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**APHORISMS RELATED TO THE NAME OF THE DISEASE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

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**Abstract:** This article outlines the features of the use of figurative expressions while learning English. Onwards, there will be illustrated the followings: definitions, categories of phraseological units, and their constituent parts, which are the most complex in meaning of language units.

**INTRODUCTION**

Phraseological units it is a reproducible meaningful unit of language, consisting of two or more impact components. Phraseological units are not created in the process of communication, but are reproduced as complete units. Speech is the main way people interact. It helps to make the speech brighter, convey the meaning of the conversation topic, and convey the mood, attitude to these or those circumstances, also facilitates quotations, which are relevant to a particular situation, proverbs, sayings and phraseological units. The use of figurative expressions in language learning gives you the opportunity to replenish your vocabulary, and to master the skills of handling the idiomatic structures. In order to speak and interpret correctly the words of the interlocutor, it is necessary to know the English phraseological units. Phraseology is called a special phrase, constant combination of words that is not taken literally and not always has a literal translation. [1; 66-68p.] The fact that some phraseological units cannot be translated literally, there often happen difficulties in translation and understanding. On the other hand idioms give the language a bright emotional colour. Example: ÚIt is not my cup of teaŪ literally translated as «It's not my tea», but the figurative meaning of the expression «It's not for me, not to my taste» (something unacceptable or inappropriate). [2; 53-57p.] English phraseological units are not easy, but very interesting. There are several categories of phraseological units: \* Phraseological units (idioms); \* Phraseological combinations; \* Phraseological expressions. Phraseological units ãñÔï

É ííááÖä expression (phrase), the meaning of which doesn't òÈñÖä ãê Éêõ way the meaning of the words used. For example, ñää áóííáííäëêÚA bull in China shopsÛ an elephant in the China shop in a context it characterizes a clumsy person. Here are some more examples. x A piece of cake a trifling matter x A heart-to heart talk informal conversation x A flight of fancy flight of fantasy/ imagination x A penny for your thoughts favorite entertainment x Hungry as a hunter means that someone is very hungry x Open hearted frank, sincere x A hard nut to crack a difficult task x Neither here nor there It's irrelevant/ it has nothing to do with it x Dumb as an oyster ability to know how to keep ëêáÔimouth shut x Thin as a rake to be slim x A knowing old bird to be acquainted with somebody x A crying shame blatant ugliness [3; 24-28p.] Phraseological combinations here one word can be used free, and the second one is necessarily associated with the first. For example, in phraseological combination used only in conjunction with it. Here are some more examples: x Black frost frosty weather/ frost without snow x To pay through the nose to pay the exorbitant prices x To talk through one's hat talk nonsense x The last straw last drop/ it breaks the ÒÉèáéÔiÑÉÖç x (to have) a narrow escape escape by a miracle x Rack ëêáÔi brains ñÑñääíëêáÔiääÉÛ Phraseological expressions are ready-made speech patterns, consisting of words with free meaning; they are almost not like phraseologies. At the same time, like the previous categories of idioms, they are always used accurately, without the use of any synonyms%0 ëíáóÉèíéá,, Úive and learnÛ%0 x Better untaught than ill; x Many men, many mind; x Easier said than done; x Nothing is possible to a willing heart; x To promise the moon (to promise something impossible); x Just what the doctor ordered (that is what you need); x Butter the boss up (to lick the boots); x Have a frog in the throat (it is impossible to speak because of the excitement) Translating phraseological units from Russian language into English or vice-versa is not an easy task. First of all, it is necessary to highlight the idiom in the text and distinguish a stable combination from variable ones. [4; 54-58p.] In translation, it is important to convey the meaning of the idiom and display its imagery, picking up a similar expression in Russian language and preserving the stylistic function of phraseology. Many English stable expressions have similar analogues in Russian; their translation is direct, simple and understandable. For example: x Bite your tongue

It is well known that the phraseological units of language reflect in its most comprehensive way a vast historical experience of people. It is accumulated, preserved accordingly and processed the richest information about human activity in all the complexity of its implementation. [5; 35-46p.] There is a special significance in addition to the semantic-nominative potential it has evaluability of any phraseological notation. Man accumulates his own phraseological units of his own language, which were acquired while in communication. [6; 44p.] Universal law of development of all means of language nomination, including not least phraseological, or phraseology of language - especially its idiomatic

variety, i.e. nuclear phraseological seam - often distinguished by complex semantics - figurative non-regulatory value, modally - expressive and emotional coloration, quite high derivative and textual activity, large communicative - pragmatic potential, enduring social - psychological significance and cultural - historical specificity. Moreover, its figurative display function of phraseology, starting with the idiomatic nucleus that is extremely important.

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