

## USING SOME UNCOMPLICATED IDIOMS IN DAILY SPEECH

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**Abstract.** *This article is about idioms used in everyday speech.*

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Every language has words or phrases that cannot be understood directly. Even if you know the meaning of all the words and understand all the grammatical expressions, it is still difficult to understand the meaning of the idiomatic expression. Understanding proverbs, idioms, and colloquial words poses a number of challenges. An idiom is a set of words whose meaning does not come from the sum of the meanings of the words in it. Idiomatic expressions are mainly used in everyday communication. Such phrases are quickly memorized and functionally equivalent. They also serve to express thoughts beautifully. Idioms are one of the most complex areas of language learning, especially in English, and require a special approach. Usually, students translate idiomatic expressions directly, and this sometimes leads to funny translations. It can be observed that many idioms are frequently used by the people of English-speaking countries. Once you get comfortable with idioms, speaking English will be much easier for you.

English idioms, as well as proverbs and phrasal verbs, can be confusing. They are a necessary part of the daily conversation of the people of any English-speaking country. Many idioms in English can also be found in fairy tales. Idioms are usually used in informal communication. Writers and poets also use it in their works. Often when translating idioms into another language, translation is not a problem. But if one of the words in the idiom is used figuratively, it becomes difficult to translate it. There are several types of idioms in English, each of which requires a different approach to translation. The first type of word combination is adjective + noun type. Their semantic structure is very different from each other. It defines the nature and quality of the noun used in the compound. If we take the combination free educational institution in the English language, the word free has nothing to do with the word institution, which means that in some cases adjectives can express the concepts related to the noun in addition to its characteristics and quality.

For example, A little bird told me (a little bird whispered me) is used if you have already heard or known the information, but do not want to say from whom you heard it. The little bird said (whispered) and went away, and I heard it, and the hole ear hears.

1. Did you hear that Ann is going to marry? Where did you find this information? A little bird told me.

2. A little bird whispered to me it was your wedding.

A little frog in big pond (fig) is used when one feels uncomfortable or weak, strange in the company of strangers.

1. When John transferred to another group he found himself a little frog in a big pond.

2. It is a common feeling for newcomers to find themselves a little frog in a big pond.

A little new to all this (new to all this) is used when a person is new or uneducated in something, this is all new or new.

1. I am afraid that I am a bit slow. I am a little new to all this.

2. Ann is new to all this so she needs practice to get used. Abandon ceiling (lit)

1 to leave a sinking ship.

2 to abandon or abandon, to finish "the work that is in trouble".

In the process of translation, it is necessary to take into account the semantic and structural features of word combinations. First of all, it is recommended to translate the noun, because no matter what the definition manual, it defines the noun and the noun expresses the most important meaning in the sentence. The next task of the translator is to separate meaning groups in the sentence. After separating the meaning group of the sentence, the type of grammatical relations between the noun and the adjective is determined. The words and words that come before the noun determine it, if the sentence is translated from English to Uzbek, it is based on the rules of Uzbek grammar, and vice versa, if the sentence is translated from Uzbek to English, then English it is translated based on the norms of language grammar. In most cases, the content of English and Uzbek language free combinations can be compatible in both languages: Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty - Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. There are several ways to translate phrases that are determining in such content: The determining that comes before the noun in English is also translated in Uzbek in the following order: a cheap ticket - an expressive word - an expressive word. The phrase that comes in the form of English noun + noun is also translated as above, in which several phrases may correspond to the Uzbek phrase: opposition leader - opposition leader, opposition leader. The English phrases defining the noun are translated into Uzbek using conjunctions: youth unemployment - unemployment among young people. The definition and noun in English can be translated into Uzbek through an interpreter: his millionaire friend - his millionaire friend. Sometimes a part of English expressions can be translated figuratively, that is, with the help of a few words: a bargain counter - a shop with discounted goods. In most cases, it is necessary and recommended to change a specific word or noun in the phrase to another noun when translating English phrases that contain qualifiers.

Indeed, phraseological units and words have common aspects, but this commonality should not be exaggerated. In particular, their characteristics can be expressed as follows. Idioms and words are structurally and semantically separate units. 2) Idioms are units of compound or sentence form based on figurative meaning as a whole or in part. In stability, integrity in terms of form and content is their characteristic. Words are made up of morphemes, not words. Words can be used both in the dictionary sense and in the figurative sense. Phenomena of prefixation and affixation, which are not typical for phraseological units, are observed in words. All words in the language can enter into paradigmatic relations with each other, but idioms do not have such specific features. Words and phraseological units are units belonging to different fields of language, phraseologisms are units of the phraseological field, and words are units of the lexical field. Belonging to different branches of the language not only separates phraseological units, but

also shows their interrelationship. For example, both of them seem to perform the same syntactic function. In addition, in both of them it is possible to see meaning relationships such as polysemy and homonymy, antonymy and synonymy. Studying idioms as a means of disturbing speech is considered a mistake in general, as they, like other language units, have the characteristic of a highly informative form, and are units that perform a nominative and communicative function in the language. Idioms are universal language tools, without which no language exists. The stylistic potential of idioms is very important. Phraseological stylistics studies the stylistic features of phraseological units and relies on the experience of lexical stylistics and the analysis of various stylistic units in this field. After all, ideomatic expressions are distinguished by the fact that, in addition to performing a nominative function in the language, they have a certain emotionality and expressive characteristics. Language history and etymology occupy a special place in the etymological analysis of phraseological units. It is important and interesting to study the national-cultural semantics of the language in English, as well as in other languages. Because from generation to generation they can embody the unique internal structures of the language, the peculiarities of nature, the economic and social structure of the country, art, traditions and history. They contain information about national children's games, currency, national medicine, hunting and fishing, flora and fauna, human appearance, clothing and lifestyle, and many other features of the national mentality. topics will be reflected. National-cultural semantics is reflected in all departments of linguistics, morphology, syntax, and even phonetics. Only it is more vividly expressed in idioms, which can directly reflect the culture of the nation, and are widely used in integrated, colloquial speech. Phraseological issues are covered one after another in linguistics.

Conjunctions do not derive their meaning from the words taken separately, but from their sum. Image-based constant combinations ensure that the text is both expressive and stylistically colorful. The colorfulness of the original text is also reflected in the translation and requires the complete preservation of the means of expression. In order to ensure expressiveness and colorfulness of the text, the translator should find the option of adequate and figurative stable combinations in the translated text. The published literature on translation theory suggests that there are four ways to translate such compounds. They consist of the following: 1) keeping the image as it is; 2) partial image change; 3) replace the image with a completely different image; 4) not keeping the image completely in the translation or omitting it. Usually, universal or international images are completely preserved in the translation. Such phraseological combinations are based on historical, legendary, religious, mystical, mythological and so on.

For example, in the seventh heaven. Such phraseological combinations are called equivalents of the original in the translated language. Phraseological combinations with complete equivalents in translation do not cause almost any problems, since they have the same value, meaning, method of expression and impact from stylistic and pragmatic aspects. Sometimes it is possible to preserve the figurative phraseological unit of the original even if there is no alternative in the translated language. This can be achieved by calking. For example, nothing comes out of the sack but what was in it. This method can be used only if the meaning of the figurative phraseological unit is transparent, that is, it is

easily understood by everyone. Although the words contained in phraseological combinations are used in a figurative sense, if their dictionary meaning is clear, the use of kalkalka in translating it makes it easier to understand the text, the information in the text, and the idea in the text, provides translation alternatives. Kalkalash, in most cases, turns figurative phraseological combinations into simple phraseological, that is, free combinations.

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