



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

**DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL
EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERARY TEXTS**

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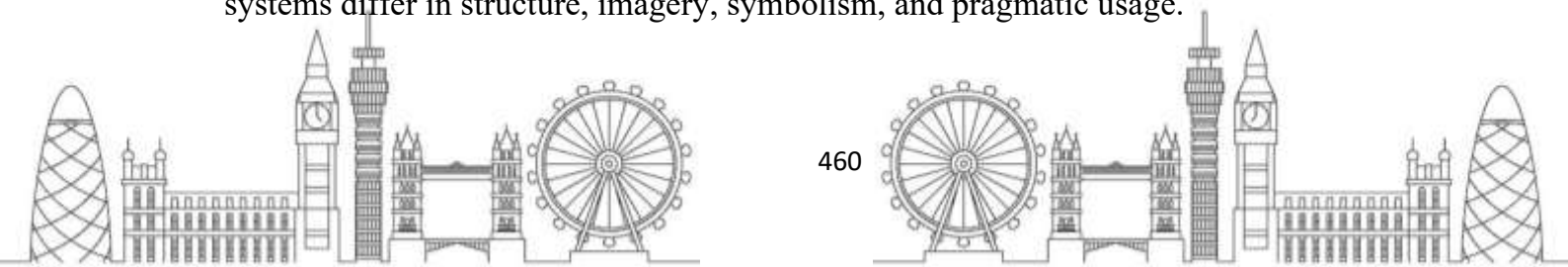
Abstract. *This article examines the patterns of usage of phraseological units in Uzbek and English, with particular emphasis on their structural, semantic, and stylistic characteristics. Phraseological units encompass idioms, proverbs, collocations, as well as metaphorical expressions. In literary discourse, phraseological units play a highly significant role, contributing to the expressiveness, imagery, and cultural richness of the text. This study investigates the functional and stylistic roles of phraseological expressions in Uzbek and English literary language, as well as their usage and representation in the process of translation.*

Particular attention is devoted to the challenges associated with translating phraseological units between Uzbek and English. Owing to linguistic and cultural differences, a considerable number of phraseological expressions may lead to a loss of meaning and a shift in contextual effect when translated literally. For this reason, effective and successful translation requires not only linguistic competence and lexical proficiency, but also cultural adaptation and contextual sensitivity.

Keywords: *phraseological units, proverbs, collocations, comparative translation, cultural symbolism, linguistic competence, comparative analysis*

Introduction

Phraseological expressions are stable combinations of words whose meanings are partially or fully transferred from their literal meanings. They include idioms, proverbs, sayings, collocations, and other fixed expressions. In literary texts, phraseological expressions function not only as linguistic units but also as stylistic tools that enhance imagery, characterize speech, and transmit cultural values. They reflect not only linguistic patterns but also the cultural and historical experiences of a speech community [1]. The comparative translation of English and Uzbek phraseological expressions is important because these languages belong to different language families and represent different cultural traditions. English belongs to the Germanic branch of Indo-European languages, while Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family. Consequently, their phraseological systems differ in structure, imagery, symbolism, and pragmatic usage.





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This article aims to analyze the differences in the use of phraseological expressions in English and Uzbek literary texts and identify their semantic, stylistic, and cultural peculiarities.

Phraseological Expressions in English Literary Texts

In English literary texts, phraseological expressions are often used to create concise, metaphorical, and stylistically compact narration. English writers frequently employ idioms to express psychological states, irony, and social interaction. For instance:

- Hit the nail on the head- to say exactly the right thing
- Spill the beans- to reveal a secret;
- Break the ice – to overcome initial social awkwardness

Phraseological units are widely used in English to improve communication, add expressiveness, and convey meanings more effectively. [2]. These expressions are commonly found in English fiction and dialogues where they contribute to naturalness and realism of the speech. English literary phraseology often reflects individualism, practicality and emotional sustains. Writers such as Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, William Shakespeare actively employed idiomatic expressions to build characters. A notable feature of English literary phraseology is its reliance on metaphor and compression. English idioms tend to be shorter, structurally fixed, and semantically condensed. Their artistic function often lies in subtle implication rather than explicit moral evaluation. [3]

Phraseological Expressions in Uzbek Literary Texts

Phraseological units in Uzbek literary texts possess semantic integrity and are used as stable expressions formed before entering the speech process. In most cases, the meaning of phraseological units is equivalent to a single word and is used in a figurative sense. Proverbs, sayings, and aphorisms can be considered examples of phraseological expressions. For example:

- Qovog‘i osilmoq – to become upset or to look disappointed;
- yuragi orqasiga tortib ketdi – became frightened;
- tili uzun – talkative or disrespectful;
- boshiga ko‘k tosh tegdi – misfortune happened.

Writers such as Abdulla Qodiriy, Oybek, and G‘afur G‘ulom used phraseological expressions extensively to create national color, realistic dialogue, and psychological depth. In Uzbek literary texts, phraseological units often carry explicit cultural symbolism and serve as markers of national identity.

Comparative Analysis

1. Structural Differences

English phraseological expressions are generally shorter and syntactically compact. Uzbek phraseological expressions are often longer and structurally more descriptive.

For example:

- English: keep an eye on
- Uzbek: ko‘z-quloq bo‘lib turmoq





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The Uzbek equivalent contains broader semantic imagery and a more descriptive syntactic structure.

2. Semantic Differences

English idioms often express meaning indirectly through metaphor and symbolic abstraction. Uzbek phraseological expressions are usually more emotionally transparent and culturally concrete. For example, English idioms may conceal emotion through irony, while Uzbek phraseology tends to intensify it through vivid bodily and emotional imagery.

3. Stylistic Differences

In English literary texts, phraseological expressions are often used for irony, understatement, and characterization. In Uzbek literary texts, they are frequently used for emotional expressiveness, moral emphasis, and national coloring.

4. Cultural Differences

English phraseological expressions often reflect urban experience, pragmatism, and individual action. Uzbek phraseological expressions more often reflect family values, community life, traditional ethics, and folk wisdom. For example, “Break a leg” in English is translated into Uzbek like “Omad yor bo‘lsin”. English expresses support via humor Uzbek via sincere blessing. Another example, for expressing greed or preventing of foolishness Uzbek says: “Podadan oldin chang chiqarma”, while English tells “Don’t count your chickens before they hatch”. Both of languages are conceptually identical – shows general rural metaphor.

Discussion

The comparison of English and Uzbek phraseological units reveals both universal human experiences and unique cultural identities. The universal aspect arises from shared cognitive metaphors – such as LIFE IS A JOURNEY, WORK IS VALUE, TIME IS MONEY—but their linguistic realizations depend on cultural experience.[4] For example, in Uzbek, such expressions are used as UMR OQAR DARYO (“Life is like a flowing river”), MEHNATNING TAGI ROHAT (“Hard work brings comfort”), and VAQT OLTIN (“Time is gold”). Although these expressions convey the same essential meaning in both languages, their linguistic styles depend on cultural and ethnic characteristics. For this reason, translators approach the translation of phraseological expressions with special attention to equivalent units.

Conclusion

The comparative analysis of phraseological expressions in English and Uzbek literary texts reveals both universal and culture-specific features. In both languages, phraseological expressions enrich literary discourse and enhance emotional and stylistic impact. However, their use differs significantly in structure, semantics, style, and cultural orientation.

English literary phraseology is characterized by brevity, metaphorical compression, and stylistic subtlety, while Uzbek literary phraseology is distinguished by emotional vividness, moral expressiveness, and deep cultural embeddedness. These differences reflect broader distinctions in national mentality, literary tradition, and cultural worldview





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[5]. The comparative analysis of idiomatic expressions and phraseological units in English and Uzbek reveals the richness and complexity of language as a reflection of culture. By appreciating these linguistic features, learners and translators can enhance their cross-cultural communication skills. [6] Thus, phraseological expressions serve as important linguistic and cultural markers in both English and Uzbek literary texts and remain a productive field for comparative linguistic and literary research.

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