

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGISMS

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Annotation. *This paper explores the differences between idiomatic expressions in English-speaking countries and the Uzbek language, highlighting how cultural background, worldview, and social norms shape phraseologisms. It examines how English idioms often rely on metaphor, vivid imagery, and humor, while Uzbek idioms emphasize emotional depth, moral values, and culturally familiar symbols. The study illustrates the ways in which figurative language reflects national identity and thought patterns, demonstrating its role in effective communication and cross cultural understanding. By comparing idiomatic expressions, the research provides insights into the interplay between language, culture, and cognition, offering a valuable perspective for linguists, language learners, and educators.*

Keywords: *single idiom, cultural background, effective communication, idiomatic expression, everyday conversation, figurative meaning.*

Аннотация. *Данная работа исследует различия между идиоматическими выражениями в англоязычных странах и узбекском языке, подчеркивая, как культурный контекст, мировоззрение и социальные нормы влияют на фразеологизмы. В статье показано, что английские идиомы часто опираются на метафоры, яркие образы и юмор, тогда как узбекские выражения делают упор на эмоциональную глубину, моральные ценности и культурно знакомые символы. Исследование демонстрирует, как фигуральный язык отражает национальную идентичность и мышление, а также способствует эффективной коммуникации и межкультурному пониманию. Сравнение идиоматических выражений предоставляет ценные сведения о взаимодействии языка, культуры и когниции, представляя интерес для лингвистов, изучающих язык, и преподавателей.*

Ключевые слова: *одионая идиома, культурный контекст, эффективное общение, идиоматическое выражение, повседневная беседа, переносное значение.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu ish ingliz tilida so‘zlashuvchi mamlakatlar va o‘zbek tilidagi idiomatik ifodalar farqlarini o‘rganadi, ularning shakllanishida madaniy kontekst, dunyoqarash va ijtimoiy normalar qanday rol o‘ynashini ko‘rsatadi. Tadqiqot shuni ko‘rsatadiki, inglizcha idiomalar ko‘pincha metafora, yorqin obraz va hazilga tayanadi, o‘zbekcha idiomalar esa hissiy chuqurlik, axloqiy qadriyatlar va madaniy jihatdan tanish belgilarni aks ettiradi. Ish, figurativ til milliy identifikatsiyani va tafakkur usullarini qanday aks ettirishini, shuningdek, samarali muloqot va*

madaniyatlararo tushunishni rivojlantirishdagi rolini ko'rsatadi. Idiomatik ifodalarni solishtirish til, madaniyat va kognitsiya o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqalar haqida qimmatli ma'lumot beradi va lingvistlar, til o'rganuvchilar hamda o'qituvchilar uchun foydalidir.

Kalit so'zlar: *yagona idiomatik ifoda, madaniy muhit, samarali muloqot, idiomatik ifoda, kundalik suhbat, figurativ ma'no.*

Introduction

English and Uzbek phraseologisms differ mainly because they reflect the unique culture, history, and worldview of each nation. English idioms are strongly influenced by Western traditions, Christianity, and modern lifestyle, while Uzbek idioms come from Eastern culture, Islamic values, and centuries of Turkic and Persian heritage. Because of these differences, the imagery used in the two languages is not the same: English idioms often rely on animals, weather, or everyday objects, whereas Uzbek idioms frequently use symbols from nature, farming, family life, and traditional values. English idioms tend to be short, compact, and sometimes humorous, while Uzbek idioms are more descriptive, emotional, and sometimes carry moral meaning. Another difference is that English idioms show individualism and focus on personal actions, but Uzbek idioms often highlight respect, social harmony, and relationships. Borrowings also differ: English idioms include elements from French or Latin, while Uzbek idioms contain influences from Arabic, Persian, and Russian. Overall, while both languages use phraseologisms to make speech expressive, the differences in imagery, structure, and cultural background show how each nation's history and traditions shape the way people speak.

Why languages needs phraseologisms?

Phraseologisms, or idioms, are an essential part of every language because they add richness, color, and cultural depth to communication. A language without idioms would sound plain, limited, and less expressive. Idioms help people describe feelings, situations, and ideas in a vivid and memorable way, allowing speakers to communicate meaning more effectively than with showing how people think and experience life. Through idioms, we can understand a culture's humor, values, and lifestyle, because each phrase carries cultural symbolism that cannot be translated word for word. Idioms make speech sound natural and fluent, especially in everyday conversations. Native speakers use them often, so learning idioms helps language learners communicate more confidently and sound more like locals. They also create emotional impact; instead of giving long explanations, a single idiom can express humor, anger, joy, or disappointment in a powerful way. In addition, idioms help build social connection because people feel a sense of belonging when they share common expressions and understand each other's figurative meanings. Phraseologisms also enrich literature, songs, and storytelling by giving writers

creative tools to express complex ideas in artistic ways. For all these reasons, languages need phraseologisms: they beautify communication, make meaning stronger, preserve cultural identity, and help people express their thoughts in a more natural and emotionally meaningful manner. English and Uzbek phraseologisms express similar meanings through very different cultural images, which makes their comparison especially meaningful. For example, the feeling of fear or anxiety in English is expressed with “His heart is in his mouth”, while Uzbek uses “Yuragi shuv etib ketdi”, showing that English prefers a humorous metaphor whereas Uzbek focuses on an emotional reaction. An easy task in English is described as “It’s a piece of cake”, using food imagery, while Uzbek simply says “Oson”, which is more literal. Someone very precious is called “The apple of my eye” in English, but in Uzbek the phrase “Jonimdan ortiq” reflects deeper emotional closeness. When talking about revealing a secret, English uses the playful “Spill the beans”, while Uzbek expresses the idea through behavior with “Tilini tiymadi”. Something very expensive in English becomes “It cost an arm and a leg”, an exaggerated metaphor, whereas Uzbek uses realistic expressions like “Joni chiqdi” or “Qimmatga tushdi”. A hardworking person in English is described “as Work like a horse”, but Uzbek conveys effort through “Qora terga tushmoq”. A pure-hearted person in English is described with “He has a heart of gold”, whereas Uzbek uses color symbolism in “Ko‘ngli oppoq”. Causing trouble in English is given as “Stir up a hornet’s nest”, based on nature imagery, but Uzbek describes it as “Qozonni qo‘zg‘amoq”, using a household object. Being very busy is expressed in English “as Busy as a bee, comparing activity to nature, while Uzbek uses the realistic expression “Ishi ko‘p”, “boshi qotgan”. These examples clearly show that English tends to rely on metaphor, humor, and imagery, while Uzbek idioms are more emotional, culturally grounded, and connected to everyday life. English uses a metaphor from ships breaking ice to move forward, symbolizing starting interaction in a cold or tense situation. Uzbek does not use imagery; it uses direct meaning related to speech and communication. This shows how English often prefers metaphorical images, while Uzbek prefers clarity and cultural simplicity.

In conclusion, the comparison of idioms from English-speaking countries and the Uzbek language demonstrates how deeply language is intertwined with culture, worldview, and social norms. While English idioms often rely on vivid imagery, metaphor, and humor to convey meaning, Uzbek idioms tend to emphasize emotional depth, moral values, and culturally familiar symbols. These differences reflect not only distinct historical and cultural experiences but also varying ways of conceptualizing and expressing ideas, emotions, and social behaviors. Understanding these contrasts enhances cross-cultural communication and language learning by revealing the ways in which figurative language encodes both practical and symbolic knowledge. Ultimately, studying idioms comparatively provides valuable insight into

how diverse linguistic traditions enrich human expression and preserve cultural identity.

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