

THE MEANING AND TRANSLATION PROBLEMS PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract. This article examines the emergence of phraseological units in English and their analysis and translation. In the article, phraseological units are explained with the help of examples. It also includes teaching students how to use phraseological units from the text and teaching them to analyze. This article describes the translation of phraseological units and finding the right solution to the difficulties encountered in the translation process, as well as how phraseological units are organized. The article also provides detailed information about the importance of lexical and grammatical valences in the formation of phraseological units.

Key words: Phraseological unit, phraseological meaning, word combination, polysemantic word, lexical unit, construction, semantic connection, lexical valence, grammatical valence.

First of all, while talking about the specific features of phraseological units, it is permissible to mention several differences that distinguish them from free compounds. First, various lexical and grammatical changes can be made to the components of free compounds. Analyzing based on the above model, the quality "red" can be combined with many nouns, and it retains the meaning of red color. (red frock, red banner, red strip, red hair, etc.), as well as this adjective can be combined with any word denoting the subject and make countless word combinations (red frock, dirty frock, new frock, expensive frock, etc.). But in phraseological units, the order between the components is fixed, and various changes cause the meaning to be distorted. For example, although "black sheep" (=the worst member) is composed in the adjective+noun model, the phraseological meaning is violated even in cases of minimal changes. serves to be expressive. Synonymous words ensure fiery and colorful speech, phraseological units reflect the customs, traditions, history and present day of the nation. A characteristic feature of the analysis of phraseological units is that, unlike free combinations, they are syntactically integrated, semantically invariant units. Word combinations are huge bilateral lexical units that can express a single general concept, even if they consist of more than one word.

Lexical meanings of word combinations are the general lexical meanings of their components. The meaning of word combinations is based on the structural pattern and the meaning of the parts that make up the combination. But this is not the only

conclusion for all meanings. Only one meaning of a polysemantic word is used in word combinations. The meanings of the components in such phrases are interrelated and inseparable ("blind man"-a human being unable to see, "blind type" - the copy isn't readable).

Word combinations have not only the lexical meaning, but also the meaning expressed through the arrangement of the words that make up the sentence.

Word combinations is the carrier of a certain semantic component that does not depend on its lexical meaning. We should distinguish between the construction meaning of similar compounds and the lexical meaning of its constituents.

In addition, it is often argued that the meaning of word combinations depends on some extraneous factors - the use of local vocabulary in typical situations.

Words are joined together to form lexical units, phrases or word combinations. We must remember that lexicology deals with words, word-forming morphemes and word combinations.

Word combinations differ in construction and semantic connections. Some phrases, for example, at least, point of view, by means to take place, etc., seem to be inseparable from the functional and semantic point of view. They are usually described as cliché word equivalents or phraseological combinations and are studied in the phraseology branch of lexicology. Parts of other phrases, such as to take lessons, kind to people, a week ago, have wider semantic structural independence.

Word combination parts have wider semantics and structural independence. This type of word combinations is called independent word combinations and is studied in syntax.

Before talking about **phraseology**, let's consider the characteristics of different word combinations, regardless of the level of structural and semantic relations of the words in them.

There are some factors which play an important role in the formation of word combinations.

They are **Lexical valence** of words and **Grammatical valence** of words.

Lexical valency.

Words are used in a certain context by forming a compound with words. For example, the question "delicate" is combined with adjectives. vital, pressing, urgent,

The ability to appear in thousands of different combinations is called lexical valence. The range of lexical valence of a word is limited by the internal structure of words in English. Accordingly, to raise and to lift are synonyms, but only the first word can come with noun questions. To take, to catch, to seize, to grasp are synonyms, but they form different combinations:

To take exams, measures, precautions- Imtihonlar, chora-tadbirlar, ehtiyot choralarini ko'rish;

To grasp the truth, the meaning- Haqiqatni, ma'noni anglash.

The lexical valence of the interacting words in different languages is not the same, because it depends on the internal construction of the vocabulary of the language. In English, flower can also be combined with the same word as “gul” in Uzbek, for example, garden flowers, hot-house flowers, but the word flower in English is combined with the word room can't, and in Uzbek we say “gulxona”.

In addition, words are used in a grammatical context. There is no example of a phrase that you use to make phrases! The pattern is called the grammatical context.

For example, the adjective heavy can come with a noun (A+N) *heavy food, heavy storm, heavy box, heavy eater*. But we cannot say *heavy cheese* or *heavy to lift to carry*.

Grammatical valency is the ability of a word to appear in the form of special grammatical (or less often syntactic) structures.

The grammatical valence of the word can be different. Grammatical valency is limited by the range of word groups to which the word belongs. For example, no adjective in English can be followed by a definite verb.

Again, grammatical valence is limited by the internal structure of the language. For example, to suggest and to propose are synonyms. Both can be followed by a noun, but only after the verb to propose can be followed by the infinitive form of the verb - to propose to do smth.

Clever and intelligent have the same grammatical valence, but only the word clever forms a word combination of the form *A+prep+N*, for example, *clever at math*. In terms of structure, word combinations are defined in different ways. Word description according to the order of compounds and the location of their components possible. For example, the phrase to read a book is a verb phrase, to look at smb. It belongs to the verb-prepositional group.

All word combinations can be divided into 2 large classes according to the criteria of division: according to the governing *word* and according to the *syntactic* pattern.

Word combinations according to the word mayor:

Red flower (Compounds)

Kind to people-(Adjective compound)

To speak well-(Predicate)

The word mayor does not have to be in the first place.

According to the syntactic pattern, word combinations are divided into predicative and non-predicative combinations. Compounds whose syntactic structure is close to a sentence, such as *He went, Bob walks*, are predicative compounds, and the rest are non-predicative.

The lexical meaning of a phrase is defined as the general lexical meaning of its components. However, the general lexical meaning does not always consist of the sum of the meanings of all the words in the word combination. As a rule, the meanings of the words in the combination are interconnected, and the meaning of the word combination takes precedence over the lexical meaning of its components. Interdependence is clearly seen in compounds made of polysemantic words. For example, *blind* in the combination of *the blind man* the blind type has different meanings - unable to see and vague. From this we can see that polysemantic words have only one meaning in word combinations.

Phraseological units can be divided into 3 large groups according to the degree of frequency. This classification was first proposed by academician V. V. Vinogradov. These are:

Phraseological compounds (mixtures)

Phraseological units

Phraseological combinations, or common combinations

Phraseological compounds do not have a complete basis. The meaning of the components of the compound will not have any connection with the whole meaning of the compound at least today.

Phraseological units are phrases that do not have a partial basis, the meaning of which is usually understandable from the metaphorical meaning of the whole phraseological units. Phraseological units are usually defined by relatively high stability of lexical components and grammatical structure.

Phraseological units are distinguished as special word combinations according to the fact that they are equivalent to words; they are equivalent to words in a specific word group. Phraseological units belong to only one word group, regardless of which word group their constituent parts belong to. When we compare the phraseological unit "long day" with the phraseological unit "in the long run", the adjectives "day" on and "long" in the free phrase belong to the group of adjectives, and they remain in this meaning even when taken separately. A phrase is considered to be composed of two independent units (A+N). and the phraseological unit "in the long run".

Phraseological units are made up of free word combinations. But over time, some words forming phraseological units may fall out of the language; the conditions under which the unit was formed are forgotten, the basis is lost and these word combinations turn into phraseological mixtures.

The vocabulary of the language is enriched not only with words, but also with the help of phraseological combinations. Phraseological units are combinations that cannot be created in the speech process, but are present in the language as a ready-made unit. They are collected in special dictionaries. Phrases, like words, give one meaning and are part of a sentence. American and British lexicographers call this

combination "idioms". We can find "Words and Idioms" by L Smith, "Book of English Idioms" by W. Collins. In these dictionaries, we can find a word that has its own semantics, and which stands side by side with phrases and sentences. In them, expressions are placed in different groups according to the rule.

The meaning of the concept of translation is very broad. Literature from one language to another: poetry, dramatic and prose works, scientific and scientific books on various fields of science, diplomatic documents, official papers, articles of political figures and speeches of orators, newspaper materials, etc. conversations of people who speak languages and need the services of an interpreter are translated, movies are translated. The ability to translate plays an important role for those learning foreign languages.

Therefore, in the process of translating the text, it would be appropriate to teach the students to translate the thoughts of the text based on the worldview of the writer. As for phraseological units, changes occur in the vocabulary of each language over time. Therefore, there have been some changes in the phraseology of the English language.

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