



## **COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH AGENTIVE MEANING IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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<p><b>Received:</b> December 10<sup>th</sup> 2021  <b>Accepted:</b> January 10<sup>th</sup> 2021  <b>Published:</b> February 16<sup>th</sup> 2022</p>	<p>The article is devoted to one of the most urgent problems of translation - the ways of transferring phraseological units with agentive meaning from English into Uzbek. The author describes and analyzes the ways of transferring the name of a person by profession in the field of physical labor, identifies the most used options for transferring proper names in English and Uzbek.</p>
<b>Keywords:</b> phraseological system, phraseological units, compare, genetic connection, physical labor, baker.	

### **INTRODUCTION**

The phraseological system of any language as a whole has its own national characteristics. What exactly is the difference between the phraseological system of two or more languages, can only be established by their comparative study. It goes without saying that this difference will be the deeper, the more distant the genetic connection of the compared languages. And vice versa. The closer the languages are, the more similarities they will find in the field of phraseology.

The contrastive analysis of phraseological units of related and unrelated languages enriches the theory of phraseology not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively, revealing the originality of each of the compared languages.

An extensive group of phraseological units of modern English and Uzbek languages is united by the presence of a common component - the name of a person by profession in the field of physical labor (NLP).

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The object of this study is a group of phraseological units of the English language, which includes components - the names of some common professions in the field of physical labor: baker, cobbler, cook, driver, fisher, hunter, nurse, tailor, shepherd in comparison with phraseological units of the Uzbek language containing data components: a pie-maker, a shoemaker, a cook, a cab driver, a fisherman, a hunter, a nanny, a Swiss, a shepherd.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

How does its productivity at the phraseological level depend on the origin of the noun - NLP? The analysis of the material indicates that the most active

in the formation of phraseological units are native English and Uzbek words.

A comparative study of phraseological units with the component - NLP (in the field of physical labor) indicates that similar nouns in English and Uzbek are characterized by different phraseological productivity.

Table 1 - Phraseological productivity of correlates.

	phraseological unit
	1. Baker's dozen
	2. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker
	3. To spell the baker
	4. Pull devil, pull baker
Nonv oy	

As the data of Table 1 show, baker is more productive at the phraseological level compared to the Uzbek "nonvoy" 4 English phraseological units include this component.

In idioms the baker's dozen; the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, the studied lexical unit is used in its direct meaning, in other phraseological units - in a reinterpreted one. In the phraseological unit to spell the baker, there is a metaphorical transfer of the NLP meaning based on the similarity of the action - to face difficulties, like a student who first began to write two-syllable words like "baker". All phraseological units with the "baker" component are native English, some of them reflect the realities of English life, for example: the baker's dozen is a devil's dozen. According to an old English custom, bread merchants received 13 loaves from bakers instead of 12, and the thirteenth was on account of the



merchants' income. The expression is associated with a medieval belief about the number of witches at the coven.

Pull devil, pull baker - an expression associated with puppet shows, which featured a fight scene between the devil and the baker. Phraseological parallels are not observed.

In the Uzbek phraseological unit "Bo'zchi belboqqa yolchimas, kulol mo'ndiga" the words "bo'zchi" and "kulol" are used in the direct meaning.

Table 2 - Phraseological productivity of correlates

Component	phraseological unit
-jismoniy mehnat sohasida	
Co	1. A cobbler must stick to his last.
bblor, Shoemaker	2. The shoemaker's wife is the worst shod.
	3. Shoemaker's stock
Bo'	Bo'zchi belboqqa yolchimas, kulo
zchi	l mo'ndiga

The Uzbek name of a person by profession in this trio - "shoemaker" - is characterized by greater phrase-forming productivity compared to the English counterpart, "shoemaker" is a component of six phraseological units. The English noun cobbler forms a common phraseological unit the cobbler must stick to his last. In Uzbek, its equivalent is the phraseological unit "let the shoemaker not be higher than the boot", the semantics and figurative basis of these phraseological units are identical, which is due to a common source of origin.

## CONCLUSION

The figurative basis of the phraseological units "The shoemaker's wife is the worst shod" and "bo'zchi yamoqqa yaramaydi" is the same.

The problem of translation of specific, culturally coloured lexical units from English into Uzbek, which is very important for the theory and practice of translation. The specifics of translating proper names are discussed. The article considers such concepts as language and culture, linguistic world image, connotation of names of famous historical heroes and place-names in fiction, peculiarities of translating realia: proper names on the material of Greek Myths. Proper Names translation is one of the most complicated and urgent issues in translation theory.

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