



## HAVE UZBEK, TURKISH AND ENGLISH IDIOMS IN COMMON

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**Abstract** *Certain idioms in different languages sometimes share common background and related historical stories. In fact, learning and understanding foreign languages are much easier by comparing and analyzing language features. The article focuses on some similar idioms in three languages: Uzbek, Turkish and English. Several similar alternatives were analyzed in these languages. Explanations and definitions of certain words will be given below.*

**Key words:** *phrase, idiom, folk, international language, language family.*

**Абстракт** *Некоторые идиомы на разных языках иногда имеют общий фон и связанные исторические истории. На самом деле изучать и понимать иностранные языки намного проще, если сравнивать и анализировать языковые особенности. В статье рассматриваются некоторые похожие фразеологизмы в трех языках: узбекском, турецком и английском. В этих языках было проанализировано несколько подобных альтернатив. Пояснения и определения некоторых слов будут даны ниже.*

**Ключевые слова:** *словосочетание, идиома, народный язык, международный язык, языковая семья.*

**Abstrakt** *Turli tillardagi ba'zi idiomalar ba'zan umumiy ma'lumot va tegishli tarixiy voqealarni o'rtoqlashadi. Aslida, til xususiyatlarini solishtirish va tahlil qilish orqali chet tillarini o'rganish va tushunish ancha osonlashadi. Maqolada asosiy e'tibor uchta tilda: o'zbek, turk va ingliz tillaridagi o'xshash idiomalarga qaratilgan. Us hbu tillarda bir nechta shunga o'xshash alternativalar tahlil qilindi. Quyida ba'zi so'zlarning tushuntirishlari va ta'riflari keltirilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *iboralar, so'z birikmalari, mahalliy til, xalqaro tillar, til oilalari*

### INTRODUCTION

Every language has its own history and origin. Sometimes culture also influences language development. Related cultures' language features have a lot in common. Language development is viewed as dynamic process, therefore gradually we can face new words and expressions. Being able to speak a particular language fluently is an art, but a person who can also use idioms in it is a real artist. Understanding the meaning of idioms and being able to use them in the right place is not a problem if the language being spoken is our native language. But what if we are speaking another





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language? Yes, there might be some problems but after reading this article, you can easily handle them. According to the researches of linguists, the origin of Uzbek and Turkish languages goes back to the same language family. As English is an international language every learner compares some features of his first language with the target one.

### METHOD

The following methods were used in the article: dictionary definitions, and comparative method in order to make the general understanding of language similarities and differences of Uzbek, Turkish and English languages. One of the most important methods used in the article is semantic analysis. In linguistics, semantic analysis is the process of relating syntactic structures, from the levels of phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs to the level of the writing as a whole, to their language independent meanings. The idioms and figurative speech, being cultural, are often also converted into relatively invariant meanings in semantic analysis. [Goddard, Cliff (2013). Semantic Analysis: An Introduction (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.p.1]].

Semantic analysis can begin with the relationship between individual words. This requires an understanding of lexical hierarchy, including hyponymy and hypernymy, meronymy, polysemy, synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms. [Manning, Christopher; Scheutze, Hinrich (1999). Foundations of Statistical Natural Language Processing. Cambridge: MIT Press.p.110.]

### DISCUSSION

What is the idiom actually? An idiom is the combination of words which a person cannot get the full meaning by translating every word separately. For example, when the phrase “kill two birds with one stone” is used people who have a proficiency of English know that this idiom doesn’t refer to any kind of hurting birds or throwing stones to them. It is time to start the journey.

**1. Uzbek language:** “*Bir o’q bilan ikki quyonni urmoq*”

**Turkish language:** “*Bir taşla iki kuşvurmak*”

**English language:** “*Killing two birds with one stone*”

**Meaning:** Doing two or more tasks in one single action. For example, “While driving, I like listening to audio books. In that way, I can kill two birds with one stone; I go to my destination whilst I learn a lot from the book.”

**2. Uzbek language:** “*Ko’z tegmasin*”

**Turkish language:** “*Nazar değmesin*”

**English language:** “*Don’t let the evil eye touch you*”

**Meaning:** “evil eye” usually refers to the misfortune and bad luck, and it equals with “nazar” or “ko’z”. For instance, “You got a promotion less than a week after you were hired and you’re such a handsome guy. *Don’t let the evil eye touch you!*”

**3. Uzbek language:** “*Peshonasiga yozilgan*”

**Turkish language:** “*Alın yazısı*”

**English language:** “*is written in the stars*”







**Meaning:** destiny, which means the thing happening in your life have been already decided by God. For example: “You and your girlfriend Anna couldn’t be together, I think it is *written in the stars*”.

**4. Uzbek language:** “Xamirdan qil sug’urganday oson”

**Turkish language:** “Tereyağından kıl çeker gibi”

**English language:** “like a walk in the park”, “as easy as taking candy from a baby” or “shooting fish in a barrel”.

**Meaning:** something is as easy to do as pulling a hair out of butter or dough. Pulling a hair out of butter and dough is not a big deal. Example of using the idiom: “The exam questions were *like a walk in the park*. I passed the exam with flying colours”.

**5. Uzbek language:** “Tomi ketmoq”

**Turkish language:** “Keçileri kaçırmak”

**English language:** “to go bananas”, “to be barking mad”, “to lose the plot”, “to go stir crazy”.

**Meaning:** losing one’s mind, getting mad, going crazy. According to Turkish stories, so many years ago there was a shepherd who brings the herd of goats to the the same place everyday where goats could eat grass. But one day, a shepherd fell asleep under the shadow of a tree, when he opened his eyes after a while, there were no goats around. He starts to run to the village, saying “Keçileri kaçırdım, keçileri kaçırdım” (I lost the goats, I lost the goats). When all people arrived at the spot where he claimed to have lost the goats, the all goats were there and they hadn’t been lost, but went to the river to drink some water and came back. Village folk believed that the shepherd got mad. Since then the idiom “Keçileri kaçırmak” is used to express someone has gone mad.

## RESULT

Learning idioms, remembering and understanding them fully will help language learners to improve their language skills. Especially comparative learning method is one of the most common and useful ways of learning. After doing some research on comparative languages, I started speaking fluently in both English and Turkish.

## CONCLUSION

Hence, learning new languages is not easy. However, if you learn it by comparing to other languages that you know well, the process goes much easier. Uzbek and Turkish are a lot in common both in culture and language. Studying English idioms by using alternatives is helpful for both nations.

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