

THE EARLY OCCURENCE AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF IDIOMS IN ENGLISH

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Annotation. This article analyzes the historical roots of the emergence of idioms in English, the stages of their development and their impact on the modern language. Idioms are unique units that represent the cultural layer of the language. The research process will highlight the linguistic features of idioms, their introduction into the language through historical works, as well as the impact of globalization and technological progress on modern idioms. The article can serve as a practical and theoretical resource for linguists, translators and students of English.

Keywords: idiom, English, language history, stylistics, Shakespeare, globalization, linguistics

Introduction. The richness of a language is manifested not only in its vocabulary, but also in the metaphorical, idiomatic and stylistic units formed from it. Idioms are especially widespread in the English language, their roots have been formed over the centuries. This article analyzes how the first idioms appeared in the English language, the stages of their development and how they have changed today.

An idiom (phraseologism) is an important expressive means of the language. An idiom is a stable expressive expression with an independent meaning. In most cases, idioms are created by the people and therefore are closely related to the interests and everyday activities of ordinary people. Idiomatic expressions reflect thoughts related to the work, life and culture of the people. They fully reveal the national identity of the language, its difference from other languages. So, the main purpose of idioms is to give speech special expressiveness, unique originality, accuracy and imagery.

Definition and linguistic features of an idiom. An idiom is a combination, the meaning of which differs sharply from the lexical meaning of the individual words in its composition. They are often associated with national culture, mentality and history. Idioms in English are manifested in various syntactic forms: phraseological units, metaphorical expressions, stable expressions, etc.

The cultural value of idiomatic expressions lies in the undeniable authenticity of their content. By analyzing them, one can trace the history of a country, partially get acquainted with its customs and traditions, and gain an understanding of the mentality of the peoples speaking this language. In order to determine the criteria for analyzing idiomatic expressions, we identified the factors that have the strongest influence on the nature of these expressions. Conventionally, these factors can be divided into two groups:

1. External factors - the geographical location of the country, relations with neighboring countries, climatic conditions, etc.
2. Internal factors - features of everyday life and economic development, religion, traditions, customs, etc.

The emergence of the first idioms in English. The first idioms in English date back to the Middle Ages, and many of them were formed in religious texts, folklore and literature. William Shakespeare is known as the writer who introduced many idiomatic expressions into the English language. For

example, expressions such as "in a pickle", "break the ice", "green-eyed monster" came from Shakespeare's works.

Relations with other countries If we talk about the history of Great Britain, it is interesting that in English there are phraseological units that depict the Dutch in a very unflattering light. This can be explained by the fact that England has been fighting with the Netherlands for centuries to become the number one maritime power in the world. This peculiar contrast between the two countries is reflected in English phraseology.

By the 17th century, the word "Dutch" in England had acquired the meaning of "foreign" (in the sense of "incomprehensible", "unusual"). Below are examples of English phraseological units in which the word "Dutch" is involved: Dutch bargain- a conditional sentence made in a drunken state; Dutch courage- the courage of a drunk person; in Dutch- in a problematic situation (to stay); to talk like Dutch uncle- to teach intelligence (literal translation) to talk like Dutch uncle.

Idioms related to climate are also, of course, climate has a great influence on the mentality of people, and, accordingly, idiomatic expressions find their expression in colloquial speech. As you know, the climate of Great Britain is characterized by cloudy and rainy weather. This explains the existence of many English proverbs with the word "rain": It never rains but it pours - (literal translation) trouble does not come with rain, it comes with a storm; Rain at seven, fine at eleven - (literal translation) rain at 7, fine at 11; Keep something for a rainy day - (literal translation: save for a rainy day) save for a dark day.

In our study, we divided the stages of idiom development into the following periods:

1) Old (Ancient) and medieval periods: During these periods, idioms appeared on the basis of oral folk art, biblical translations and poetry. As stable phraseological units, they gradually passed into the normative language. It was during this period that idioms related to religion were formed.

Religion. As in all nations, religion plays a very important role in life in the English language. The abundance of idiomatic expressions in which the words "God" and "Devil" are present in the English language serves as the basis for our idea. Below are examples of them: He that serves God for money will serve the devil for better wages- (literal translation) a person who serves God for money will also serve the devil for more money; Lord helps those who help themselves - (literal translation) God helps those who help themselves (i.e., trust in God's help, but don't stop); Man proposes but God disposes - (literal translation) man proposes, God disposes; Open not your door when the devil knocks - (literal translation) don't open your door when the devil knocks; The devil lurks behind the cross - (literal translation) the devil lurks behind the cross;

2) The Renaissance and Shakespeare's works: At this stage, art and literature actively influenced the language, causing the creation of new idioms.

3) 18th–19th centuries: Idioms began to be studied as a separate section in dictionaries and grammar books. They also began to be analyzed within the framework of official linguistics.

Tradition. Speaking about the customs of the English people, it should be noted that the most consumed drink in England is tea. The English pay special attention to the process of making tea and drinking tea. As a result, several idiomatic expressions were formed in English with the phrase "cup of tea". cup of tea (literal translation) tea cup - person (woman), subject. The structural expansion of the phraseological unit gave rise to new meanings in English. an old cup of tea - old woman; an unpleasant cup of tea - unpleasant person; to be one's cup of tea - pleasant.

4) 20th–21st centuries – The era of globalization and technology: In recent times, new idioms have emerged through modern media, cinema, the Internet and popular culture. For example, expressions such as "to go viral", "hit the road", "spill the tea" have become popular in recent years.

Economics. Historically, the capital of England, London, is one of the world's economic centers. London is home to one of the largest stock exchanges in the world. That is why in English you can

find idiomatic expressions related to "money" and other economics. Time is money - (literal translation) time is money (Time is money); No bees, no honey; no work, no money - (literal translation) without bees there is no honey, without work there is no money; It is better to be born lucky than rich - (literal translation) it is better to be born lucky than rich - (literal translation) it is better to be born rich than born happy;

Idioms in modern English. Today, idioms are actively used in every area of the English language - in literature, politics, the media, even social networks. They not only make the language figurative, but also express the cultural world of the speaker. Therefore, idioms are an important stylistic tool for language learners.

Although Uzbek and English are not historically close languages, there are similar idioms between these languages, as in other world languages. This aspect shows that there is some similarity in the worldview and mentality of people of different nations and ideologies. Below we will give examples of such idioms.

I. Idiomatic expressions used in exactly the same (original) meaning. Appetite comes with eating - Иштаха тановул payti хутулты; A cat and dog life - It ва мушукday yashash; To be in seventh heaven - Yettinchi osmonda uchmoq; To take oneself in hand - O'zini qolga olmoq; To get out of the bed on the wrong side- Chap tomoni bilan turmoq; Open-hearted - açi kö'ngil; To look for a needle in a haystack- Сомон ичидан игна чидомоқ; The dogs bark, but the caravan goes on = The moon doesn't heed the barking of dogs - It hurar , karvon o'tar; Better late than never - Hechdan kōra kech yashshi; Make a mountain out of a molehill - Pashshadan fil yasamoq.

II. Idiomatic expressions used with images (in a portable sense). As two peas - Like two water cups; Hungry as a hunter - Hungry as a hunter; The rotten apple injures its neighbors - A rotten apple injures a whole herd; To kill two birds with one stone - Kill two rabbits with one arrow; Be on nettles - Like sitting on a needle.

Conclusion. Idioms in the English language have existed since ancient times and have been formed under the influence of various historical and social periods. They aesthetically enrich the language and expand its communicative capabilities. A deep study of idioms creates a basis for understanding the historical development, culture and system of thought of the English language.

So, the language does not just reflect the human world and its culture. The most important function of the language is to preserve culture and pass it on from generation to generation. Therefore, language plays a decisive role in the formation of a person, national character, ethnic community, people, nation. In the idioms of the language, that is, in the layer with a national character, the system of values, public morality, attitude to the world, people, other peoples is preserved. Phraseologisms, proverbs, sayings most accurately describe the lifestyle, geographical location, history and traditions of a particular community united by one culture. The language preserves the culture of the people, preserving it and passing it on to subsequent generations. In this work, we got acquainted with the mentality of the English people through idiomatic expressions. Language not only reflects the culture of its people, their social structure, mentality, worldview and much more, but also preserves the socio-cultural information accumulated in it and transmits it to the next generation, which in turn serves as the most important and effective way of shaping the next generations.

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