

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI



**«ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK YO'NALISHLARI VA CHET
TILLARINI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR»**

MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO II MIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN



**«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ И
ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В ОБУЧЕНИИ
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**“MODERN TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS AND INNOVATIVE
APPROACHES TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES”**

PROCEEDINGS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE



ANDIJON-2024. 10-IYUN

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Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirining 2024-yil 18-yanvardagi “2024-yilga mo‘ljallangan xalqaro va respublika miqyosida o‘tkaziladigan ilmiy va ilmiy-texnik tadbirlar ro‘yxatini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi 16-sonli buyrug‘i, shuningdek, mamlakat ilm-fani nufuzini yanada oshirish va xalqaro ilmiy-texnik hamkorlik ko‘lamini kengaytirishga qaratilgan xalqaro va respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy anjumanlar, simpozium, kongress, seminarlar va boshqa ilmiy hamda ilmiy-texnik tadbirlarni yuqori ilmiy va tashkiliy amaliy darajada samarali o‘tkazilishini ta‘minlash maqsadida Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida “Ingliz tili nazariy aspektlari”, “Ingliz tili va adabiyoti” hamda “Ingliz tili amaliyoti” kafedralari tomonidan “Zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo‘nalishlari va chet tillarini o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar” mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman o‘tkazildi.

Mas‘ul muharrir(lar):

f.f.n., prof. S.O.Solijonov

Tahrir hay‘ati:

f.f.d.prof. D.A.Rustamov
f.f.d.prof. M.I.Umarxo‘djayev
PhD. dots. M.A.Qurbonov
f.f.d.prof. G‘.M.Xoshimov
f.f.d.prof. V.A.Vositov
PhD. dots. M.G‘.Xoshimov
p.f.n. prof. Sh.S.Alimov
PhD. G.M.Ibragimova
PhD. Q.Umrzakov
kafedra o‘qituvchisi N.Xamidov
kafedra o‘qituvchisi Z.No‘monova

Tahrir nashriyoti bo‘limi muharriri:

A.A.Xomidov

Ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallariga oid mazkur to‘plam, tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari va chet tillarini o‘qitishdagi innovatsion yondashuvlar hamda ulardagi dolzarb masalalarga bag‘ishlanligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Mazkur to‘plamdan respublika va xorijiy oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida hamda ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlarida faoliyat olib borayotgan olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, doktorantlar, magistrilar va iqtidorli talabalarning ilmiy maqolalari joy olgan.

To‘plamga kiritilgan materiallarning mazmuni, undagi statistik ma‘lumotlar va me‘yoriy hujjatlar sanasining to‘g‘riligiga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas‘uldirlar.

Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti, 2024-yil

Ba'zi holatlarda ibora tarkibidagi so'zlar oddiy birikmadagi so'zga o'xshab qolishi mumkin: 1. *Qodirqul mingboshining bundaqa ishlarga suyagi yo'q (Hamza)* -- *Bu go'shtning suyagi yo'q.* 2. *Mirzakarimboyning qo'li uzun, bu ishlarni uddalaydi. (Oybek) – Basketbolchilarning qo'li uzun bo'ladi.* Bunda frazeologik ma'no kontekstga qarab aniqlanadi.

Iboraning qismlari qat'iy bir qolipga kirib ketganligi uchun uni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga so'zma-so'z tarjima qilib bo'lmaydi. Bu hollarda frazeologik birlik va ibora larning o'zga tildagi ekvivalenti qidiriladi. Masalan, *I was over the moon* -- *Я на седьмом небе от счастья*— *Boshim osmonga yetdi.*

Umuman olganda iboralar boshqa tilga tarjima qilinganda o'sha til madaniy hayotidan kelib chiqadi va tarixiy faktlarga asoslanib tarjima qilinadi. Bu tarjimada ekvivalentlik deb yuritiladi. Masalan, - В Тулу со своим самоваром; *Take coals to Newcastle*; O'rmonga o'tin bilan borish.

Ibora so'z kabi shakl va ma'no munosabatiga ko'ra turlari mavjud: 1. Ko'p ma'noli ibora: *Bosh ko'tarmoq*--- Ma'nolari: 1) *sekin sog'aymoq*; 2) *sekin qaramoq*; 3) *qo'zg'olon qilmoq*;

2. Omonim ibora: *Uyni boshiga ko'tarmoq* — *Onasini boshiga ko'tarmoq.*

3. Sinonim ibora: *Toqati tog' bo'lmoq* — *sabr kosasi to'lmoq.*

4. Antonim ibora: *Ko'kka ko'tarmoq* — *yerga urmoq*; *qo'li uzun*—*qo'li qisqa.*

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IDIOMS IN PHRASEOLOGY

Nazarova Ziyoda Kattayevna.
Termez State University Teacher,
Uzbekistan
ziyodanazarova03@gmail.com

Abstract: This paper explores the rich tapestry of somatic idioms, examining their linguistic structures, cultural significance, and the cognitive processes underlying their use. By analyzing idiomatic expressions that incorporate body parts, we can uncover patterns of thought and cultural values embedded in language. This study aims to deepen our understanding of how somatic expressions function within idiomatic phraseology and contribute to the broader field of linguistic and cultural studies.

Keywords: idiom, phrases, somatic expressions, deciphered, linguistic structures, cultural values, peculiar phraseology.

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meanings can't be understood from the individual words alone, an idiom is a type of phrase or expression that has a meaning that can't be deciphered by defining the individual words. Appropriately, the word “*idiom*” is derived from the ancient Greek word “*idioma*,” which means “*peculiar phraseology*,” “*idios*”, which means for “*one’s own*” or “*private*”.

The linguist Anatoly Liberman, who has studied and written about the origin of idioms extensively, found that some idioms are highly localized, never used outside of a small community. Idioms come and go, and many have died out. He says that although idioms are phrases we learn them the way we learn words. It is the entire phrase that has a meaning. Often, the order of the words in the phrase cannot be changed around. You could say that idioms are a kind of literary and cultural shorthand. [3]

According to Dobrovolskiy and Piirainen in their article titled “Cultural Knowledge and Idioms,” the idea of “*being extremely happy due to something good happening*” is found in many languages.[1.30]

“*Heart of gold*”: Describes a person who is very kind and generous. It relates to the precious nature of gold and the value of a kind heart.

Somatic expressions relate to the body, like “a pain in the neck” meaning something or someone is very annoying.

An idiom is a type of phrase or expression that has a meaning that can't be deciphered by defining the individual words. Appropriately, the word “*idiom*” is derived from the ancient Greek word “*idioma*,” which means “*peculiar phraseology*.” It's difficult to define an idiom's structure because it changes from language to language, and it even varies in different regions that speak the same language. So instead of saying “*you're correct*” several times, you might throw in “*you hit the nail on the head*” or even “*bingo*” for a little variety. Idioms and somatic expressions add color to language by conveying complex ideas through simple phrases. We can observe the evidence of this in the following examples:

- “*Cold feet*”: Feeling nervous or anxious before a significant event. The origin is not clear, but it likely relates to the physical sensation of cold feet indicating fear or hesitation.

- “*Get something off your chest*”: To confess or talk about something that's been bothering you. This relates to the feeling of relief that comes with talking about one's worries.

- “*A pain in the neck*”: Something or someone that is very annoying. The physical discomfort of a neck pain metaphorically represents the irritation caused by certain situations or people.

- “*Turn a blind eye*”: Ignoring something deliberately. It's often attributed to Admiral Nelson, who supposedly put a telescope to his blind eye to ignore a signal to withdraw during a battle.

- “*It cost an arm and a leg*”: Something very expensive. This likely comes from the high price one might metaphorically pay, akin to losing limbs.

- “Go behind someone's back” do something secretly or without getting someone’s permission, often in order to deliberately upset him.
- “An old hand”- if someone is an old hand at something, they are very skilled at it because they have been doing it for a long time.
- “The right hand doesn’t know what the left hand is doing “-the people in one part of the organization do not know what the people in another part are doing and this is leading to confusion or difficulties.
- “Lose heart” -if you lose heart, you start to feel discouraged or to lose interest in something, usually because things are not progressing in the way that you hoped.
- “Set your heart on something”-if you set your heart on something, you decide that you want it very much and aim to achieve or obtain it.[8].

To sum up we can say that, idioms are a fascinating aspect of language, offering insights into the cultural and cognitive frameworks of speech communities. Among the various types of idioms, those with somatic expressions—phrases that reference parts of the body—hold a unique place. These idioms often convey meanings and emotions in vivid and relatable ways, reflecting how humans perceive and articulate their physical experiences and internal states.

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ILOVA KONSTRUKSIYALARDA GAP BO’LAKLARINING BAJARIB KELADIGAN VAZIFALARI

Hojiyeva Nafosatxon Ilhom qizi
Samarqand davlat chet tili instituti
2- kurs tayanch doktoranti
nafosat.hojiyeva @mail.ru

Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman

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