

# MEANING OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ARABIC AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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## Abstract

This article contains information on the meanings of phraseological units used in Arabic and Uzbek languages and their mutual relationships. At the same time, it is explained with the help of several examples of phraseologies of the two languages, which have formed a common meaning.

**Keywords:** Phraseology, synonymy, analogy, phraseological connection, full phrase, partial phrase, non-equivalent phrase, phraseological meaning, metaphor, expression, inversion.

## Introduction

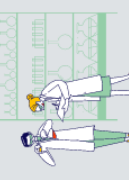
The study of phraseological units in arabic and uzbek is carried out by comparing the phraseologies of the two languages, which have a common meaning. It requires translation of phraseological units and their in-depth analysis according to their grammatical aspects. These analyses are based on the equivalence and communication relations of phraseological units. The semantic features of phraseological units can be fully preserved or their meaning can be changed to a suitable equivalent. In this case, the origin of the language serves as the main criterion. That is, semantic integrity is of great importance here and is inextricably linked with the translation process.

Two different methods can be used in translating phrases. These are the structural-typological and functional-semantic approaches. These approaches mainly divide phraseological units into several parts, that is, they are divided into several areas, such as full, partial and non-equivalent phraseological units.

Structural-typological approach: this involves a deep analysis of the internal structure of existing phraseological units and their communication relations. For example, some phraseological units may not have a corresponding prototype in the uzbek language, and therefore it is impossible to explain them in one word, so it is important to define and characterize them. In this case, the main emphasis is on the meanings of the main phraseological units. Taking into account the fact that the phenomenon of inconsistency occurs in every language, the phenomenon of adaptation is observed through their description.

When we interpret the phrase “القلم اقوى من السيف” The pen is mightier than the sword”, we see that it speaks of resolving delicate issues mainly through negotiations. In most cases, wars are resolved through negotiations. This phraseological unit has a historical, artistic and deep meaning, its meaning is present in almost all languages.

Functional-semantic approach: In this, the semantic features of phraseological units and the function of words are studied. That is, a phraseological unit that exists in one language can



have a completely different meaning in another language. This shows that the generality of languages is lost. For example, the phrase "الضوء الأحمر" in arabic is a unique signal about warning, but in uzbek it has several semantic features, such as limiting movement, the last point, and the last resort. It seems that one phrase has different appearances in languages.

"The heart that does not feel is the heart that dies." If we look at the meaning of the phrase, it is translated in the style of synecdoche, in which the emotional ethics of a person are formed through the word heart. According to the meaning, feeling is a characteristic of the heart, and its lack of feeling indicates that the body is dead.

Equivalence of phraseological units: this is achieved by replacing existing phraseological units with those existing in another language without any difficulty, and this is done by simply translating the context. Conversely, the translation process of phraseological units that are not equivalent is more complicated and requires various translation methods. These include observation, descriptive translation methods, lexical methods, and joint translation.

Observation: this method is carried out by separately analyzing the meaning of a phraseological unit, selecting a suitable phrase, taking into account the integrity of the meaning.

Descriptive method of translation: through this method, the translation of a phraseological unit is completely revised and a decision is made on how to create equality between them.

Lexical method: this method is a complex process, which is carried out by translating the lexicon of previously unknown units, taking into account their equivalence.

Compound translation: this method is formed by collecting many phraseological units, eliminating their incompatible ones, and finding their mutual equivalents.

Ibn Qutayba (216 AH) expanded the concept of metaphor, and we see that he said: "Speech and its meaning are the methods of utterance and its effect, which include metaphor, expression, inversion, introduction and delay." "Characteristics" means generality, and the word "generality" means uniqueness along with many other things.

According to E.M. Solodukho, "idiomatic observations are phraseological units that arise as a result of the complete or modified structure and meaning of foreign language prototypes (usually idiomatic units) through the studied language."

It should be noted that each phraseological unit stands out separately as a part of culture. When translating them, the meaning must be fully preserved, and this requires extreme caution. It seems that culture and phraseology are inextricably linked.

V.A. Maslova, having scientifically analyzed phraseological units, put forward the following theories:

The internal form of phraseological units contains cultural information, which is a figurative representation of one or another phenomenon of the objective world, and this gives this phraseological unit a national color and tone. In revealing cultural national identity, it is very important to reveal cultural connotations. Most phraseological units contain traces of the culture of the people belonging to this language.

R.A. Yusupov, in his scientific work on phraseology, defines it as "the designation of a previously unknown concept based on the model of another language." The speaker's intention may be figurative, and the listener's intention may be literal, or it may be the exact opposite.

Misunderstanding leads to misunderstanding and complicates the communication process. "Many of our words have several meanings, but it has become customary to use only one of these meanings. استقر الغير. The dust has settled. This expression is often used in reference to the atmosphere of calm that arises after resolved conflicts or a period of unrest. This expression is translated in a lexical way, its prototype does not exist in the Uzbek language and is translated directly.

الصديق وقت الضيق A friend in need is, of course, a friend. This expression was formed through the descriptive method of translation, and an alternative option was chosen. The phrase emphasizes the need for a loyal friend in difficult situations. In this case, it was translated due to the lack of an alternative.

لا تحسب دجاجك قبل أن يخرج من البيضة They count the chicken in the fall. This phraseological unit was formed by the method of observation. That is, it was formed by the method of matching existing phrases with each other. التفاحة لا تسقط بعيداً عن الشجرة. While preserving the integrity of the meaning, this phrase, created by the method of combined translation, is intended to show that children resemble their parents through their actions, that is, some problems in the family are solved through the upbringing of children. الوقت كفيل بلشفاء. Time is a cure for everything. This phrase shows that the pain and hardships left in a person's heart as a result of time will heal as a result of time, and this phrase emphasizes the importance of patience in difficult times.

لكل دا دواء There is a cure for every disease. Reflecting optimism, this phrase emphasizes that every problem has its own solution and promotes an active approach to it.

الصبر مفتاح الفرج Patience is the key to ease. This expression emphasizes the need for patience in difficult times. The expression is formed in the translation style. It is clear from the presented phraseological units that each phrase is transferred from one language to another based on demands and needs, and since some phrases do not have not only a cognate form, but also a complete meaning, they are accepted as new phraseological units in the language. On the one hand, this contributes to the development of languages, and on the other hand, it serves to increase the phenomenon of communication.

Although "يتحمل القَسم" literally means "to bear the burden", in fact it expresses the idea of "taking responsibility for the situation". Each phrase, based on the nature of its internal meaning, forms a new meaning. In this case, the word "burden" has become synonymous with "responsibility", while in another case, the following expression "تبتدي كالثعلب" means "to act like a fox", and considering that acting cunningly is a characteristic of a fox, some people's character traits are compared to fox-like cunning.

As is known, the Arabic language is interpreted as a language of great possibilities, and this does not prevent it from exchanging words with other languages. This is because languages are constantly in a state of development, and obsolete words are eliminated from circulation and replaced by new words. Phraseological units also change rapidly. Adjectives come to their aid in this. As is known, the basis of many phraseological units are adjectives and verbs, through which new meanings are formed. In order to analyze today's Arabic phraseology, it is necessary to study their historical elements in more depth. Some expressions that have emerged

based on life experiences also clearly prove the idea. "الوقت كالسيف" means "time is like a sword." It means that time should be used wisely, because if the given time is wasted, it will harm a person.

Because each expression has a history of origin and this greatly affects the meaning of this meaning. In addition, many phraseological elements, based on the cultural traditions of the arab world, serve as an important link that determines the essence of the expression. Arabic phraseology has been adopted by all languages of the world and is actively used in many modern professions. They mainly play an active role in literature, art, theater, and as a means of social communication.

In uzbek literature, poets and writers are trying to increase their artistic quality by using various forms of phraseology in their stories, poems and plays, using the integrity of meaning. This serves to open up many opportunities. At the same time, new concepts are formed by translating phraseological units existing in other languages. The history of Arabic phraseology goes back centuries. Many examples of this can be found in arabic literature. They mainly originate from heroic epics, folk tales and folklore texts. Over time, these phraseological units have been changing their form and meaning as a result of their activity. From this point of view, taking into account the educational significance of arabic phraseology, it is actively used in the lifestyle of the peoples of the East.

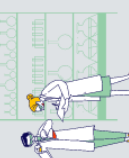
The process of integrating the meanings of arabic and uzbek phraseology into each other, identifying their similarities and differences, and teaching and learning them remains the main task for both languages. Also, translating arabic phraseology into uzbek is a task that requires caution and thoroughness. That is, reducing the social distance of phraseology between languages still remains an urgent problem, because when the same phraseological unit is translated into other languages, the integrity of the original meaning of the text may be lost. For this reason, phraseological research is a very time-consuming and laborious field.

### Conclusion

The meanings of phraseological units in the arabic and uzbek languages are analyzed in more depth based on the nature of the internal meaning in the texts, because each phrase has an internal meaning, and in many cases it can also mean another meaning. From this, the complexities and equivalence in translation are the reason for improving language learning skills and learning new cultures. These expressions are not just linguistic structures, but open the door to new opportunities for everyone who wants to communicate in arabic. In this article, several forms of phraseology were presented through several examples and the meanings they create were briefly explained. This made it possible to get acquainted with the arabic equivalent of some phraseology that already existed in the language.

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