



ETYMOLOGY OF SOME IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article discusses the origin, development of phraseology, etymology, features and sources of phraseology in English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: Phraseological units, language, English phraseologies, phraseological combinations, phraseological fusion.

The phraseological units visually represent the way of life, geographical position, history, traditions of this or that community united by one culture. The set of phraseological units images those subjects and phenomena which a person often faced in his life, namely those which caused special emotions and feelings. Phraseological combinations consist mainly of word combinations, in other words, phraseologies are a separate unit of language and it includes figurative, fixed phrases that are structurally equivalent to a free link or sentence, fully or partially semantically reconstructed. Most of the phraseologies were created by the people in both English and other languages, their authors are unknown and their sources are not clear[1].

In this sense, the phraseologist A.V. Kunin justified opinions that the author of most English phraseologies is unknown and they were created by the people. However, the origins of some phraseological units can be traced. In this sense, phraseology is a microsystem that is part of the general system of language, and this system reflects the heritage and values of the past, passed down from generation to generation. Many of the phraseological units that make up a system are a source of enrichment for a particular language. Phraseological system consists of phraseological units, the relationship between their main components. Phraseologisms are connections of words that consist of more than one word and are stable in meaning and form. Phraseologisms are used in a figurative sense, in figurative expressions, and have norms and methods of historical use, the meaning of which is clarified in a particular speech process. Phraseologisms are different from sentences that are a unit of speech when they are in the form of a phrase or a sentence. As a lexical unit, they are in many ways close to words, and many of the characteristics of words are also characteristic of phraseology. There are different



hypotheses in defining the object of phraseology. The object of phraseology consists only of stable combinations. Phraseology is defined as the study of the spiritual and structural properties of phraseological units, their appearance in the language system, and the properties of their use at a point. Although the term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "phrasos" (phrasos), it is used to mean different things. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two senses: in the general sense of the existing phraseological units in the language, and in the sense of the field that studies such units.

So phraseology is the science of expressions. Like other branches of linguistics, phraseology has its stages of formation and development. Although phraseology is very ancient in origin, the science of phraseology spans nearly two hundred years. The founder of the science of phraseology is the Swiss scientist Charles Bally. In his work *French Stylistics* (1909), he included special chapters on the study of word combinations. Ferdinand de Saussure, on the other hand, expressed his views on syntagma and its features. He said that there are ready-made units in a language whose linguistic nature is due to their meaning and syntactic properties, such combinations are used ready-made, traditionally.

Phraseology is one of the fastest growing fields in the further development of linguistics. While phraseology has been studied in Russian and English linguistics for a long time, it has been studied systematically in Uzbek linguistics since the 1940s and 1950s. During this period Sh.Rakhmatullayev (1969), G.A. Bayramov (1970), G.H. Akhunzyakov (1974), V.G. Uraksin (1975), L.K. Bayramova (1983), M.F. Chernov (1986) are devoted doctoral dissertations to the study of phraseology. The sources of the origin of phraseological combinations in English are very different. It is expedient to study the origin of phraseological combinations in English into three main groups.

1. Old phraseological combinations in English
2. Phraseological combinations learned from other languages
3. Phraseological combinations derived from the American version of English

The authors of most of the phraseological combinations in English are still unknown to science. This problem is especially evident in articles that are considered to be a type of stable combination. Phraseological combinations in all languages, especially in English, are also folk art that reflects the wisdom and linguistic taste of the nation. Many phraseological units reflect the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, historical truths and facts of English history that we know and do not know. The roots of many phraseological units go back to professional communication. The



main source of phraseological combinations is the change of their meanings of interconnected words. Many English phraseologies are derived from works of art and various literary sources. According to the number of phraseological combinations in English, after the literary sources, the first place is occupied by the Bible, and the second place is occupied by phraseology from Shakespeare's works. The works of writers, children's poetry, fairy tales, caricatures are also the source of phraseology.

V.V. Vinogradov classifies phraseology into three classes: phraseological fusions, phraseological units, phraseological collocations or combinations. Phraseological fusion components are phraseologies that are not related to the meaning of the whole unit. Phraseological units are made up of words that have a specific valence. One component of such phraseological units is used in its literal sense, the rest in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological units are, to a certain extent, semantically indivisible. For example: heavy father – the main role in the play; to kick the bucket – to die. Phraseologisms such as the bureaucratic method are idioms that have the same meaning as a whole. Phraseological fusion is a completely different meaning of a phrase. But unlike phraseological combinations, their meanings are not understood from the meanings of their components. Words and phrases from the Bible are widely used in Stoffen's *Studies in English, Written and Spoken*. In the chapter "Scriptural phrases and Allusions in Modern", the scholar studied biblical phrases and their etymology and made a scientific analysis.

The study of biblicalism in Western linguistics is also associated with the name of L.P. Smith. He studied the Bible phrases in his book, *Phraseology of the English Language*. The author writes, "The number of biblical phrases and expressions in English is so great that it is not an easy task to compile and list them". L.P. Smith argues that English contains not only a number of biblical words, but also biblical idiomatic expressions that represent a literal translation of ancient Hebrew and Greek idioms. As a result of the analysis, the following are examples of phraseological combinations with food components related to the Bible:

- *Adam's apple – a pair of apples;*
- *The apple of Sodom – a beautiful but fresh fruit;*
- *Milk and honey – abundance;*
- *Manna from heaven – waiting anxiously;*
- *A forbidden fruit – a forbidden wet fruit*

Biblical Phraseologies English food component phraseologies include food names such as apple, bread, milk, fat and olive. There are also phraseological units associated with place names in English. Their analysis and research can be found in the scientific work of M. Rajabova. The



study of place names is considered not only as an object of linguistics, but also as an object of history and geography. One of the current issues of modern linguistics is the study of linguoculturalism in the context of phraseologies that come with place names, to highlight their national and cultural aspects. Examples of place names include the following units: have kissed the Blarney stone – flattering. In Ireland, there is a large stone in front of Blair’s castle, and according to English folklore, a person who kisses this stone has a flaw of flattery, laziness; go for a Burton - to die, to turn a blind eye, to disappear without a trace. Barton is a small beer-producing town in Staffordshire. The phrase was first used by British pilots to commemorate their comrades-in-arms who died in World War II. L.P. Smith argues that English contains not only a large number of biblical words, but also biblical idiomatic expressions that represent a literal translation of the ancient Hebrew and Greek idioms. For example, Adam’s apple – a phraseological unit with a food component – translates as “to add”, “to swallow an apple”. - George entered the office of the property broker, a little bold, old man with a thin neck and prominent Adam’s apple. A forbidden fruit is a forbidden wet fruit - It is somewhat ironic that many places which need water most critically have herge reserves their front yard - California and Texas for example. Yet the salt in the sea water makes it a forbidden fruit. The Bible is the main source for a lot of food-related phraseologies in the Bible. Phraseological fusions are phraseologies in which the meanings of the components are not related to the meaning of the whole unit[4].

Phraseological combinations are phraseologies whose meaning is understood from the phraseological meaning of whole phraseological units. The transfer of meaning based on metaphor is clear and unambiguous. The lexical components of phraseological combinations are the most stable. Phraseologisms such as “to look a gift horse in the mouth” (to examine a present too critically, to find fault with something one gained without effort), “to ride a high horse” (to behave a superior, haughty, overbearing way), “a big bug” (a person to importance), “a fish out of water” (a person situated uncomfortably outside his usual and proper environment) are examples of phraseological combinations.

Phraseological units are words that have a specific valence. One component of such phraseological units is used in its literal sense, and the rest is used in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological units are to some extent semantically indivisible. Phraseological units are partially altered combinations of words. The meaning of these phraseological units is easily understood from the meaning of the words that make them up. To be at one’s wits end, to be a goodhand at something, to come off



a poor second, to coma to a sticky end, to stick at nothing, gospel truth, bosom friend are examples of phraseological units.

In conclusion, the semantic aspects of occupational phraseological units show that in both languages they are related to human physical labor, which express concepts directly related to human labor activity.

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