

ANALYSIS OF VERB PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN CHINESE

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ABSTRACT

Phraseology is an integral part of the language that differs from other ordinary words and has its own set of literary language norms, as well as its own history of origin. Because Chinese and Uzbek belong to different language families, their lexical and phraseological units differ, and this requires great care by the translator when translating works of art between the two languages. However, phraseological units have many similarities. The article notes that research in world linguistics is carried out in a wide range of historical-comparative, system-structural and anthropocentric directions. through the comparative study of phraseological and grammatical units, it is important to systematize the languages being compared, to identify commonalities and differences for both. In the process of speaking, not only words are used to express ideas, but also compounds formed by the stable connection of several words.

KEYWORDS: *Verb Phraseology, Anthropocentric, Semantic Integrity, Aphorisms, Phrases.*

INTRODUCTION

Verb phraseology is a holistic expression in which language differs from other ordinary words and has its own set of literary language norms. Because Chinese and Uzbek belong to different language families, their lexical and phraseological units differ in origin, and this requires great care on the part of the translator when translating works of art between the two languages. However, phraseological units have many similarities. At the same time, the article deals with a wide range of historical-comparative, system-structural and anthropocentric directions. through the study of the comparative aspect, emphasis is placed on the specific systematization of the languages being compared, and on the identification of commonalities and differences for both. Here are some verb phrases. We have also chosen MoYann's In the Land of Musallas as the subject of our study, and we will give a few examples.

禁不住看了一下她[1]。 *Jīnbuzhù kànle yīxià tā.*

He stared at her involuntarily. We can translate literally it. To look 禁不住看了 *Jīnbuzhù kànle* means to be amazed by the text. Staring is available as a stable compound even before the speech process, and one word of the content is the same as the word wonder. Linguistic units comprising a stable relationship of two or more words, ready to be introduced into the speech process, and

available as an opportunity in the memory of language owners, are called stable compounds [2, 112]. The most characteristic features of stable compounds are:

1. Presence in the language before the speech process: introduction to speech ready.
2. Integrity of meaning.
3. Stability of structure and composition. Appropriate use of stable compounds when writing and translating a work enhances the beauty of speech, so they are the beauty of our speech.

The ready-made introduction of stable compounds can be understood in a narrow and broad sense, depending on the sign of the stability of the components. Accordingly, stable compounds are divided into the following groups:

- 1) Descriptive expressions.
- 2) Phrases (phraseologisms)
- 3) Proverbs and sayings.
- 4) Words of wisdom (aphorisms).

The effective use of phrases in speech develops thinking, imagination, memory, speech, and cognition, as it allows for a deeper understanding of the point being made.

The term phraseology refers to, on the one hand, a branch of linguistics that studies word combinations, and, on the other hand, a set of all stable compounds of a given language [3,116]. The vocabulary of a language consists not only of other words but also of stable expressions. Stable phrases, in other words, serve as a means of conceptual expression. Stable phrases are words that are connected in a subordinate clause. Free conjunction is formed based on the grammatical rules of the language during the period of communication in the language, based on the function of each particular speech situation to express certain ideas. The general meaning of free conjunction is understood from the meaning of each word that forms the conjunction. A free compound includes a dominant word and a subordinate clause that acts as an independent part of speech. Thus, a free compound represents a syntactic connection. The dependency relationship of each bond in a compound signifies the semantic independence of the compound, and they combine to form stable compounds. A stable phrase is made up of certain words that cannot be changed without compromising the meaning of the word.

A stable compound is a stable compound word, that is, the whole compound is formed in a coherent sense, and the compound is formed from the meaning of the words in the individual compound. The general meaning of a stable compound is a word that is easy to understand. Some of the words in it are subordinate to the content, and the meaning of each of the words in the compound is generally subordinate to the unit. Stable compounds, as the name implies, represent the highest level of interconnection. The meaning of the components includes the impressive properties of the whole expression and the meaning of the expression. Stable compounds are clearly formed in each language and do not provide a literal translation in the process of translation into other languages. A distinctive example of a stable compound is that it is an expression specific to effective speech [4,71]. The fact that stable compounds are ready to be introduced into speech is common in terms of the stability of the components but differs in

terms of the integrity of the meaning. Accordingly, stable compounds are divided into the following groups:

- 1) Phraseologisms.
- 2) Proverbs and sayings.
- 3) Aphorisms

Phraseologisms are usually formed from free phrases in a language. However, they have a figurative meaning and are absorbed when the components are combined and used as a whole. For example, the words put in place and put in place are reminiscent of free combinations. However, they were used figuratively, meaning “丁钩儿用鸡巴破案。” *Dīng gōu er yong jībā pò'àn*. Phraseological meanings are clarified through speech situations or contexts. Phraseologisms in different languages reflect some of the customs of those people. When translating them from one language to another, they use appropriate phrases without literally translating the components of the phrase.

Phraseologies (phraseological unit) is a general name for semantically related phrases and sentences, which, unlike syntactic structures that are similar in form, are not carried out under the general laws of word choice and their combination in the organization of thought, but it is reflected in the interaction of the semantic structure defined in the speech and the specific lexical-grammatical content [5, 559].

For example, in the phrase 眼高手低 *yan gao shou di*, the human body means 眼 *yan* side *yan*, 手 *shou* show hand. Translated literally, it means that the eye is busy. Using the phrase in Uzbek can be a bit confusing. I can interpret the meaning of the phrase as "the demand is very high, but the ability is not worth it." In translating this phrase into Uzbek, we need to be able to use our mother tongue correctly, and its Uzbek translation is interpreted as "a chicken's boast of a garden spoils the world."

In conclusion, in this article, we have considered the methodological features of expressions related to human body parts in Uzbek and Chinese using context and its alternative versions, and using appropriate synonyms to describe them. We have learned to bring the settings into the translation process. In doing so, we tried to separate the phrase from the context and illuminate its translation with its Uzbek equivalents and synonyms. We also looked at what is being said and what process is being expressed and in what style it is being interpreted. It is important to note that idiomatic phrases play an important role in human life, in the emergence of speech culture, and in making it attractive. The main part of the phraseological units is the units related to the human body. Studying the synonymous properties of these units and applying them to the translation process will further facilitate the translation process.

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