

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS: ENGLISH AND UZBEK: CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIFFERENCES

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Introduction

Phraseological units, also known as idioms or proverbs, are stable word combinations whose meanings cannot be inferred from the meanings of the individual words. They are an incredibly rich source of insight into a people's worldview because they are firmly anchored in a culture's history, customs, and experiences. This study examines the linguistic and cultural differences between Uzbek and English phraseological units, emphasizing the distinctive viewpoints and values that are inherent in each language.

Cultural Influences on Phraseological Units

Phraseological units' content and meaning are greatly influenced by cultural factors. Historical occurrences, geographic location, religious convictions, social mores, and economic circumstances are some of these variables. For example, the nation's agricultural and maritime traditions are frequently reflected in English phraseological units. "To sow one's wild oats" and "to weather the storm" are two examples. On the other hand, the nomadic way of life, agricultural customs, and Islamic culture of the area all have an impact on Uzbek phraseological units. Examples include "to be a guest of the desert" (to be homeless) and "to ride on a cloud" (to be extremely happy).

Linguistic Features

In addition to cultural considerations, linguistic characteristics also play a role in the differences between Uzbek and English phraseological units. Grammatical structure, lexical composition, and semantic subtleties are some of these characteristics.

Grammatical Structure: Phonological units in Uzbek and English frequently have dissimilar grammatical structures. For instance, verb-noun combinations are commonly used in English idioms (e.g. g. "to break a leg," "to spill the beans"), whereas Uzbek idioms could use more intricate word structures made up of prepositions, adverbs, and adjectives.

* **Lexical Composition:** Languages can differ greatly in the lexical components that they employ in phraseological units. English idioms frequently use everyday words, whereas Uzbek idioms might use more poetic or archaic language. For instance,

the Uzbek expression "to be a guest of the desert" employs a more poetic image while the English expression "to rain cats and dogs" uses common nouns.

* **Semantic Nuances:** Subtle semantic nuances can affect a phraseological unit's exact meaning. These subtleties could have to do with metaphors, cultural allusions, or connotations. The Uzbek expression "to be caught in a whirlwind" suggests a situation that is more chaotic or unpredictable than the English expression "to be in hot water," which denotes trouble or difficulty

Examples of Linguistic and Cultural Differences

The following phrases describe the linguistic and cultural differences between Uzbek and English phraseological units: Theme: Animals * English: "To be a fish out of water" (to feel uneasy or out of place) * Uzbek: "To be a wolf in sheep's clothing" (to be a hypocrite) The English phrase makes reference to a fish's natural habitat, whereas the Uzbek phrase makes reference to wolves and sheep as predators and prey. Food is the theme. The English idiom "To be full of beans" refers to being vivacious or energetic. The Uzbek idiom "To eat one's bread with salt" (tuzini yemoq) refers to being appreciative. The English idiom links beans to energy. The Uzbek idiom mentions the custom of sharing bread with salt as a sign of hospitality and thanks.

Theme: Weather * English: "To be under the weather" (to feel ill) * Uzbek: "Zimistonda qolmoq" (to be in a difficult situation) * Both idioms refer to weather conditions, but the Uzbek idiom suggests a more general feeling of being overburdened or in trouble..

Conclusion

The differences in phraseological units between Uzbek and English provide important insights into the distinct viewpoints and values of these two cultures. These differences are both linguistic and cultural. Through an analysis of the linguistic, historical, and geographic elements that shape these units, we can better understand the diverse range of human expression.