



CULTURAL REFLECTIONS: TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF IDIOMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract

This article delves into how idioms in Uzbek and English reflect their respective cultures. Idioms, like “raining cats and dogs,” carry cultural meanings and values. This study compares idiomatic expressions in both languages to uncover how they differ structurally and culturally. By analyzing idioms, the article reveals the unique cultural insights embedded in both languages. It explores why idioms vary between Uzbek and English and what these differences can tell about each culture’s history and social norms. In analyzing linguistic and cultural theories, this paper connects the language with culture, helping us to understand how words reflect cultural identities. Overall, the article sheds light on the cultural richness of idiomatic language in Uzbek and English.

Key word: Idiomatic expressions, Comparative typology, Linguistic diversity, Cross-cultural analysis, Figurative language, Cultural nuances, Semantic variations, Typological contrasts

Beyond a shadow of a doubt, English language is known for its richness in idiomatic set expressions and phrases. Obviously, every idiom has its own history of being shaped and it can directly be related to culture and other factors. Similarly, Uzbek language is can be a great case in point for rich-in-idioms languages. Furthermore, studying the history and the culture of certain languages can help the scholars uncover how particular idioms are born in languages. It is common knowledge that idioms are known as such language units whose meanings cannot be translated by relying on individual words within the set. Therefore, language teachers encourage their students to study these units as a whole and rely on their meaning which can be found in dictionaries (Crystal, David; 2010). However, the meaning of these phrases can be explained and even, if not, in a more accurate manner, if we investigate their history in that they carry cultural and historical values of particular nations. Moreover, the following two languages share the same features at some point when it comes to idiomatic expressions. Idiomatic expressions are particularly divided into the following types in both English and Uzbek languages:



Types	English	Uzbek
<i>Phrasal verbs</i>	Give up	Taslim bo`lmoq
<i>Proverbs</i>	Where is a will, there is a way	Qayerda xohish bo`lsa, yo`l albatta topiladi
<i>Metaphorical idioms</i>	Let the cat out of the bag	Sirni oshkor qilmoq
<i>Idiomatic noun phrases</i>	A piece of cake	Hamirdan qil sug`urgandek
<i>Idiomatic adjective phrases</i>	Over the moon	Boshi osmonda
<i>Phrases</i>	Tell me about it	Shuni aytgin

This table demonstrates different types of idioms in Uzbek and English languages alongside their meaning (Mithun, Marianne; 2011). Idioms in English can be translated directly into Uzbek language sometimes when they have the same cultural features. For instance, the type of metaphors in idiomatic language is so close to Uzbek language since they can be translated with ease. For example, In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* Romeo says "Juliet is my sun" claiming that she is the most important force in his life, bringing him warm and light and this, with no doubt, can easily be interpreted into Uzbek "u mening quyoshim", suggesting the same intention since the sun is the indicator of warmth and light. Many idioms are based on metaphors in English. Notwithstanding, idioms are expressions that are used so often and frequently and are so fixed in the language that people do not recognize the metaphor behind them. For instance, this idiom "tying the knot" in English conveys to build the marriage with someone and it has the same meaning in Uzbek "taqdirini bog'lamoq" suggesting that individual words in both languages can be translated in the name of logical correctness. Another excellent instance can be "on the tip of my tongue". This idiom is essentially used to express that one can still remember it despite the fact that they do not happen to say it and a small clue can be enough to come up with piece of information that they



want to remember. In Uzbek it conveys the same meaning and even can be translated word by word “tilimning uchida” (Mukhamedova N.A; 2023) By and large, metaphorical idioms can actually be translated in both Uzbek and English languages with the same meaning as long as they reflect similar cultures.

Typological features of idioms in Uzbek and English can vary in several ways, reflecting differences in linguistic structure, cultural context, and historical influences. Here are some typological features to consider:

A) Lexical composition: Uzbek idioms may incorporate words and phrases that are specific to Uzbek culture, while English idioms may draw from English-language history, literature, or cultural references.

Uzbek: “Tarvuzi qo`lig`idan tushmoq” (to drop the watermelon from their armpit) – To be left in shock or become very mad.

English: “Break the ice” - meaning to initiate social interaction in a friendly manner.

B) Word Order and Structure: The word order and structure of idioms can vary between Uzbek and English. For example, some idioms in Uzbek may follow a different syntactic pattern than their English equivalents.

Uzbek: “Yuragim cho`kdi” (My heart is pounding) - where “cho`kadi” (pounding) comes at the end of the phrase.

English: “Head over heels” - where “over heels” follows “head,” contrary to the usual word order (Saidova M. S; 2023)

C) Figurative Language and Imagery: Both languages use figurative language and imagery in idioms, but the specific metaphors and cultural references used may differ. For example, idioms in Uzbek may draw on agricultural or nomadic imagery, while English idioms may reference maritime or historical contexts.

Uzbek: “Qizil qor yoqqanda” (When it snows red) - meaning something is impossible to the point that it never happens

English: “Cat’s out of the bag” - metaphorically revealing a secret.



D) Semantic Transparency: The degree of semantic transparency, or the extent to which the meaning of an idiom can be deduced from its individual components, may vary between Uzbek and English idioms. Some idioms may be more transparent in one language than the other

Uzbek: “Qo‘limdan chiqmaydi” (It won’t come out of my hand) - meaning I won’t let it go.

English: “Piece of cake” - meaning something very easy to do, which may not be transparent if taken literally.

E) Pragmatic Usage: Idioms may be used differently in Uzbek and English discourse due to cultural norms and pragmatic conventions. Understanding the appropriate contexts for using idioms is essential for effective communication in both languages.

Uzbek: “Ko‘zingni och” (Open your eyes) – it suggests that one needs to be wise and alert

English: “By the way” - used to introduce a tangential topic in a conversation.

F) Regional and Dialectal Variations: Both Uzbek and English exhibit regional and dialectal variations in idiomatic language. Idioms may vary in usage, meaning, or form across different dialects and regions within each language.

Uzbek: “Ko‘zi ko‘r” (Closed-eye) - used in some dialects to describe someone who is blind.

English: “Pop the question” - while widely used, may have regional variations in terms of frequency and colloquial usage.

In summary, the study into the world of idiomatic expressions in Uzbek and English has provided a profound glance into the intricate relationship between language and culture. Through the examination of typological features, we have uncovered the nuanced complexities that define these linguistic phenomena. Essentially, idioms in both English and Uzbek have direct relationship to cultures and they can reflect different linguistic features and also share the same cores at some point. Besides, idioms are expressions that are fixed and frequently used in both languages.



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СЛОЖНОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА РЕАЛИЙ И СПОСОБЫ ИХ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

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Аннотация

Данное исследование выполнено в рамках нового антропоцентрического направления лингвистики – лингвокультурологии и направлено на анализ лингвокультурологических единиц – реалий. Автором статьи особое внимание уделяется понятию "лингвокультуремы", представляющей собой целостность языковых и экстралингвистических значений. Исследование фокусируется на анализе перевода слов-реалий, одного из видов неэквивалентной лексики, с использованием различных способов перевода, таких как транслитерация, калькирование и контекстуальный аналог. Результаты исследования могут быть полезны для переводчиков, лингвистов и специалистов в области межкультурной коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: антропоцентрическая парадигма, лингвокультурология, лингвокультурема, реалия, перевод, транслитерация, калькирование, контекстуальный аналог.

В последнее время особенно актуальными становятся лингвистические исследования в рамках современной антропоцентрической парадигмы, а именно