



EXPLORING THE RICHNESS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH.

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Abstract: *This article is about phraseological differences between English and Uzbek languages. Also definitions of daily phrases will be given here.*

Key words: *Phrases, idioms, phraseology, definitions, semantic meaning.*

Introduction:

Idiomatic expressions, often referred to as phraseological units, serve as colorful components of language that convey meanings beyond the literal interpretation of their individual words. Across different languages, these expressions play a vital role in enriching communication and reflecting cultural nuances. In this article, we delve into the fascinating world of idioms by comparing their usage and characteristics in Uzbek and English language.

Understanding Phraseological Units

Russian linguists such as Boris Vinogradov, Galina Amosova, and Vladimir Kunin have contributed significantly to the classification and analysis of phraseological units. Vinogradov categorizes them into three groups based on semantic structure, while Amosova and Kunin focus on factors like idiomaticity and syntactic structure.

Main Part:

The examination of phraseological units, as classified by prominent Russian linguists Boris Vinogradov, Galina Amosova, and Vladimir Kunin, offers profound insights into the structure and usage of idiomatic expressions in both Uzbek and English languages. Vinogradov's categorization delineates three distinct groups based on semantic structure: Free phrases, Phraseological fusion, and Phraseological unities. Free phrases retain their core meaning even when individual components are modified or expanded, while Phraseological fusion presents fixed forms whose meanings cannot be readily inferred from their constituent parts. Phraseological unities exhibit fixed component with unpredictable meanings.

Amosova's typology encompasses. Phraseological combinations, Phraseological unities, and Phraseological collocations. Phraseological combinations allow the deduction of the whole meaning from their constituent



parts, akin to Vinogradov's Free phrases. Phraseological unities pose challenges in predicting their meanings, echoing Vinogradov's concept of Phraseological fusion. Amasova also identifies Phraseological collocations, indicating habitual usage in oral language.³⁰

Kunin's classification, focusing on idiomaticity and syntactic structure, delineates Phraseological units proper and Phraseological expressions. Units proper pose difficulty in deciphering meanings from individual words, while expressions consist of idioms where the full meaning can be gleaned from a single sentence³¹

Comparative analysis

When we examine idiomatic expressions in Uzbek and English, we find intriguing similarities and differences. Let's explore some examples:

Expressions in English:	Equivalents in Uzbek:	Definition:	Examples:
When pigs fly (never)	Tuyaning dumi yerga tekkanda	Both phrases convey the idea of something unlikely or impossible happening. However, the imagery differs, reflecting cultural nuances.	Ann cannot cook. When pigs fly she bakes a cake.
Turn a blind eye (ignoring, overlooking)	Ko'z yummoq	Indicates the act of ignoring or overlooking something. While the core meaning remains consistent, the linguistic expression varies	I have made a lot of mistakes but my parents do not punish me. They turn a blind eye.
To feel under the weather (to be ill)	Rangi sarg'aymoq	Captures the essence of feeling unwell, the English equivalent depicts the same concept differently, showcasing linguistic diversity	He has to leave the party. He was feeling under the weather.
A piece of cake (reaching something without problems)	Xamirdan qil sug'urgandek	Reflecting something easily achieved. Maintaining the metaphorical imagery but with cultural nuances	The final exams were a piece of cake. I got high mark from all subjects.
Chicken out	Chumchuq "pir" etsa, yuragi "shir" etadi	Not doing something because of being too frightened	She will not go to the store-room. Because she is chicken out, she is afraid of even her shadow.
To cut corners	Qo'ldan ketguncha, egasiga yetguncha	Not doing something to save money or time	David has found cheapest way, he cut

¹Amasova, N. N (1963). Osnovy angliiskoi frazeologii [Fundamentals of English phraseology]. Leningrad.

²Kunin, A. V. (1996). Kurs frazeologii sovremennogo angliiskogo yazyka [Course of phraseology of contemporary English language].



			corners.
Drop the ball	Qovun tushirmoq	To make a big mistake	I have overslept this morning and missed the plane. I really dropped the ball
Gut feeling	Qo'li bormaslik, yuragi betlamaslik	Feeling something is wrong	The weather is bad, I have gut feelings. I do not want to go out.
In the same boat	Kemaga tushganning joni bir	Being in a similar situation	I and my friends failed an exam, so we are in the same boat.
On cloud nine	Yettinchi osmonda uchib yurmoq	Being very happy	She has well-paid job, so she is on cloud nine

Comparing phraseological units between Uzbek and English languages sheds light on their specific features and nuances. Despite linguistic differences, translations often retain similar meanings, underscoring shared cultural concepts and experiences. However, certain phrases may resonate more profoundly in one language, indicating varying degrees of effectiveness and cultural relevance.

The examination of these idiomatic expressions underscores the dynamic interplay between language, culture, and communication. As we explore the intricate differences and similarities between Uzbek and English phraseology, we deepen our understanding of language as a vehicle for expression and cultural exchange.

Usage and Effectiveness

Certain idiomatic expressions may be more commonly used or impactful in one language compared to the other due to cultural familiarity or linguistic subtleties. For instance, while “drop the ball” might resonate more with English speakers, “qovun tushirmoq” carries similar connotations for Uzbek speakers.

Conclusion:

The study of idiomatic expressions offers profound insights into linguistic diversity and cultural richness. By comparing phrases across languages like Uzbek and English, we gain a deeper appreciation for the intricacies of human communication. However, it's crucial to recognize the context and cultural relevance of these expressions to ensure effective and respectful communication. As we continue to explore the world of idioms, let's embrace the beauty of linguistic diversity and celebrate the richness it brings to our interactions.



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