

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

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Abstract:

Phraseology is not just a word, it serves as one of the most essential tool in literature to carry out deeper meaning relating to cultural heritage. This article describes the analytical process of phraseologies comparatively which is occurred in the eastern and western culture. Moreover, the differences and similarities of the usage of idiomatic expressions in both English and Uzbek literature is distinguished with the assistance of literal and scientific sources. The article also discovers the origin of phraseology and how it affects the readers' consciousness by using in literature.

Key words: Phraseological units, idiomatic expressions, phraseologisms, phrasemes, contrastive phraseology, symbolism, cultural specifications, aspiration.

Phraseological units play crucial role in literature to demonstrate deeper meaning in both Uzbek and English linguistics. Also they are the most essential tool for writers to provide colorful patterns and to attract readers' attention more easily with their mysterious sense. Obviously, phraseologisms are closely connected with the spiritual culture, customs, profession, way of life, past, aspiration, attitude to reality of the people who speak the language [5;618]. It is impossible to comprehend the phraseologies given in any context unless we are not aware of the culture of them.

Before discussing the relevance of the article's topic, it is very important to first understand its core meaning. What is phraseology? Phraseology comes from Greek word "phrasis" means "way of speaking" and it developed in twentieth century [7:85]. Phraseological units are fixed expressions such as idioms or collocations whose overall meaning can not be deduced solely from the meaning of their individual words. Various terms like proverbs or idioms in English can be distinguished from concepts like frazeologik birliklar, qochirma iboralar and frazemalar in Uzbek language [6;69]. Nowadays a great number of academics are focusing on the theory of phraseology to distinguish the similarities and differences between languages.

Similarities between English and Uzbek phraseological concepts.

There are various hypotheses regarding the commonalities of the figurative signs in linguistics. The researcher Ramusino suggests that widespread idiomatic patterns, in other words linguistic signs which exist in a variety of languages with a very formal structure and with an almost equal meaning [9;243]. Now we will observe the common features of these signs in English compared with Uzbek literature:

- Universality in meaning. Many idiomatic expressions and proverbs in both languages reflect universal human experiences, emotions and wisdom. e.g. In English: "The early bird catches the worm" while in Uzbek: "Ertalabgi qushning rizqi butun bo'ladi". Both examples emphasize the benefits of waking up early and being proactive.

- Using metaphors. Languages commonly tend to use figurative speech to express ideas vividly. e.g. In English: "A wolf in sheep's clothing" means deceptive person and in Uzbek: "Qo'y terisiga o'ralgan bo'ri". Meaning is the same but wording is different.

- Biblical and Religious influences. English phraseology is influenced by the Bible, while Uzbek one has strong connections with Islam and the Quran. e.g. English: "As you sow, so shall you reap". Originated from Biblical sources which means karma or consequences of actions. Uzbek: "Nima eksang shuni o'rasan". It has Islamic moral lesson with the same meaning.

- Animal imagery. Many idioms use animalistic symbols to describe human traits. e.g. English: "Like a fish out of water" which means feeling uncomfortable in a new situation. Uzbek: "Baliq suvdan chiqqanday". It also has the same meaning and almost identical expressions.

Differences between phraseologisms in English and Uzbek literature.

Phraseological units also called as phrasemes in linguistics which differ from one language to another according to the grammar, culture, translation and other functions. Linguists differ phrasemes with the notion of contrastive phraseology. According to Dobrol'skij and Piirainen (2005) and Korhonen (2007), 'contrastive' has at least two main meanings, to which can be added a third [8;183]. In the first, broader sense, 'contrastive' and 'cross-linguistic' can be considered synonymous, and any comparison of phraseological units in different

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languages can be considered to be contrastive phraseology [4;219]. In a more restricted sense, 'contrastive' implies a systematic comparison of the phraseologies of different languages. Thirdly, as Colson notes, phraseology is contrastive only when it takes into consideration the differences between languages [3;194]. Many scientists had researches on contrastive phrasemes between languages and they distinguished several categories of differences of them:

- According to cultural specifications, some idioms are deeply rooted in the culture and traditions of each nation. E.g. in English "Put all your eggs in one basket" means advising against risk concentration. In Uzbek "Hammasini bitta qopga solma" carries almost the same idea but adapted to Uzbek lifestyle.

- Historical and Geographical Influences. English idioms often reflect seafaring, colonial history, and industrialization, while Uzbek idioms reflect nomadic life, agriculture, and Silk Road trade. e.g. Eng: "Miss the boat" (Fail to seize an opportunity; maritime origin) Uzb: "Poyezdni qo'ldan boy berish" (Missing the train; more relevant to Uzbek context).

- Word-for-Word Translation Challenges. Some idioms cannot be translated literally without losing their meaning. e.g. Eng: "Break a leg!" (Good luck! – Theater origin) Uzb: "Oq yo'li!" (Have a good journey/success! – Culturally adapted).

- Symbolism Differences. The same symbol (color, animal, object) can carry different meanings. e.g. Eng: "White elephant" (A useless but costly possession) Uzb: "Oq tuya" (Positive meaning: something rare and valuable!).

This article discovers the background of phraseologies along with the comparative aspects of them with the help of clear examples emphasized by several scholars. The comparative study of English and Uzbek phraseological units exhibits both universal human experiences and unique cultural elements. While many idioms share common themes like wisdom, animals and nature, their specific forms and interpretations are shaped by the historical, social, and cultural background of each language. Understanding these differences helps in accurate translation, cultural appreciation, and language learning. Having enough qualifications and experience in common and contrastive features of phraseological concepts can help with comprehending and analyzing the root meaning of the literature of any languages.

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