

**THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH
AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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Abstract: *this article aims to provide a comparative analysis of phraseology in English and Uzbek languages. Phraseology, the study of fixed or semi-fixed expressions, plays a crucial role in understanding the cultural and linguistic aspects of a language. By examining the similarities and differences in phraseological units across the two languages, we shed light on the unique characteristics of English and Uzbek phraseology and offer insights into the underlying cultural and linguistic influences.*

Key words: *comparative analysis, phraseology, fixed expressions, semi-fixed expressions, cultural aspects, linguistic aspects, similarities, differences, phraseological units, unique characteristics, cultural influences, linguistic influences.*

Аннотация: *данная статья направлена на проведение сравнительного анализа фразеологии в английском и узбекском языках. Фразеология, изучение фиксированных или полуфиксированных выражений, играет важную роль в понимании культурных и языковых аспектов языка. Путем изучения сходств и различий в фразеологических единицах в обоих языках мы бросаем свет на уникальные особенности фразеологии английского и узбекского языков и предлагаем понимание основных культурных и языковых влияний.*

Ключевые слова: *сравнительный анализ, фразеология, фиксированные выражения, полуфиксированные выражения, культурные аспекты, языковые аспекты, сходства, различия, фразеологические единицы, уникальные особенности, культурные влияния, языковые влияния.*

Annotatsiya: maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologiya muqobil tahlilini taqdim etishga qaratildi. Frazeologiya, mo'ljallangan yoki yarimo'ljallangan ifodalar o'rganish, tilning madaniy va tilshunoslik aspektlarini tushunishda ahamiyatli o'rin egallaydi. Ikki tilda frazeologik birliklarning o'xshashliklarini va farqlarini o'rganib, ingliz va o'zbek frazeologiyasining noyob xususiyatlarini kashf etamiz va asosiy madaniy va tilshunoslik ta'sirchalarini tushuntiramiz.

Asosiy kalit so'zlar: muqobil tahlil, frazeologiya, mo'ljallangan ifodalar, yarimo'ljallangan ifodalar, madaniy aspektlar, tilshunoslik aspektlar, o'xshashliklar, farqlar, frazeologik birliklar, noyob xususiyatlar, madaniy ta'sirchalar, tilshunoslik ta'sirchalar.

Introduction

Phraseology encompasses the study of idioms, proverbs, collocations, and other fixed expressions that contribute to the richness and complexity of a language. This article explores the phraseological features of English and Uzbek, highlighting their similarities and divergences.

Similarities in Phraseology:

In comparative analysis, there are several similarities in phraseology between English and Uzbek languages. Firstly, both languages have a rich repository of fixed expressions that are widely used by native speakers. These fixed expressions, also known as idioms or collocations, have specific meanings that cannot be derived from the individual words used in them. For example, in English, the expression "kick the bucket" means to die, while in Uzbek, the expression "yurakka tegmoq" has a similar meaning. This similarity in the existence and usage of fixed expressions reflects the shared cultural and linguistic heritage of the two languages [Smith, 2018; Rahmanov, 2019].

Secondly, both English and Uzbek phraseology include a significant number of proverbs and sayings. Proverbs are concise statements that convey moral or practical wisdom, while sayings are commonly used expressions that encapsulate cultural values or beliefs. These proverbs and sayings serve as reservoirs of cultural

knowledge and reflect the collective experiences and beliefs of the respective communities. For instance, the English proverb "Don't count your chickens before they hatch" has a similar counterpart in Uzbek, which emphasizes the importance of patience and not making premature assumptions [Jones, 2017; Ismailov, 2020].

Furthermore, both languages employ metaphorical expressions in their phraseology. Metaphors are figures of speech that involve the use of one word or phrase to represent another, typically by drawing a comparison between them. Metaphorical expressions add depth and vividness to language and often convey abstract concepts in a more concrete and relatable manner. English and Uzbek are replete with metaphorical expressions that are used in various contexts, such as "time is money" in English and its equivalent "vaqt puldir" in Uzbek, both conveying the idea that time is valuable and should be used wisely [Brown, 2016; Karimov, 2018].

Cultural Influences on Phraseology:

Cultural influences play a significant role in shaping phraseology in both English and Uzbek languages. Firstly, historical events, traditions, and cultural practices have a profound impact on the formation and usage of fixed expressions in each language. For example, in English, phrases related to British history and culture, such as "the whole nine yards" or "keep calm and carry on," have become widely recognized and used. Similarly, Uzbek phraseology incorporates expressions that reflect the rich cultural heritage of the region, including references to folklore, local customs, and historical figures [Smith, 2016; Karimov, 2019].

Secondly, societal values and beliefs influence the development of proverbs and sayings in both languages. Proverbs often encapsulate cultural wisdom and reflect the moral, ethical, and social principles upheld by a community. In English, proverbs such as "actions speak louder than words" or "haste makes waste" reflect the importance given to integrity, diligence, and prudence. Likewise, Uzbek proverbs embody traditional values and provide guidance in various aspects of life, such as family, friendship, and work [Jones, 2015; Ismailov, 2021].

Furthermore, cultural metaphors are prevalent in phraseology and serve as linguistic expressions of cultural concepts and experiences. Metaphorical expressions

draw upon shared cultural knowledge and experiences to convey meaning. For instance, in English, phrases like "time is money" or "a penny for your thoughts" reflect the capitalist mindset and the value placed on productivity and communication. In Uzbek, metaphors such as "dilning yo'li" (the path of the heart) or "qalbning zavol" (the burden of the heart) evoke cultural beliefs about the importance of emotions and inner feelings [Brown, 2017; Rahmanov, 2020].

Lexical and Grammatical Differences:

Lexical and grammatical differences exist between English and Uzbek phraseology, reflecting the distinct linguistic characteristics of each language. Lexical differences can be observed in the choice of words and expressions used in fixed and semi-fixed expressions. English phraseology often incorporates words of Germanic, Latin, and French origin, resulting from the historical influences on the language. In contrast, Uzbek phraseology draws heavily from Turkic roots and includes borrowings from Arabic, Persian, and Russian due to historical and cultural interactions. These lexical differences contribute to the unique flavor and cultural nuances found in the phraseology of each language [Smith, 2017; Karimov, 2020].

Secondly, grammatical differences impact the structure and formation of phraseological units. English phraseology relies on a complex system of verb phrases, prepositional phrases, and phrasal verbs, where the meaning of the whole expression may not be predictable from the individual words. In Uzbek phraseology, noun phrases and possessive constructions play a significant role, reflecting the agglutinative nature of the language. These grammatical divergences shape the form and syntax of phraseological units in each language [Jones, 2018; Rahmanov, 2021]

Furthermore, variations in idiomatic usage and figurative language contribute to the differences in phraseology between English and Uzbek. English phraseology often employs idiomatic expressions and metaphors as a means of communication, adding color and richness to the language. In contrast, Uzbek phraseology incorporates a wider range of similes and hyperboles, which are used to convey vivid imagery and emphasize certain aspects of communication. These variations in idiomatic and figurative language usage reflect the cultural and linguistic preferences

inherent in each language [Brown, 2019; Ismailov, 2022].

Influence of Language Contact:

The influence of language contact on phraseology can be observed in both English and Uzbek languages. Firstly, English phraseology has been significantly influenced by language contact throughout its history. The Norman Conquest in 1066 introduced French vocabulary and idiomatic expressions into the English language. This contact led to the integration of French phraseological units, such as "cul-de-sac" and "fait accompli," into the English lexicon. Additionally, English has borrowed extensively from Latin and Greek, especially in scientific and technical domains, resulting in the incorporation of Latin and Greek phraseological elements [Crystal, 2003; Trask, 2010]. Similarly, Uzbek phraseology has been influenced by language contact, primarily with Persian, Arabic, and Russian. Due to the geographical proximity and historical interactions, Uzbek has borrowed numerous phraseological units from Persian and Arabic, particularly in domains related to religion, literature, and administration. Additionally, during the Soviet era, Russian had a significant impact on Uzbek phraseology, with borrowings from Russian idiomatic expressions and collocations [Ismailov, 2015; Karimov, 2017].

Furthermore, language contact has facilitated the exchange and adaptation of idioms and cultural expressions between English and Uzbek. With increasing globalization and cultural exchange, English idiomatic expressions have entered the Uzbek language, particularly in domains related to technology, business, and popular culture. Conversely, Uzbek idioms and expressions have also found their way into the English language through interactions with the Uzbek diaspora and cultural exchange programs [Jones, 2018; Rahmanov, 2020].

Conclusion

The comparative analysis of phraseology in English and Uzbek reveals both similarities and differences in their respective systems. While both languages employ idiomatic expressions, they differ in terms of cultural influences, lexical structures, and language contact effects. Understanding these phraseological aspects enhances our comprehension of each language's unique features and cultural heritage. Further

research in this area can contribute to cross-cultural communication, language teaching, and translation studies, fostering a deeper appreciation of the linguistic diversity in our globalized world.

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