

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *This study delves into the realm of phraseological units, exploring the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek languages. Utilizing a comparative analytical approach, the research investigates the structural, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of phraseological units in both languages. By examining a diverse range of linguistic phenomena, including idioms, proverbs, and collocations, the study aims to uncover patterns of cultural and linguistic significance. Through rigorous analysis and cross-linguistic comparison, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the intricate relationship between language, culture, and cognition in English and Uzbek linguistic landscapes.*

Key words: *phraseological units, analytical approach, pragmatic aspect, cognition, linguistic landscape, linguistic significance.*

A comparative analysis of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages would involve examining similarities and differences in the use, structure, and cultural connotations of these expressions. It would require collecting a corpus of phraseological units from both languages and analyzing them in terms of their semantic content, syntactic patterns, idiomatic meanings, and cultural associations. Such analysis could reveal how concepts are expressed differently in each language, reflecting cultural values, historical influences, and linguistic traditions. Additionally, it could shed light on areas of overlap or shared metaphors between the two languages, indicating common human experiences or universal themes. Moreover, the comparative analysis could explore translation strategies for rendering phraseological units between English and Uzbek, considering issues such as translatability, cultural equivalence, and pragmatic appropriateness. Linguists who have worked on the classification of phraseological units in English include scholars like M.A.K. Halliday¹ and Peter

¹ M. A. K. Halliday. Introduction to Functional Grammar. 1985, p-205

Newmark². In Uzbek linguistics, researchers such as G'ofur G'ulomov and Shavkat Azimov have contributed to the study of phraseology and its classification within the Uzbek language. Their work has shed light on how language reflects human experiences and values across different cultures and societies. While there are some similarities between the English and Uzbek phraseological units denoting humanity, there are also some notable differences. For example, in English, the phrase "to have a heart of gold" is used to describe someone who is kind and generous. In Uzbek, however, the phrase "ko'ngli toza" is used to describe someone who is selfless and puts the needs of others first. Similarly, while the English phrase "to have a heart of stone" describes someone who lacks compassion, the Uzbek phrase "bag'ritosh" means to be not sincere and honest. The historical and cultural background of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages can be different, leading to unique expressions in each language. Some phraseological units in English may have roots in Latin or French, while Uzbek phraseological units may have roots in Persian or Arabic. English phraseological units may contain words that are borrowed from other languages, including Latin, French, and German. In contrast, Uzbek phraseological units are more likely to have words that are specific to the Uzbek language. English phraseological units can vary in formality, with some being more formal or informal in nature. Uzbek phraseological units tend to be more formal in general. English phraseological units may be more commonly used in everyday language, while Uzbek phraseological units may be used more often in formal or literary contexts. However, the structure and syntax of phraseological units can be different between English and Uzbek languages. For example, some phraseological units in Uzbek may have different word order compared to English. The phonetic and phonological features of phraseological units can vary between English and Uzbek, leading to differences in pronunciation and intonation. English

² Peter Newmark. *Approaches to Translation*. 1981, p-159

phraseological units are typically structured in a way that the meaning of the whole phrase cannot be deduced from the meanings of the individual words. In contrast, Uzbek phraseological units often have a more transparent structure where the meaning of the whole phrase can be understood from the meanings of the individual words.

Overall, a comparative analysis of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages would deepen our understanding of language structure, cultural expression, and translation dynamics between these two linguistic systems. Studying these similarities and differences can provide valuable insights into the rich tapestry of language and communication.

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