
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

O. K. Xolibekova*; M. M. Sultonova**

*Student,
Navoiy State Pedagogical Institute,
UZBEKISTAN

**English Teacher,
Navoiy Region Kyzyltepa District School N#9,
UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the phraseological units used in children's literature, including those used in English and Uzbek. In artistic and publicistic speech, phraseological units are often used in their usual phraseological form with their inherent meaning. The introduction of phraseological units into the text is due to the desire of the authors to enhance the expressive coloring of speech.

KEYWORDS: *Phraseological Unit, Form, Speech, Literature, Language.*

INTRODUCTION

Writers turn to the phraseological wealth of their native language as an inexhaustible source of speech expression. In artistic and publicistic speech, phraseological units are often used in their usual phraseological form with their inherent meaning. The introduction of phraseological units into the text is due to the desire of the authors to enhance the expressive coloring of speech.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The sphere of use of literary speech is much narrower than colloquial or interstyle. Book phraseological units are used mainly in written sources and give a certain shade of solemnity, exaltation, and formality of action. Examples, explanations and meaning of book phraseological units are below:

- Not to allow the case to be postponed for an indefinite period. Woolen cloth is meant by cloth, which used to cover the writing desk. If any paper or folder fell under the cloth, then it remained unsigned and did not go to work.
- **"Raise to the shield"** - that is, to show honor, to respond with praise about someone. As an example, the winners in the old days were literally raised on a shield and carried high so that everyone could see and thank them.
- **"Write - it's gone."** This is how they talk about a business that is obviously impossible to do due to the absence of certain conditions. In the nineteenth century, officials wrote in the expense book items on the receipt and consumption of goods. The embezzlers usually ordered their clerk to make a record of the loss of goods precisely with the words "Write - lost." At the same time, the loss itself was appropriated to themselves.
- **"Was there a boy?"** - in this way, extreme doubt about something is now expressed. The phraseological unit came from the novel by M. Gorky "The Life of Klim Smagin", which describes a scene of children skating. When the guys fall under the water, the girl is saved by Klim first. Then he throws his belt to the boy, but, afraid that he might drown himself, he

lets it go. While searching for a drowned child, Klim hears a voice saying the phrase: "Was there a boy, maybe there was no boy?"

- **"Kissy young lady"** - speak so dismissively of a pampered girl who is absolutely not adapted to life. The turnover is taken from the story of N. G. Pomyalovsky "Meshchanskoe happiness".
- **"Bearish corner"** - a remote settlement, backwoods. For the first time, the expression was used by P.I. Melnikov-Pechersky in the novel of the same name about one of the distant towns of Russia.
- **"Touch the inner core"** - another book phraseological unit, the history of which goes back to the times when slaves were branded. Cauterization was a wild pain, especially when touching a healing wound. This turnover becomes relevant when the conversation touches on topics that cause mental anguish in the interlocutor.
- **"Scapegoat"** - the one on whom the responsibility for someone else's fault is shifted. The phrase refers to literary phraseological units and has an ancient origin. The biblical tradition speaks of the ritual of forgiveness. The priest laid his hand on an ordinary goat, as if transferring sins from man to an animal, which was later driven out into the desert.
- **"Like water off a duck's back"** - nothing at all. The plumage of the goose is covered with a special lubricant that does not allow the bird to get wet. Water does not wet the wings of a goose. Thanks to this fat, it stays dry.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are phraseological units that simply correlate in meaning with stable expressions in other languages. Examples of them: "white crow" sounds in English like "rare bird", and the expression "hang by a thread" is replaced by the combination "hang by a thread". Other examples of phraseological units with explanations and meaning:

- **"First among equals"** - that is, the best or the leader. Borrowed from the Latin "Primus inter pares", which is literally translated. This title was borne by Emperor Augustus even before accepting his high title. Thus, his prestige was maintained.
- **"A good (funny) mine with a bad game"** - that is, hide your experiences and failures behind an external imperturbable look. At the same time "mine" - from the old Breton language is translated literally as "facial expression".
- **"What is permitted to Jupiter is not permitted to a bull."** The phrase was first pronounced by Publius Terentius Afer. It is used when it is necessary to suppress unfounded claims, indicating to the disputant his lower position.
- **"Eat a pound of salt"** - a common colloquial phraseological unit. This is an example of a long life together. In the system of measures, pounds are equated to 16 kg. To consume this amount of salt requires living together for a long time, during which people learn almost everything about each other.
- **"There is nothing for the soul"** - so it is customary to talk about a poor person. According to popular beliefs, the human soul was located in a dimple in the neck. In the old days, it was also customary to store money and jewelry there. If there was nothing to hide in the dimple, then it was believed that there was nothing "behind the soul".

- - that is, a light snack. The expression is a tracing paper from the French "tuer le ver", which has a literal translation - "drink a glass of alcohol on an empty stomach." It was assumed that alcohol, taken with a minimal snack, destroyed the worms in the body.
- **"The reins got under the tail"** - colloquial phraseological unit denoting the rash actions of someone. The expression was once used in the literal sense, and not figuratively, in relation to horses, in which, falling under the tail of the reins, caused pain and forced them to perform thoughtless actions.
- **"Nick down"** - remember once and for all. In the old days, illiterate people carried tablets with them everywhere, on which they made memorial notes with notches. The "nose" in this case is not an organ of smell, but a wearable thing.

CONCLUSION

A very important feature of phraseological units is their imagery, brightness, emotionality. Using phraseological units, the speaker not only names an object, phenomenon, but also expresses his feelings, his attitude, gives his assessment. Very often phraseological units are used in the speech of the heroes of children's works, making their speech more emotional.

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