

Idioms in the English Language, Imagination and Reality

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Abstract: We explain in this article the idioms in English and their importance during language learning about some errors that occur in application, and at the same time about the erroneous fictions and truths that many think about the study of idioms.

Keywords: idioms, idiomatic expressions, word combination, synonyms, collocations, expressions.

INTRODUCTION: Translation of normally free compounds is not a problem. If one of the words in free conjugations is used in a portable sense, it becomes more difficult to give it in translation. There are several types of phrases in English, each of which requires a special approach to translating. The first type of vocabulary is adjective+ noun type. Their semantic structure differs greatly from each other. This determines the character and quality of the horse used in the compound. If we take the English compound free educational institution, the word free has nothing to do with the word institution, which means that in some cases adjectives can also represent concepts related to it, in addition to the characteristics and quality of the horse. Another example: the translation of the English compound amedical man cannot be used in the translation of the compound astout person. Astout person in English is translated into Uzbek as “one who comes from the net” or “fat man”.

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION: In English, in most cases, it will be difficult to determine which of the words that identify horses (these can be both a horse and an adjective). For example, it is not easy to understand at first glance what the combination retail philanthropy business means, since it can be understood in two ways. In the Uzbek language, such cases are practically not found.

Another feature of English phrases also occurs when the adjective that identifies the horse is dropped. For example, taking the phrase dry Pru. The literal translation of the phrase would be “dry bush”. The meaning of the word combination represents the shrubbery made when the branches of the tree are dry. In the process of translation, it is necessary to take into account the semantic and structural features of vocabulary. In this, it is recommended to translate the horse first, because no matter how defined the guide is, it all comes to define the horse and the horse represents the most important meaning in the sentence. The next task of the translator is to distinguish the groups of meaning in the sentence. When the group of meaning of a sentence is distinguished, the type of grammatical connections between the noun and the adjective is determined.

Words and words that precede the noun, which it identifies, translate them if the sentence is translated from English into Uzbek, based on the rules of grammar of the Uzbek language, and vice versa, if the sentence is translated from Uzbek into English, based on the norms of grammar of the English language. In most cases, the composition of English and Uzbek free combinations can be matched in both languages: Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty — Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. There are several ways to translate phrases that are determinants in such content. [2.18]

Translation of portable or figurative stationary compounds requires special attention. The main feature of such phrases is characterized by the difficulty of understanding from the sum of their components. The meaning of stationary compounds does not come from separately derived words, but from their sum. Image-based stationary combinations ensure that the text is expressive as well as stylistically dyed. The paintwork of the original text also requires its reflection in translation and the complete preservation of the means of expression. In order to ensure the expressiveness and colorability of the

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text, the translator will have to find a variant of both adequate and figurative stationary combinations in the text of the translation.

Translated from the Greek language, idiom means "type of expression". Its important feature is that the meaning of the phrase it represents does not in any way derive from the meaning of the words included in it. When translating such a turn of speech from another language, it is necessary to realize that there is no semantic independence of its components, so the idiomatic phrase is not translated literally. The meaning of idioms is often associated with lexical and grammatical archaisms - obsolete words that are no longer used or have received another name. [4.84] It is important to remember that when using a phrase, parts of it cannot be rearranged in places, which threatens its misuse and loss of meaning. The set of phrases of one language is also called doctrinal phrases about phrases.

Uzbek is a very rich language in phrases. The abundance of phrases shows not only the wealth of our language, but also the peculiarities of our own in the lifestyle, everyday life, speech culture of our people. Phrase — is one of the units that make up the lug content of our language. [1.53] They are composed on the basis of the multiple meanings of two or more words that mean the same verbal meaning as the word. For example, the phrase "do it out of the dough", "easily", "without difficulty", the phrase "love", the phrase "love", the phrase "wash", which does not take much from the hand, means "wash". Just like the word itself, such a language unit, which means a holistic one, is called a phraseological unit or phraseologism.

The phrase — phraseology is studied in the phraseology branch of linguistics as a phraseological unit. Even if a word is like a compound or a sentence by forming a phrase from more than one word according to its structure, the unit of speech is completely different from such units that are counted, and stands close to words in many ways as a lug unit. Many of the features inherent in words are also characteristic of phrases. [4.18] Phrases do not occur in themselves every time speech such as words or sentences, but they are ready in language just like words. Therefore, we calculate the expressions as derivative compounds. Because the words contained in the phrase cannot be distinguished. Phrases come in the function of a single section, being the answer to a single question in a sentence. Hence, phrases are not a speech phenomenon, but a linguistic phenomenon: the like of a cart being taken dry, cavushi being filled, butterfly flying as if it were falling from the roof are units ready in the language.

An idiom is a common word or phrase with a figurative, non-literal meaning that is understood culturally and differs from what its composite words' denotations would suggest; i.e. the words together have a meaning that is different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words (although some idioms do retain their literal meanings – see the example "kick the bucket" below). [7.19] By another definition, an idiom is a speech form or an expression of a given language that is peculiar to itself grammatically or cannot be understood from the individual meanings of its elements. For example, an English speaker would understand the phrase "kick the bucket" to mean "to die" – and also to actually kick a bucket. Furthermore, they would understand when each meaning is being used in context.

To evoke the desired effect in the listener, idioms require a precise replication of the phrase: not even articles can be used interchangeably (e.g. "kick a bucket" only retains the literal meaning of the phrase but not the idiomatic meaning). [3.94]

Learning languages is not as simple as it seems, in case of difficulties which complicate the whole process of education. However it is significantly to understand that this list of complex topics is vastly important. One of this them is Idioms. Idioms are vital and natural part of language, and one of the principal part of native speaker's daily life speech. In the English language there are a lot of idioms, and even native speakers do not remark how often they use them in every day speech. But why do people use idioms for? The answer is: just to express their thoughts clearly and understandably. In every decades and even centuries people have desire to get each other much better than they were, that is why it is not out of the blue. It implies that idioms developed, and today we are able to see how popular it became. [4.29]



Nowadays, we also are able to notice that they have unpredictable meanings. A Beginner learner, probably translates it word by word, a pre-intermediate level learner translates it and understands, because of his or her previous education, therefore English language learners should learn not only grammar rules, but the lexis too. It is a known fact that if you intend to emigrate in English-speaking countries, you should understand their daily speech, because they use idiomatic expressions. Moreover, using idioms in speech show how colorful and unique your speech is.

One of the fascinating thing that idioms are cultural and historical part of the language. Researchers' point of view runs us that peoples could borrow idioms from another peoples. For example: Cherchez la femme - There is a woman in it. It's a common opinion that English version of this French idiom was borrowed from the French language, because perhaps it explains us what is about the French idiomatic expression

As one of the scientists says, essential cause why people use idioms, because they do not want to repeat one word many times, in case of it, we are able to see list of synonyms, for instance: every now and then - occasionally. Make up one's mind - decide. Make yourself at home - feel comfortable, feel at home. Rub someone the wrong way - irritate, annoy. At random - without order. Be all in - be extremely tired. Get along with - have good relationship. Have a word with someone - to talk. Do something behind one's back - do things secretly. Be in charge of - be responsible for. It is the easiest way to replace words, and native speakers use it in every way.

CONCLUSION: According to this article, it seems that non- native speakers finally understand why they have to learn idioms for and why it is not beautiful when they overuse idioms in their speech, but how much colorful and unique their speech will be if they do not underestimate idiomatic expressions.

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