

PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND THE USAGE OF TRANSPORT PHRASES

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ABSTRACT

Phraseology is an integral and organic part of both the language system and culture. It is also called a phraseological turnover, a speech turnover - this is a stable combination of words characteristic only of a given language, the meaning of which is not determined by the meaning of the words included in it, taken separately. That is, words that are part of phraseological units more or less lose their own lexical meaning. Thus, the phraseological unit is used as a whole, ready-made phrase. The combination of the meanings of the words included in it is the lexical meaning of the entire phraseological unit. The following article is devoted to phraseology related to transportation in the English language.

Keywords: phrase, idiom, word combination, speech, synonym, colloquial phraseology.

Phraseological units include phrases of the following types: idioms, collocations, proverbs, sayings, grammatical phraseological units, and phraseological schemes. The world of English phraseology is large and diverse. Every aspect of his research certainly deserves the attention it deserves. In linguistics, phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and other types of multi-word lexical units, in which the component parts of the expression take on a meaning more specific than, or otherwise not predictable from, the sum of their meanings when used independently.

Unlike common vocabulary, which represents a very significant part of the English language and vocabulary, common phraseology, in terms of the number of units, occupies a modest place in the entire mass of English phraseological units. Functionally fixed phraseological units are stylistically heterogeneous: their paradigms

differ in the degree of expressiveness, expressiveness of emotional properties. The largest stylistic layer of phraseology is colloquial phraseology, which is used mainly in oral communication, and in writing - in fiction. The phraseological units belonging to it are often given in explanatory dictionaries without stylistic marks; however, they still stand out against the background of common phraseological units with a bright colloquial color, a slightly reduced, familiar tone in sound.

Colloquial phraseological units, as a rule, are figurative, which gives them a special expression, liveliness, brightness. Colloquial phraseology, generally close to colloquial, is distinguished by a greater decline. Rough colloquial phraseology sounds even sharper. It includes abusive stable combinations that represent a gross violation of the language norm.

There are several types of phraseological units which can be used in any sphere of life. For example, phrases associated with family, weather, animals etc. They are used according to their meanings and places in a sentence. Phraseological units related to transportation are considered to be colloquial phrases as they are mostly used in daily life.

Phraseologies related to transportation.

To hit the road -

To hit the road can mean to begin a journey.

They wanted to spend more time with the new friends but it was time to hit the road.

Drive someone up the wall -

To drive someone up the wall can mean to annoy or irritate them.

My neighbors are always having parties late into the night and I can't sleep. They drive me up the wall.

To be in the same boat

To be in the same boat means to be in the same situation as others. In this case, we're usually talking about an unpleasant situation.

A: I've got so many deadlines coming up before my holiday.

B: Don't worry. We're in the same boat. I've got major project deadlines to meet.

To rock the boat

To rock the boat can mean to do or say something that will makes others upset.

I rather not rock the boat when negotiations with our clients are still going on.

To throw someone under the bus

To throw someone under the bus can mean to expose someone to an unpleasant situation often for one's gain.

She threw her business partner under the bus when the deal fell through. It was brutal!

Off the beaten track

Off the beaten track refers to places where few people go.

The guided tours are really interesting because they cover areas that are off the beaten track.

In conclusion, the use of transports-related expressions in English reflects not only linguistic intricacies but also cultural perceptions of transports. Through a comparative analysis, it becomes evident that while some phrases have direct counterparts, many exhibit unique nuances influenced by the cultural and linguistic landscapes of each language. The similarities in certain expressions highlight shared temporal concepts, such as the fleeting nature of transports. However, differences arise in the cultural and linguistic nuances of these phrases, shaping how each language uniquely captures and conveys temporal ideas. The use of familiar transport-related phrases fosters shared understanding among speakers, facilitating communication and cultural resonance.

Transport-related phraseology enhances language by adding expressiveness and vividness to communication, making the discourse more engaging and memorable.

Ultimately, the utilization of transports-related expressions serves as a dynamic bridge between language and culture, offering a rich tapestry of linguistic nuances that contribute to the multifaceted ways in which individuals across different linguistic communities perceive and express the dimension of transports.

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