

ANALYSIS OF ORIGINS OF IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR ALTERNATIVES IN UZBEK

Saminjonov Muhammadali FarSU

Master's Department Linguistics: English language direction 1 course of masters

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to finding the spiritual features of idioms in English, their origin, as well as the Uzbek equivalents of idioms. I hope that this article will help you to get acquainted with the idiomatic expressions that are widely used in English-speaking countries and to understand their spiritual aspects. Given that some idioms have more than one meaning, I tried to give a brief explanation of each idiom.

KEYWORDS: idiom, meaning, phraseological unit, ways of formation of idioms, dictionaries, polysemic idioms, idiomatic expressions, argons.

Introduction

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 phrases, it is still difficult to understand the meaning of the idiomatic phrase. Understanding proverbs, phrases, and colloquialisms poses a number of challenges. An idiom is a phrase that does not derive from the sum of its meanings. Idiomatic expressions are mainly used in everyday communication. Such phrases are quickly memorized and become functionally equivalent. They also serve to express ideas beautifully. Idioms are one of the most complex areas of language learning, especially in English, and it requires a special approach. Usually students translate idiomatic expressions directly, which sometimes leads to funny translations. Idiomatic expressions and idioms are often used in English-speaking countries. For example, the following expressions are often used in everyday life and in movies.

- Break a leg - A way to wish someone good luck;
- To live it up - To enjoy life, to live widely;
- To kick the bucket - To die;
- Shape up or ship out - Used to tell someone that they should leave if they don't improve their behavior or performance;
- To shed crocodile tears - To cry about something but without actually caring.;
- Wild goose chase - A useless journey or pursuit;
- There's no room to swing a cat - There is not a lot of space;
- To pay through the nose - To pay a lot of money, more than is normal;

Well, first of all, if we talk about what an idiom is, phraseological expressions are fixed compounds, a combination of linguistic units that express an idea or concept, in relation to words that have the same meaning, expresses meaning in a strong way, and in them vividly reflects the imagery. Phraseological expressions are figurative expressions of clear conclusions drawn by the people on the basis of witnessing various events in life, evaluating different behaviors of people, generalizing their experiences.

Main part

An idiom is a common expression that differs in meaning when translated literally, but is understood because of their widespread use among the general public. Because phrases can take on a completely different meaning from the meanings of the words, as a result, a person who

does not know the language well will have difficulty using them correctly. Some expressions are only used by a certain group of people or at certain times. Forming or dropping a phrase, such as improve your behavior or leave if you don't, can be told to the employee by the employer or supervisor, but not to other people.

Idioms are not the same concept as argon. Idioms are combinations of simple words with special meanings that are known to almost everyone. Argon is usually a special word or a special meaning of a simple word that is known only to a certain group. Here are more examples:

- ✚ A little bird told me (a little bird whispered me) –this idiom is used if you have heard or been with the information before, but do not want to say from whom you heard it.

In Uzbek it means that: Kichkina qushcha aytib (pichirlab) ketdi, eshitdim-da, teshik quloq eshitadi-da.

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 me it was your wedding.

- ✚ A little frog in big pond -used when you feel uncomfortable or helpless in a strange or unfamiliar environment.

In Uzbek it means that: kichkina baqa katta ko'lmakda.

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

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

- ✚ A little new to all this (new to all this) if a person is new or uneducated in a job, this phrase is used, it is all new or new.

In Uzbek it means that: yangilik.

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 ship – 1) to leave a sinking ship. 2) to abandon, to end "a job in bankruptcy."

In Uzbek it means that: o'zidan soqit qilmoq, tashlab ketmoq.

1. A captain ordered passengers to abandon ship.

2. A lot of entrepreneurs are abandoning ship after a first failure.

- ✚ Able to breathe easily again (able to breathe freely again) - Breathe freely or adjust your breathing after a certain intense process or situation.

In Uzbek it means that: yengil nafas olmoq.

1. The lesson is over now you are able to breathe freely again.

2. After seeing out guest we were able to breathe easily again.

- ✚ Able to do something blindfolded (can do something standing on one's head/able to do something with one's eyes closed) –it translates directly: to be able to do it with your eyes closed, to be able to do it easily. That is, to be able to do it blindfolded.

In Uzbek it means that: ko'z bog'liq holatda ham qila olmoq.

1. He bragged that he was able to pass exams blindfolded.

2. He said that he could find Africa standing on his head.

3. It is very easy I can do this with my eyes closed.

- ✚ Able to fog a mirror –is a humorous phrase that is still breathing or still alive, able to endure, able to stand, still alive, able to move.

In Uzbek it means that: hali ham tirik.

1. Today I have overworked and I am barely able to fog a mirror.

2. Not everyone is able to fog a mirror after a lengthy conversation with an interviewer.

- ✚ Able to take a joke (can take a joke) –to understand jokes.

In Uzbek it means that: hazil ko'tara olmoq.

1. I do not advise you joke with her, she cannot take a joke.
2. It is easy to get along with those who are able to take a joke.

✚ Able to take (can take)–to endure something even though it suffers him

In Uzbek it means that: bardosh bermoq.

1. Stop screaming I am not able to take it anymore.
2. You can say whatever you want I will take it all.

✚ Above and beyond –more than necessary, more than the norm.

In Uzbek it means that: keragidan ortiq, me'yoridan oshiqcha.

1. I value your effort but it is above and beyond.
2. Sometimes it seems to me that I am spending time above and beyond for playing computer games.

✚ Above and beyond the call of duty –in love with or in excess of the required duty, not in addition to the duty, service, obligation.

In Uzbek it means that: talab qilingan vazifadanda oshiq yoki ziyoda, vazifa, xizmat, majburiyatdan tashqari, majburiyatga kirmaydigan ishni qilish.

1. Despite the fact that it was above and beyond the call of duty he helped strangers.
2. The shop assistant saw me out though it was above and beyond the call of duty.

✚ Above average–more or better than the norm or the prescribed attraction, high rock.

In Uzbek it means that: me'yordan yoki belgilangan talabdan ko'proq yoki yaxshiroq, yuqoriroq.

1. Only few students could get marks above average.
2. John's intelligence is above average.

✚ Above reproach – Criticism is unworthy, strong, flawless, innocent.

In Uzbek it mean that: tanqidga noloyiq, bekam-u ko'st, benuqson, «oppoq», beayb.

1. I know you are a model student but it does not mean that you are above reproach.
2. She was guilty of breaking vase but she behaved as if she was above reproach.

✚ Above suspicion –reliable, very honest, unquestioning, unquestionable.

In Uzbek it means that: ishonchli, o'ta halol, shubhadan yiroq, shubha ostida bo'lmagan.

1. When the accident took place he was not there, so he is above suspicion.
2. John has been working here for 25 years that is why everybody considers him completely above suspicion.

✚ Aboveboard (honest and aboveboard/ open and aboveboard)- honest, open, non-confidential, non-secret, open.

In Uzbek it means that: halol, ochiqchasiga, maxfiy bo'lmagan, sir bo'lmagan, ochiq.

1. Citizens require all political events must be honest and aboveboard.
2. My patience is running out, will you make it open and aboveboard.

✚ Absent without leave –is a military term meaning to leave one's place without permission, also used in everyday situations, to leave one's place without question or answer.

In Uzbek it means that: o'z o'mini so'roqsiz, javobsiz tashlab ketmoq.

1. One of the biggest crimes during the wartime is being absent without leave one's post.
2. John was dismissed from school because he was absent without leave from school and got into crime.

✚ According to all accounts (by all accounts) – It translates directly.

In Uzbek it means that: aytishlariga qaraganda yoki xabarlarga qaraganda, ma'lumotlarga qaraganda.

1. According to all account, he was the best player of the match.
2. By all account, thousands of houses were damaged by storm.

✚ According to Hoyle –as a rule, according to the book.

In Uzbek it means that: qoidaga ko'ra, kitobda yozilganiga ko'ra.

1. According to Hoyle, it is not the right way to get this work done.
2. Are you sure that we are doing it according to Hoyle?

✚ According to one's own light –depending on one's conscience or one's actions, as long as one wishes to remain true to one's faith.

In Uzbek it means that: o'z vijdoniga yoki xohishiga qarab, o'z e'tiqodiga sodiq qolgan holda, o'zi xohlagandek.

1. Each person can choose lifestyle according to his own light.
2. No matter whether he did it right or not he did everything according to his own light.

✚ Ace up one's sleeve – hidden power or opportunity, preserved power, deceit.

In Uzbek it means that: hiyla, yashirin kuch.

1. May be, he is going to lose but it does not mean that you may relax, perhaps he has ace up his sleeve.

2. 5 dollars was last ace up his sleeve.

✚ Achilles heel – is a weak, delicate spot, a point of a person or thing. It is based on a passage from the ancient Homer's Greek epic, the Iliad.

In Uzbek it means that: nozik joy.

1. John seems to be well-educated man but everyone has his Achilles heel.
2. He is a brave guy but his deep love towardSue is his Achilles heel.

✚ Aching heart –a crushed heart, a heart crushed, a heart tormented by love.

In Uzbek it means that: yurak, muhabbatdan azoblangan yurak.

1. I tried to console my aching heart so many times but all my effort came to nothing.
2. There is no remedy for an aching heart.

✚ Acid test – a test of what or what a person is really worth, a test of what they are capable of. a test of what or what a person is really worth, a test of what they are capable of.

In Uzbek it means that: sinov

1. Acid test of real man will be when he shows courage facing with danger.
2. If he can pass his history exam it will be acid test for him.

✚ Acknowledge someone to be right –to acknowledge, to admit that someone is right about something.

In Uzbek it means that: tan bermoq.

1. I acknowledged my teacher to be right about equation.

2. In spite of several last-ditch attempt of escaping from guiltless

To learn a language, a person must learn the words in that language, how and when to use them. But people also need to learn phrases separately, because some words used together can change their meaning or have different meanings at certain times. To understand an idiom, it is sometimes necessary to know to which nation the idiom originated.

For instance:

1. Armed to the teeth

Description: Over-prepared or very well equipped.

Origin: 17th-century pirates wanted to make sure their ammunition and weapons would never run out, so every soldier had to be armed. To prepare perfectly, they tried to keep another gun in their pockets and again held a knife to their teeth. It seemed to make them strong. Then the above phrase came into being.

2. Barking the wrong tree

Definition: Following false instructions or having misconceptions about a situation or event.

Origin: This expression may have originated from hunters carrying their hunting dogs as hunting dogs walk towards the trees where they see their prey running and destroy that tree. Even if the predator somehow escapes to another tree, the dogs will continue to "hit the wrong tree." The phrase is derived from hunting.

3. Basket case

Definition: Anything or person that is considered useless or incapable of overcoming it.

Origin: The term originally referred to soldiers who lost their limbs, or perhaps in 1919, when rumors spread that the heads of soldiers who had lost their heads came to the hospital with baskets. They are a sign that it is useless to bring the severed head to the hospital. First, Major-General M.V. Ireland was the first to call them "basket cases" to indicate that they had not seen these baskets in their notices.

4. Bite the bullet

Definition: Accepting something unpleasant or difficult.

Origin: During the war, or when doctors could not anesthetize patients, they asked the patient to bite the bullet hard, which would allow the soldiers to be distracted from the pain. This phrase can be found in its first written form in 1891 in *The Light of Failure*.

5. Break the ice

distorting the image of the ice phrase

Definition: promoting friendship and harmony within a group to develop friendships; alternatively, it means stopping conflicts and shootings that occur between friends.

Origin: In an era when roads were not yet fully developed, ships were the main means of transportation and trade. During the winter, these vessels can become clogged with ice formed in lakes and other bodies of water. The host country then sends smaller ships and helps merchant ships break the ice for them. Helping to break the ice means promoting friendship between sending and receiving countries.

6. Bury the hatchet

Definition: Forgetting and reconciling the offense.

Origin: Many years ago, when the Puritans fought Native Americans, Native Americans had a tradition of burying their hatches, clubs, tomahawks, and knives during peace talks. The act of burying weapons and not being able to access them was a sign of their peace.

7. Butter someone up

Definition: flattering someone.

Origin: As usual in ancient India, the religious movement was associated with throwing balls of butter on the statues of the gods. In this way, they asked the gods for help and gave them scarves. This work was considered a sign of respect.

8. Cat got your tongue?

Definition: A question asked when a person does not know what to say.

Origin: One possible source of this phrase was the cat-o-nine tail, a whip used for whipping in the British Navy. The whipping would cause severe pain for the victim to remain silent

for a long time. The second hypothesis is ancient Egypt: people cut off the tongues of blasphemers and liars and fed cats with them!

9. Caught red-handed

Definition: Catching someone when they do something wrong.

Origin: Under old English law, anyone who slaughtered someone else's animal was to be punished. The condition is that if he is caught by the accusers while he is the blood of an animal killed with his own hands, he will be found guilty without a word.

10. Fly off the handle

Definition: Sudden anger.

Origin: This phrase dates back to the 1800s, as some of the axes were so badly made that the ax heads would fly off the handle when shaken. It made people very angry.

Knowing the history of an idiom is not only useful and interesting, but also difficult, but it is not necessary to use the phrase correctly. For example, most English speakers say "there is no place to shake a cat" which means "there was little space" and can use the phrase correctly. However, few know this, because 200 years ago sailors were punished by being whipped with "cat o nine tails." A large space was vacated on the ship so that the whipping man could find a place to shake the cat. An idiom is a phrase whose meaning is incomprehensible from the vocabulary definitions taken separately. The linguist's term for the true meaning of a phrase is subtext.

Linguists point out that some idioms are still spiritually ambiguous and inconsistent in their analysis.

Conclusion

There are tens of thousands of idioms used in English. Perhaps, as we understand it, phrases are difficult for people whose first language is not English. Indeed, English-speakers in the Homeland of England also struggle with American phrases. Americans know them because they are common phrases. We are used to hearing them at home, at school, and on our favorite TV shows. Sometimes American phrases make their way around the world, and sometimes expression doesn't take it out of a particular situation. An idiom is a phrase that has a figurative meaning when certain words are combined, which differs from the literal definition of individual words.

References:

1. A.L. Yusupov – "English-Uzbek idioms dictionary" Yangi asr avlodi. T.:2014
2. Common idioms and their surprising origins. www.tckpublishing.com
3. Ammer Chr. The American heritage dictionary of idioms. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1997
4. Cambridge English Dictionary <https://www.google.com/amp/s/dictionary.cambridge.org/amp/english/>
5. Daphne M. Gulland, David Hinds-Howell – "The Penguin dictionary of idioms"- 2001
6. Idioms list <https://leaftranslations.com/put-a-sock-in-it-and-10-other-great-english-idioms/>