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Source of Idiom Origin in Modern English Language in Comparison with Uzbek and Russian

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Abstract

This article deals with the source of idiom origin in modern English language in comparison with Uzbek and Russian in modern linguistics as well as author tries to exemplify several notions from prominent scholars who contributed in the sphere of linguistics.

Key Words: *primordial, interlingual, phraseological units, proverbs.*

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The source of idiom origin in Modern English language is very various.

We could separate all phraseological units into two gatherings: early-stage English phraseological units and receptions. On its part, all selections are isolated into interlingual appropriations and intralingual receptions.

Therefore, we could single out 3 groups of phraseological units:

1. Primordial English phraseological units

2. Interlingual adoptions, for example: phraseological units adopted from foreign languages and translated by any type of translation

3. Intralingual adoptions, for example: phraseological units adopted from the American English or other variants of the English language.

Primordial English phraseological units

As a rule, phraseological units of the English language are early-stage English expressions, which creators are obscure. We could give a few widespread instances of such expressions, which were made by individuals: bite off more than one can chew.

Early-stage English phraseological units are associated with customs, customs and English mainstream thinking, yet in addition with genuine, legendary, authentic realities. We might want to give a few models associated with each point referenced previously.

1. Phraseological units connected with traditions and customs of English people.

Baker's dozen – according to old English custom, people who sells bread received thirteen loaves of bread

instead of twelve, and thirteenth loaf was not paid by sellers at that; good wine needs no bush –, that translates into Uzbek as yaxshi mol, o'zini o'zi maqtaydi-according to old custom, innkeepers hung out one ivy bush, which meant there was some wine on sale.

2. Phraseological units connected with actual.

Put somebody in the cart-cart was a carriage in which criminals were delivered to execution yard or were driven over the town with a shame; a strange bedfellow - It is a part of proverb «adversity makes strange bedfellows». In Middle Ages in England, especially in XVI – XVII centuries there were not much single beds, so same-gender people slept together.

3. Phraseological units connected with names:

The phraseological unit according to E. Cocker – the author of arithmetic book; Tom, Dick and Harry, these were very popular names in England

4. Phraseological units connected with popular belief:

A black sheep translates into Uzbek as «oilaning iffati» (according to old popular belief, a black sheep was a stamp of devil); an unlicked cub which in the Uzbek language means «labida ona suti qurimagan» (there was the belief when bear cubs were born a female bear licks them into shape)

5. Phraseological units connected with historical facts:

As well be hung for a sheep as a lamb (the old English law was that if you stole a sheep you would be hung).

At this point we noticed that proverbs in English have only one

meaning, we cannot change or add any word, but we could translate these proverbs into Uzbek in two or more ways without any changing in their meaning [1]. And with this we want to say that the Uzbek language is a very rich language with words and word-meanings, while translators and interpreters translate Uzbek proverbs by naming the sense of the proverb, they do not translate every word, which could be unknown to foreigners.

We have found a big problem, connected with the translation of these phraseological units. For example, if we did not know how to translate «according to Cocker» into the Uzbek language, we would translate it literally and we received «Kokerga qaraganda» [20, 13]. But in the Uzbek language it does not mean anything. And we understand it as Cocker said something, but not as right.

So, we need to read all phraseological expressions which we are interested in, and when we see the difference in translation from English into the Uzbek languages, we need to learn them by heart. It will make easier to translate these expressions later.

Adoption from Russian language translated by any type of translation.

A great amount of English phraseological units is connected with the antique mythology, history and literature. The majority of such phraseological units have an international character, as they are found in many languages.

To the antique mythology we could attribute the next phraseological units: Achilles' heel (or the heel of Achilles) – ахиллесова пята; the apple of discord – яблоко раздора; Augean stable(s) –

авгиевы конюшни; the golden age – золотой век (this expression we meet at the book «Works and days», which was written by Greek poet Hesiod. In this book there was written how people lived at the Saturn century, they lived like gods, without cares, wars and hard work); a labour of Hercules (the labours of Hercules) (also a Herculean labour or Herculean labours) – геркулесов труд; a labour of Sisyphus (also A Sisyphian labour) – сизифов труд; Lares and Penates – лары и пенаты, то, что создает уют, домашний очаг (lares and penates at ancient time in Roman mythology were Gods, who protected hearthside).

With Homer poems «Iliad» and «Odyssey» were connected the expressions: between Scylla and Charybdis – между Сциллой и Харибдой, в безвыходном положении; Homeric laughter – гомерический хохот (this set phrase was connected with the description of God's laugh by Homer); on the knees of the Gods – одному богу известно; Penelope's web – «планы Пенелопы», тактика оттягивания; winged words – крылатые слова.

The expression the unwritten law – неписанный закон belongs to Athenian law-giver Solon.

From philosophic works of Plato such expressions were taken: hand on the torch – передавать светоч знаний, мудрость; Platonic love – платоническая любовь.

The expression beg the question – начинать с желательного для себя вывода, а не с доказательства belongs to Aristotle.

Some expressions come from fables of Aesop and other Greek fairy-tales

and fables: blow hot and cold – колебаться, делать
взаимоисключающие вещи,
занимать двойственную позицию;
kill the goose that laid the golden eggs
– убить курицу, несущую золотые
яйца; cry wolf too often (also cry wolf)
– поднимать ложную тревогу (from
the fable about shepherd, who had fun
to cheat people crying «Wolf! Wolf! »);
the lion's share – львиная доля;
cherish (nourish or warm) a viper in
one's bosom – пригреть змею на
грудь; an ass in a lion's skin – осел в
львиной шкуре.

The majority of English phraseological expressions were connected with Ancient Rome. For example: a bed of roses – счастливая, безмятежная жизнь. (Nowadays this expression is used in negative sentences, take for instance, life is not a bed of roses – жизненный путь не усыпан розами. In Ancient Rome rich men strewed their couch with rose leaves).

Many of English phraseological expressions were adopted from Latin language through French. But there are some expressions, which were adopted from the Latin language escapes French. This we could prove with that there are not such expressions in the French language: anger is a short madness – «гнев – недолгое безумие» (lat. ira furor brevis est - Гораций); forewarned, forearmed – «заранее предупрежденный – заранее вооруженный, кто предупрежден – вооружен» (lat. praemonitus, praemunitus); like cures like – клин клином вышибают (lat. similia similibus curantur); one fool makes many – глупость заразительна

(lat. unius, dementia dementes efficit multos).

Some phraseological expressions were adopted from the French language: after us the deluge – после нас хоть потоп (fr. apres nous le deluge); appetite comes with eating – аппетит приходит во время еды (fr. rappetit vient en mangeant); burn the candle at both ends – прожигать жизнь (fr. bruler la chandelle par les deux bouts); castles in Spain – воздушные замки (fr. chateaux en Espagne. This expression is connected with epos «Chansons de Geste», whose heroes, knights got tenure unconquerable castles in Spain); the game is not worth the candle – игра не стоит свеч (fr. le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle); gilded youth – золотая молодежь (fr. jeunesse doree); it goes without saying – это само собой разумеется (fr. cela va sans dire) [2].

Not many English phraseological expressions were adopted from Old French Language. For example, cry havoc – разрушить, производить опустошение; подорвать, нанести тяжелый удар (OF. crier havot); curry favour with somebody – заискивать, подлизываться (OF. estriller fauvel – чистить скребницей рыжую лошадь (red horse was a sign of cunning and lies).

In the English language we could find adoptions from different languages:

1. The Russian language: the Sick Man of Europe – «больной человек Европы» (the Russian King Nicolay I named Turkey with such words. Nowadays this expression means any country in Europe with poor economic position).

2. The Danish language: an ugly duckling – «гадкий утенок» (the person who was estimated lower his own value).

3. The Dutch language: forlorn hope – отряд, выполняющий опасное задание или обреченный на верную гибель; (Dutch *verloren hoop*); still life – натюрморт (Dutch *stilleven*).

4. The Italian language: every dog is a lion at home – всяк кулик в своем болоте велик (It. *Ogni cane e leone a casa sua* – каждая собака – лев у себя дома).

5. The Chinese language: lose face – потерять престиж, быть униженным (Сн. *tiu lien*).

6. Phraseological expressions connected with Arabic literature: from the fairy-tale «One thousand and one nights» were adopted next expressions: Aladdin's lamp – волшебная лампа Аладдина (talisman, which hits all spots of its owner); rub the lamp – легко осуществить свое желание [2].

We need to mention that analogue phraseological expressions are translated variously into different languages. That into the English, French and Spanish languages is translated as word-combination, but in German it is translated very often as a difficult word. Some phraseological expressions in modern languages correspond as calking from old classic languages, especially from the Latin language.

So, Latin phraseological expression *sub rosa* – секретно, тайно (a rose was a symbol of silence in Ancient Rome) is translated into English as under the

rose by calking, into French – *sous la rose*, into German – *unter die Rose*.

Latin phraseological expression *sal Atticum* – тонкое остроумие, изящная шутка was translated into the Russian, English, French, German, Italian and other languages by calking: «аттическая соль» - *Attic salt* – *sel attique* – *attisches Salz* – *sali attici*. This expression belongs to Cicerone [3].

A lot of phraseological expressions coincide in Russian, English, French, Italian and German without any adoption. Take for instance, перелетная птица (eng. a bird of passage, fr. *oiseau de passage*, it. *uccello migratorio*, ger. *Zugvogel*).

Not always we could find the sources of adoption of any phraseological expression with accuracy. So the translation of the proverb, a close mouth catches no flies – «слово – серебро, молчание – золото» could be from Italian proverb in *bocca serrata mai non entro mosca* or from Spain proverb *en boca cerrada no entran moscas*.

The set phrase *make love* – «ухаживать за кем-либо», could be translated from French expression *faire l'amour* or from Italian expression *far l'amore*.

Language – is a weapon of literary man, as a gun of a soldier. The better the gun, the better the soldier Maxim Gorkiy.

We cannot disagree with these words. If there were not any adoptions from any languages the language would be poor in lexicon.

The lexicological wealth of language consists of synonyms, phraseological expressions, neologisms, polysemantic words, adoptions and obsolete words.

With this we need to mention that the Russian language has all things mentioned above.

In history of the Russian language we need to note that there were a lot of words which we do not use nowadays

and even do not know them. But in XIX century in the Russian language there were a lot of changes, appeared a lot of new words and adoptions from the English language.

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