, qo’zichog’im, erkatoyim.

The word “cabbage” is used in the English phraseological units to fondle a child or to woo a woman.

2. Not clean the potato – shubhali shahs.

3. ... He had long known subconsciously that his father was not the clean potato.

(J. Cralsworthy “In chancery” P, Ch II).

... Uningo’zi ham otasininganchadanbuyonnoma’qulishlarbilanshug’ulanib brogan odamliginibilardi.

4. Through it was his first venture, he was how as cool as a cucumber.

(J. Dreiser “The Financier” Ch III)

Bu uningbundaykattaishgabirinchorqo’lurishibo’sa ham, zarrachahayajonlanmasdi.

Here the English Phraseological Unit “as cool as cucumber” means in Uzbek “O’tabosiq” “Tepsatebranmas”, “Dunyonisuvbossato’pig; igachiqmaydi”, “Beg’am”.

In the sentence above we have added the word “zarracha” not to miss the emotional expressiveness of the situation.

5. Cut the mustard – hartomonlama mos.

..... I looked around and found a preposition that exactly cut the mustard.

(O. Henry “Heart of the west”, Ch X)

..... Atrofga alanglab qarab, har tomonlama qulay joyni topdim.

6. To sow one’s wild oats.

I was not one of those young men who sow a large crop of the wild oats. I was fairly decent youth.

(H. Wells “The secret Places of the Heart. Ch. IV № 3”).

Men yoshliknibeboshlikbilano’kazganodamemasman. Anchagina o’zimni bosib olgan yigit edim.

We can find some phraseological units with the names of vegetables with their components in Russian and Uzbek language straightly.

7. To go like mushrooms.

Qo’ziqorindek bolalab, ko’payib ketmoq.

8. A raw person – inexperienced person.

Dumbulodam.

9. .... Has she said anything to you about Tony Croon?

Yes, She laugh and said he’d dropped her like a hot potato.

(j. Galsworthy “Over the River” ch XXXVII)

- U sizga Toni Krun xaqida biror narsa aytdimi?

Ha, qiz kulib, yigitning quyon bo’lganligini aytdi.

10. Spill the beans (amer. razg).

Sirdanvoqif bo’lmoq, sirniaytibo’tmoq.

Listen, I’ll go to jail if I let bastards like stacey spill the beans on me and get away with it. (F. Hardy Power without. ch 3)

Qaragin-a, agar Steysigao’xshaganyaramaslarning sirlaridan voqif bo’lishimgayo’lqo’ygan bo’lsam, umrimqamoqdachirishigayo’lqo’ygan bo’laman.

11. ... Dafndanso’ngto’ybir yilsiz bo’lmasligini eshitib, qarikuyov nitarvuzi qo’ltigidan tushdi, qishlog’igaxomush qytib ketdi.

M. Ismoiliy “Farg’ona tong otguncha”. Toshkent 1975.y.

- Having heard the marriage to be held at least in a year after funeral, the old groom's apple cart was upset, went back to his home country unhappy.

Here we changed the Phraseological Unit with name of "watermelon" in Uzbek with the Phraseological Unit with name of "apple" because there is such Phraseological Unit in English, which gives the same meaning.

There Phraseological Unit is translated by analogy.

Tarvuziqo'ltig'idantushmoq – xafsalasipirbo'lmoq, kayfiyatiyo'qbo'lmoq.

Umidichippakachiqmoq.

To upset somebody's apple – cart -kayfiyatbuzilmoq.

The name of the vegetable is changed with name of fruit.

12. "Ma'ruzaqilishdanmengabirdonaguruchlikmanfa'tyo'q" – dedidomlao'ziganorozibo'lib...

A.Qahhor "Sarob" Toshkent 1995 y. 110-bet.

"I'll have benefit not worth a bean from having talk", - said the domladisagreebly.

"bean" is translated into Uzbek as "lovvia" and "gurunch" is translated into English as "rise". But the English language has such Phraseological Units with the name of bean which coincides to the meaning of the Phraseological Unit in Uzbek with the name of "rise": that is we found there a partial conforfity.

Bir dona guruchga arzimalik – axmiyatsiz, muxim emas.

Not worth a bean – having very small importance.

13. ... Munisbuyangilikniaytib, aksinixursandqilmoqchiedi, qovuntushirdi.

A. Qahhor "Sarob" Toshkent 1995 y.

Here is the English translation we have used two Phraseological units in the sentence.

- to find the bean in the cake.

- Omadkelmoq, (asosanlotoreyao'yinidagiyutuqshuodamganasisibqilsa)

According to the old English national tradition there was cake baked with bean.

A person who managed to get the piece of cake with bean is announced to be a king of the festive dinner.

The next Phraseological Units is.

To be in the seventh heaven – o'ziniyettinchiosmondasezmoq, judahursandbo'lmoq.

According to the Islam region there are seven, a person who gets to the seventh heaven is regarded to get the highest pleasure.

### 2.3.PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE NAMES OF FRUITS AND THEIR TRANSLATION WAYS

Translation is pure art and it demands translators to be fully aware of all the principles of translation and creative hard work on translation. In this paragraph we are going to discuss and analyze the ways of translation of some lexical Phraseological Units and Idioms with the names of fruits. The translation of Phraseological Units and Idioms belong to the stylistic problems of the theory of translation. It is regarded to be one of the most important problems in linguistics. The beauty of the literary work depends not only on its general plot but also some criterion of it as the ornament of lexical Phraseological Units and Idioms. The art of literary translation demands us to deal with this problem in an aesthetic taste and translate not word by word, phrase by phrase but try not to express their meaning semantics and emphasis in translated language as in the original one<sup>1</sup>.

One of the most actual tasks of the theory of translation is to pay close attention to the words of national coloring and express them by every nations own lexical and Phraseological Units.

Here we can observe this in the example:

1. Ҳамма ўлиб-тирилиб ишлаб юрса-ю, бир тиррақи бузоқ подани булғатса, ҳали кўрасан, бунинг исноди бутун бригадага тегади, кўзини мошдай очиб кўйиш керак, бунақаларни- деди Сигбатулин.

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<sup>1</sup> Виноградов В. С, Введение в переводоведение, М., 2001

Everyone is working hard as much as possible, but don't you see that one rotten apple is injuring its neighbors, it will cause shy to the whole brigade, I gamble, we must open their eyes wide,-said Sibgatulin.

Here we have taken the component of the Uzbek Phraseological Unit “Бир тирраққи бузоқ подани булғар in the English language as “One rotten apple injures its neighbors”. The English word “бузоқ” means “calf” They are quite different by their lexical meaning. But the general meaning of these Phraseological Units and Idioms with the name apple of in the English language one can observe the meaning of negativeness or badness. The words “бузоқ, “пода” are close to Uzbek daily life. We can hardly find the Phraseological Units or lexical unit with name of apple in the negative meaning in Uzbek language and this fact approves our point of view one more that any word or Phraseological Units in one language not all the time has the same semantic meaning in other languages.

The girl's name was Pe. Her cheeks were as red as cherries.

Девушку звали Печ. Щеки у нее были красные как мак.

Қизалоқнинг исми Печ бўлиб, унинг яноқлари олмадай қизил эди.

As red as cherries-красныекакмак.Олмадайқизил.

The way of translations lexical substitution. Cherry is a kind of fruit and it is translated into Uzbek as “олча”, That's why we have used the way of lexical substitution and gave in Russian “красныекакмак”and in Uzbek “олмадай қизил” to come closer to the literary norm of Russian and Uzbek language.

In another example we can see such translation from Russian into Uzbek;

У неё глаза были красивые и чёрные как смородина.

Унинг кўзлари қорағат мисоли қора ва чиройли эди.

The Russian word “смородина”is translated into Uzbek as “қорағат”and the translator used word for word translation and caused a little difficulty to the Uzbek reader. The problem is that the Uzbek reader can not understand this description if he has no idea about the fruit “қорағат”. It would be more understandable if there was used description “У чиройли чарос кўзли қиз эди”, In Russian the word

“чарос” means “видвинограда” and in English “a kind of grape”. The word “чарос” is explained as;

“чарос”- меваси катта-катта бўлган, қора узум нави.

2. Қиз болалар кўзини тасвирлашда “чарос кўз” ифодаланади.

And if we want to translate it into English we shouldn't use as:

Her eyes were as beautiful and black as grapes- it would be rude translation, we must translate this according to the lexical substitution as:

Here eyes were beautiful and as brown as berries. In the expression the word “brown” means “black”. The comparison of Phraseological Units and Idioms with the names of fruits and vegetables in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages give us opportunity to prove that any Phraseological Units or Idioms with the name of fruits and vegetables of a certain meaning can have its equivalent or component in the second language but in the third language this unit can't have these at all.

“Мендек анжири чиқиб қолган чол ва шафтоли қоқи кампир энди кимга ҳам керак бўлсин”, - деди қария ғамгин оҳангда.

They don't need squeezed oranges like us any more – said the old man sadly.

“Им больше не нужен выжатые лимоны как мы”, - сказал старику печально.

The Phraseological Units “анжири чиқиб қолган” and “шафтоли қоқи” mean that the man and woman got very old, weak, depressed, unnecessary, the woman had lost her beauty and there may be countless wrinkles on her face. Maybe they are in the sunset of their days.

There we can find the Phraseological Units which coincides the Uzbek variant and they are close to word for word translation in Russian and English languages. But “orange” or “лимон” doesn't give the translation “анжир” or “шафтоли” in the Uzbek language.

So, we have changed the Phraseological Unit with its equivalent the same in semantics but not the same in lexical form.

While translating some Phraseological Units and Idioms with the names of fruits lose their Phraseological semantics and are used only in their lexical meaning.

This causes the omission of emotion and expressiveness in the translated context. In these cases we can use other Phraseological Units or Idioms and lexical Units in one language we are translating into, which are close to the semantics of the Phraseological Units or Idioms used in the original text.

One can often come across some translations of Phraseological Units and Idioms which are not clear to the meaning in translated work of art.

We can come across such problem in the translation of Graham Greene's "Quite American" in Russian and in Uzbek languages:

- Отамиз Гуэда мандарин эди.
- Он был мандарином..
- He was a mandarin.
- Certainly Uzbek or Russian reader who has read it can be surprised at what the word "mandarin" means here, if he or she does not know the Phraseological semantics of "to be a mandarin". It would be more understandable to the reader if the author gave it with explanation as:
  - Отамиз Гуэда катта мансабдор эди .
- Here the Uzbek translator retranslated it from Russian and may be he didn't pay attention to this Phraseological Unit "to be a mandarin" or thought that any reader of every nation can realize its meaning straightly.

And now we try to give example to the several Phraseological Units with the names of fruits and vegetables:

Абрамжон уйкусида безовталанди. Бахри ая унинг устига кўрпасини ёпар экан, юзини силаб "тинчлан жон болам, кўзгинамнинг нури, ўз уйингдасан" дея шивирлади меҳр билан.

Little Abraham felt trouble in his sleep. Bahriaya put the cover on him, patted his face and whispered kindly: Be calm, my cabbage, the apple of my eye, calm down you are under your vine and fig tree.

Кўзгинамнинг нури - “the apple of my eye”

The difficulty of translation is absence of conformities. Translating by analogy this way of translating is resorted to when the Phraseological Unit has a specific national realias.

Жон болам- my cabbage

In the English language “cabbage” is used to fondle the children and to women but we can not find this in Uzbek or in Russian languages.

Ўзини уйида бўлмоқ- to be under one’s vine and fig tree.

We can translate the following Phraseological Units with names of fruits from Uzbek into English.

“Олма пиш оғзимга туш”

“Олма” is used in figurative meaning in Uzbek “олма” is translated into English “apple” but there is no figurative usage of apple.

“Чарос кўзли қиз”. “чарос” is in figurative meaning “чарос” is one of the grape, this example is used to describe the girls eyes how beautiful. But in English we don’t use the grape in figurative meaning.

The list of Phraseological Units with the names of fruits from English into Uzbek.

#### Apple

1. Adam’s apple
  - кекирдак олмаси
2. The apple of discovered
  - Низога сабаб бўлувчи
3. An apple of another tree
  - Бутунлай бошқа масала
4. The apple of one’s eye

- Кўзининг оқи-қораси
- 5. The apple of Sodom
- Усти ялтироқ, ичи қалтироқ
- Ёлғон муваффақият
- 6. The rotten apple injures its neighbours
- Бир ёмон бузоқ подани булғар
- 7. An apple a day keeps the doctor away
- Кунига есанг олма, доктор бўлар узоқда
- 8. As easy as an apple pie
- Хамирдан қил суғургандай осон
- 9. For sour apples
- Мутлақо, умуман
- 10. From egg to apples
- Бошидан охиригача
- 11. As like as an apple pie to an oyster
- Мутлақо ҳар- хил
- 12. Apple pie order
- Намуна қилса арзийдиган
- 13. Upset somebody's apple-cart
- Умидини сўндирмоқ
- 14. Apple pie bed
- Тор вазият

#### Banana

1. banana oil  
Бўлмағур, майда-чуйда иш
2. Berry

А) as brown as a berry

Тим қора

Б) Eyes as brown as berry

C) Black berry

Common as black berries

Лиммо-лим, тўлиб тошган

3. Cherry

As red as cherry

Олмадай қизил, қирмизи олмадай

To have two bites at (or, of) a cherry

Бир майизни қирққа бўлмоқ

3. Fig tree

Under one's vine and fig-tree

Ўз уйида

Leaves without figs

Ёлғон ваъдалар

4. Fruit

Bear fruit

Мева бермоқ, натижа бермоқ

Top one's fruit

Ёмонини яшириб, яхшисини оширмоқ

Eat the fruit of one's own doings

Пешона тери билан ҳалол ишлаб топмоқ

Forbidden fruit

Ман этилган мева

Forbidden fruit is sweeted

Қилма деган сайин қилади

He that would eat the fruit must climb the tree

Жон чекмасанг жонона, тоққа чикмасанг дўлана қайда

Old fruit

Азизим, қария

Reap the fruit of something

Ниманидир ҳузур-ҳаловатини кўрмоқ

A bag of fruit

Костюм

Goose berry

1. like old goose berry

бор кучи билан

2. old goose berry

одам қиёфасидаги шайтон, ажина

3. play old goose berry with

ажина тўполон қилиб юбормоқ

Lemon

The answer's a lemon

Бунақаси кетмайди бекорларнинг бештасини айтибсан

Hand somebody a lemon

Қулоғига лағмон осмоқ

Қўйинини пуч ёнғоққа тўлдирмоқ

Mandarin

To be a mandarin

Катта мансабдор шахс бўлмоқ

Mulberry

Mulberry bush

Сичқон-мушук ўйини

Nut

To be nuts to somebody

Кимнидир кўнглига маъқул тушмоқ, маъқул келмоқ

Be nuts on something

Бир нарсанинг устаси бўлмоқ

Deaf nut

Пуч ёнғоқ, пучга чиққан режа

For nuts

Мутлақо

Hard nut to crack

Мушлул масалада тиши ўтмайдиган одам

He would eat the nut must first crack the shell

Олма пиш оғзимга туш билан иш битмайди

Althoughnut

Қатъий одам

Безори одобсиз одам

Be off one's nuts

Ақлдан озмоқ

Кайф ошмоқ

Wooden nutmed

Сохта ясама пул

Коннектикут штати ахолиси

In a nutshell

Бир сўз билан айтганда, қисқаси

Lie in a nutshell

Очиқ-ойдин бўлмоқ

From soup to nuts

Бошдан оёқ

Orange

Squeezed orange

Кераксиз, яроқсиз одам, шафтоли қоқи

Сиқиб суви ичилган

Squeeze the orange

Сиқиб сувини ичмоқ, анжирини чиқармоқ

Plum:

1. the bloom of the plum

барқ уриб турган, ёш

2. Pick the plum out of the pudding

Ўзига яхшисини танлаб, бошқаларга ёмонини қолдирмоқ, эти  
сизга суяги бизга

## CONCLUSION

In this work we have observed the problems of Translation of Phraseological Units, Classifications of Phraseological Units. We have addressed to some linguist point of view on Phraseological Units and their ways of classifying them in Speech, also we have compared the results of their ideas.

Phraseological units are habitually defined as non – motivated word – groups that can not be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready made units. This definition proceeds from the assumption that the essential features of phraseological units are stability of the lexical components and lack of motivation. It is consequently assumed that unlike components of free word groups which may vary according to the needs of communication, member words of phraseological units are always reproduced as single unchangeable collocations. Phraseological is also a term of wide inclusion, but seems preferable for describing various kinds of phrases characterized by different degrees of stability idiomacity in a given language.

Phraseology is an intensively developing sphere of linguistics, in front of which there are a large number of theoretical and practical problems. In this field more investigated spheres are problems of structural and semantic peculiarities of separate types of phraseological units, semantic and grammatical signs of phraseological units and linguistics of the text are needed in further more through researches.

Opinions are differing how to call this part of the vocabulary, how it should be defined, described and analysed.

A. V. Koonin, V. V. Vinogradov, O. S. Ahmaniva use the word “phraseological unit” they denote functionally and semantically inseparable units.

I. V. Arnold uses the term “set-expression” because she thinks that this term is more definite, because it is a general term, including words, word-groups and sentences.

A. I. Smirnitsky called this units “word-equivalents”.

The word “idiom” is even more polysemantic. The English use it to denote a made of expression peculiar to a language; without differing between the grammatical and lexical levels.

There are also different scientific approaches to the classification of phraseological units. V. V. Vinogradovclassification is synchronic. It is based upon the motivation of the unit.

According to his classification there are 3 types of phraseological units.

- 1) phraseological fusions
- 2) phraseological unities
- 3) phraseological combinations

It has been pointed out by N. N. Amosova and A. V. Koonin that classification, being for the Russian phraseology doesn't fit the specifically English features.

A. V. Koonin's classification is based on the functions the functions the units fulfill in speech

- A) nominating
- B) interjectional
- C) communicative

Prof. Amosova gives two categories of phraseological units depending on whether one component or both component are used in the phraseologically bound meanings. If all components have idiomatic meaning such phraseological units are called “idioms”. If one of the components has bound specialized dependent on the second component they are called “phrasemes”.

There are also different sources of phraseological units. According to the origin, English phraseological units can be divided into three groups.

1. genuine English phraseological units.
2. phraseological units borrowed from foreign languages.
3. phraseological units borrowed from American variant of English.

There are also many phraseological units borrowed from literature, especially bibliesms and Shakespearisms.

Having surveyed the theme we can conclude that English phraseological units with parts of body can be classified morphologically and syntactically.

So, they can be constructed by parts of speech as prepositions, adverbs, adjectives, verbs and nouns.

Syntactically English phraseological units with parts of body may be grouped according to grammatical relations they express, e.g. subject – predicate relations, attribute relations, adverbial relations, and object relations. Semantically phraseological units with the parts of body can express human emotions as fear, anger, indignation, death, joy, success, morality, and understanding.

English phraseological units can construct grammatical, lexical and semantic synonymic rows.

We have distinguished Communicative Phraseological Units, i.e. proverbs, sayings and quotations, the origin of them and the ways of translating them into Uzbek. Also we have analyzed some ways of translation of several Phraseological Units in English and Uzbek languages which are connected with the names of vegetables. One can find several examples from English and Uzbek writers works and the analyses of the translation of these examples.

There are given tables with some examples of English Phraseological Units and Idioms with the have discussed the ways of translation of the Phraseological Units with the names of vegetables separately in every language we have taken under discussion. In addition we tried to give the components of them in two other languages and analyze their syntactical, semantic and lexical structure. Another novelty of the given qualification paper is that there have been analyzed the ways

of translating the Phraseological Units with the names of vegetables in related and non-related languages as English, Russian and Uzbek.

Several examples from English, Uzbek dictionaries, the situations from English, dictionaries, the situations from English, Uzbek writers work and the analyses of the way of translation of these examples have been served as the main material of the qualification paper.

We can find some Phraseological Units with the names of vegetables with their components in Russian and Uzbek languages straightly.

1. to grow like mushrooms.

Qo'ziqorindek bolalab ketmoq.

2. a raw person - inexperienced person

Dumbulodam

3... Has she said anything to you about Tony Groom? Yes, laughed and sit he'd dropped her like a hot potato.

U sizga To'ni Krun xaqida biror narsa aytdimi? Xa, qiz kulib, yigitning quyon bo'lganini aytdi.

4. Spill the beans (amer.razgov)

Sirdanvoqif bolmoq, sirniaytibotmoq.

Listen, I'll go to jail if I let bastards like Stacey spill the bean on me and get away with it. Qaragin-a, agar Steysiga oxshaganyaramaslarning sirlarimdan voqif bolishigayolqoyadigan bolsam, umrim chirishigayolqoygan bolaman.

5. ... Dafndan song toy beryilsiz bolmasligini eshitib, qarikuyov tarvuzi qoltigidantushdi, qishlogi gaxomush qaytib ketdi.

- Having heard the marriage to be held at least in a year after funeral, the old groom's apple cart was upset, went back to his home country unhappy.

Here we changed the Phraseological Unit with the name of "water melon" in Uzbek with the Phraseological Unit with the name of "apple" because there is such Phraseological Unit in English, which gives the same meaning.

There Phraseological Unit is translated by analogy.

Tarvuzi qoltigidan tushmoq - xafsalasi pir bolmoq. Kayfiyatiyomonbolmoq.

To upsed somebody's apple -cart kayfiyatbuzilmoq.

The name of vegetable is changed with the name of fruit.

6. “Ma’ruzaqilishdanmengabirdonaguruchlikmanfaatyq” –  
dedidomlao’ziganorozibo’lib.

“I’ll have benefit not worth a bean from having talk”, - said the  
domladissagreebly.

“bean” is translated into Uzbek as “lovvia” and “gurunch” is translated into  
English as “rise”. But the English language has such Phraseological Unit with the  
name of bien which coinsides to the meaning of the Phraseological Unit in Uzbek  
with the name of “rise”: that is we found there a partial conformity.

Birdonagurunnchgaarzimaslik – axamiyatsiz, muximemas.

Not worth a bean – having very small importance.

7... Munisbuyangilikniaytib, akasinixursandqilmoqchiedi, qovuntushirdi.

Here in the English translation we have used two Phraseological Units in the  
sentence.

- to find the bean in the cake.

- Omadkelmoq

According to the old English national tradition there was cake baked with  
bean.

A person who managed to get the piece of cake with bean is announced to  
be a king of the festive dinner. The next Phraseological Units is to be in the  
seventh heaven – o’ziniuchinchiosmondasezmoq, judaxursandbo’lmoq.

According to the Islom religion there are seven heavens, a person who gets  
to the seventh heaven is regarded to get the highest pleasure.

Translation is not only copy out the book in another language, but recreate  
the work of art in another language, which was created in one language before,  
with the help of lexical, grammatical and literary skill.

The main purpose of it is to import “the best literary memories of other nations, introduce them to our people and at the same time “to export” the best literary memories of other nations, introduce them to our people and at the same time “to export” our nation’s literary masterpiece to other people.

The translation of the Phraseological Units and Idioms with the names of vegetables is very interesting problem which is connected with the geographical situation, social life, religions and relies of nation. That’s why one should pay attention to these features while translating the Phraseological Units with the name of vegetables.

Quyoshim, qo’zichog’im, erkatoyim.

The word “cabbage” is used in the English phraseological unit to fondle a Child or to woo a woman.

1. notcleanthephot - 1. Подозрительная личность
2. не благовидные поступки.

Though it was his first venture, he was how as cool as a cucumber.

Bu uningbundaykattaishgabirinchorqo’lurishibo’lsa ham, zarrachaxayajonlanmasdi.

Here the English Phraseological Unit “as cool as cucumber” means in Russian and in Uzbek “o’tabosiq”, “tepsatebranmas”, “beg’am”.

In the sentence above we have added the word “zarracha” not to miss the emotional expressiveness of the situation.

Cut the mustard

... I looked around and found a preposition that exactly cut the mustard.

... Atrofga alanglab qarab, har tomonlama qulay joyini topdim.

To sow ones wild eats.

2 was not one of those young men who sow a large crop of the wild eats. I was fairly descent youth.

Men yoshliknibeboshlikbilano’tkazganemasman. Anchagina o’zimni bosib olgan yigit edim.

We can find some phraseological units with the names of vegetables with their components in Russian and Uzbek languages straightly.

Qo'ziqorindekbolalab, ko'payibketmoq.

A raw person – unexperienced person.

Dumbulodam.

... Has she said anything to you about Tony Creon ?

Yes, she laughed and said he'd dropped her like a hot potato.

- U sizga Toni Krun haqida biror narsa aytdimi?

- Ha, qiz kulib, yigitning quyon bo'lganligini aytdi.

Spill the beons (amer.razgav).

Sirdanvoqifbo'lmoq, sirniaytibo'tmoq,

I'll go to jail if I let bastard's la'kestacey spill the beans on me and get away with it.

Qaragina, agar  
Steysigao'xshaganyaramaslarningsirlarimdanvoqifbo'lishigayo'lqo'yqdiganbo'lsam, umrimqamoqdachirishgayo'lqo'yibbo'laman.

To upset somebody's

Apple cart - kayfiyatbuzilmoq

The name of the vegetables is changed with the name of fruit.

“Ma'ruzaqilishdanmengabirdonaguruchlikma'fatyo'q” -  
dedidomlao'ziganorozibo'lib.

“I'll have benefit not worth a bean from having talk”, - said the domla disagreeably “bean” is translated into Uzbek as “loviya” and “guruch” is translated into English as “rise”. But the English language has such Phraseological Unit with the name of bien which coincides to the meaning of the Phraseological Unit in Uzbek with the name of “rise”: that is we found there a partial conformity.

Bir dona guruchga arzimaslik – ahamiyatsiz, muhim emas.

Not worth a bean very small importance.

... Munisbuyangilikniaytib, akasinixursandqilmoqchiedi, qovuntushirdi.

Here in the English translation we have used two Phraseological Units in the sentence - to find bean in the cake - omadkelmoq, (asosanlotoreyo'yinidagi yutuqshuodamganasibqilsa)

According to the old English national tradition there was cake baked with bean

A person who managed to get the piece of cake with bean is announced to be a king of the festive dinner.

The next Phraseological Unit is to be in the seventh heaven – o'zini yettin chiosmondasezmoq, judaxursandbo'lmoq.

According to the Islam religion there are seven heavens, a person who gets to the seventh heaven is regarded to get the highest pleasure.

While translating some Phraseological Units and Idioms with the names of fruits lose their Phraseological semantics and are used only in their lexical meaning.

This causes the omission of emotion and expressiveness in the translated context. In these cases we can use other Phraseological Units or Idioms and lexical Units in one language we are translating into, which are close to the semantics of the Phraseological Units or Idioms used in the original text.

One can often come across some translations of Phraseological Units and Idioms which are not clear to the meaning in translated work of art.

We can come across such problem in the translation of Graham Greene's "Quite American" in Russian and in Uzbek languages:

- Отамиз Гуэда мандарин эди.
- Он был мандарином..
- He was a mandarin.
- Certainly Uzbek or Russian reader who has read it can be surprised at what the word "mandarin" means here, if he or she does not know the Phraseological semantics of "to be a mandarin". It would be more understandable to the reader if the author gave it with explanation as:
- Отамиз Гуэда катта мансабдор эди .

- Here the Uzbek translator retranslated it from Russian and may be he didn't pay attention to this Phraseological Unit "to be a mandarin" or thought that any reader of every nation can realize its meaning straightly.

And now we try to give example to the several Phraseological Units with the names of fruits and vegetables:

Абрамжон уйкусида безовталанди. Бахри ая унинг устига кўрпасини ёпар экан, юзини силаб "тинчлан жон болам, кўзгинамнинг нури, ўз уйингдасан" дея шивирлади меҳр билан.

Little Abraham felt trouble in his sleep. Bahriaya put the cover on him, patted his face and whispered kindly: Be calm, my cabbage, the apple of my eye, calm down you are under your vine and fig tree.

Кўзгинамнинг нури - "the apple of my eye"

The difficulty of translation is absence of conformities. Translating by analogy this way of translating is resorted to when the Phraseological Unit has a specific national realias.

Жон болам- mycabbage

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