

THE USE OF WEATHER-RELATED PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN BOTH ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

“The study explores the utilization of phraseological units related to the theme of weather in English and Uzbek languages, highlighting differences in translation and usage. It delves into the distinct ways these phrases are employed in both languages, elucidating the purposes behind their usage. The thesis provides examples of weather-related phrase usage in both English and Uzbek to illustrate contextual variations. Ultimately, the research aims to draw insightful conclusions regarding the cultural and linguistic nuances embedded in the expressions of time in these languages.”

Keywords: phraseological units, weather-related phrases, to illustrate, utilization, contextual variations, cultural nuances, expressions of weather.

Weather-related phrases often originate from the human experience of observing and interpreting atmospheric conditions. Many idioms and expressions have historical roots, reflecting the significance of weather in agriculture, navigation, and daily life. These phrases serve various purposes, including conveying emotions (e.g., “under the weather”), providing warnings (e.g., “a storm is brewing”), or describing changes (e.g., “turning a new leaf” in reference to seasons). They offer a vivid and relatable way to express ideas, drawing on universal experiences tied to the environment.

The translation of weather-related idioms can pose challenges due to cultural and meteorological differences. Expressions rooted in specific climates, landscapes, or historical events may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Additionally, nuances in connotations or regional variations can be lost in translation, impacting the effectiveness and cultural resonance of the phrase in a different language. One famous weather-related expression is “it’s raining cats and dogs”. Although its origin is uncertain, it is commonly used to describe heavy rain. In literature, this phrase often

appears in a literal sense, emphasizing the intensity of a rainstorm. For instance, in Jonathan Swift's "A Description of a City Shower", he vividly describes the chaotic scene during a heavy downpour, using the phrase to emphasize the torrential rain and its impact on the city.

Authors use weather expressions to create atmosphere, mirror characters' emotions, or symbolize broader themes. In Shakespeare's plays, storms often signify turmoil and unrest. For example, in "King Lear", the storm mirrors the internal chaos of the characters and underscores the theme of nature in upheaval.

Analyzing weather expressions in literature involves considering context, symbolism, and the author's intentions. Weather serves as a powerful tool for writers to evoke emotions, set the tone, and convey deeper meanings within their narratives. Another well-known weather-related expression is "weather the storm." This phrase is often used to convey the idea of enduring difficulties or challenges. In literature, it appears metaphorically, symbolizing resilience and the ability to withstand adversity. In Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea", the protagonist, Santiago, battles the elements and a marlin, embodying the concept of "weathering the storm" in the face of life's struggles. The expression "a perfect storm" has gained popularity, both as a meteorological term and a metaphor for a combination of factors leading to a crisis. In Sebastian Junger's book "The Perfect Storm", the phrase is employed to describe a rare and disastrous confluence of weather events. The author uses this metaphor to explore the unpredictable and destructive forces of nature, as well as the human struggle against overwhelming odds. Analyzing these expressions in literature involves delving into the broader themes and symbolic meanings crafted by authors. Weather serves as a dynamic backdrop, allowing writers to paint nuanced portraits of characters, depict conflicts, and explore the intricate relationship between nature and human experience.

Another widely used weather-related expression is "calm before the storm". This phrase refers to a period of tranquility or stability that precedes a turbulent or difficult situation. In literature, it is often employed to build suspense or foreshadow impending conflict. For example, in Ray Bradbury's "Fahrenheit 451", the protagonist experiences a sense of calm before the storm of rebellion and societal upheaval.

"Every cloud has a silver lining" is an optimistic weather-related expression suggesting that even in difficult situations, something positive can be found. In literature, this idea is explored to convey hope and resilience. Charles Dickens, in "A Tale of Two Cities", uses this concept to illustrate the potential for positive outcomes emerging from challenging circumstances. Analyzing these expressions in literature involves considering their cultural and historical contexts, as well as the author's thematic intentions. Weather-related phrases often serve as literary devices that enrich

the narrative, providing layers of meaning and contributing to the overall atmosphere and tone of a work.

Translating weather-related phraseological units into Uzbek can present several challenges. Here are some common issues:

1. **Cultural Specificity:** Weather expressions often have cultural roots and may be tied to specific climates or regional experiences. Translating these nuances into Uzbek may require finding equivalents that resonate culturally, which can be challenging if the weather phenomenon or expression is not common in Uzbekistan.

2. **Idiomatic Variations:** Some weather-related phrases are idiomatic and might not have direct equivalents in Uzbek. Finding culturally relevant idioms or creating new expressions that convey a similar meaning can be a complex task.

3. **Meteorological Differences:** Weather patterns vary across regions, and phrases related to certain weather conditions in one language may not have a direct parallel in another due to differing climates. Adapting expressions to match the local weather patterns in Uzbekistan while preserving the intended meaning is crucial.

4. **Poetic and Literary Considerations:** If the weather-related phrases are from literature, preserving the poetic or literary qualities in translation is challenging. The beauty and nuance of the original language may be difficult to capture in Uzbek without a deep understanding of both languages and their respective literary traditions.

5. **Figurative Language:** Many weather expressions use figurative language to convey emotions or situations. Translating figurative language accurately while maintaining cultural relevance is a delicate task, as direct translations may not capture the intended imagery or sentiment.

To address these challenges, a skilled translator needs a solid understanding of both the source language (the language of the original expression) and the target language (Uzbek). They must also be attuned to cultural nuances and possess creativity to adapt expressions effectively, ensuring the translated phrases resonate with native speakers in Uzbekistan.

In summary, weather-related phrases play a crucial role in language and literature, offering a rich tapestry of expressions that extend beyond mere meteorological descriptions. The purpose of these phrases is multifaceted, serving to articulate emotions, symbolize themes, and create vivid imagery within communication and literary works.

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