



FROM WORDS TO WORLDS: IDIOMS IN LINGUACULTURE COMMUNICATION

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Abstract: *Language is not only part of system which is consists of just grammar and vocabulary, but also it is reflection to the culture, history and collective experience. So, this article gives information about the role of idioms in linguacultural communication. Idioms are fixed expressions and it's meaning cannot be translated or understood from the literal meanings of their individual words. In the field of Linguaculture communication, idioms main function is providing bridges between language and culture.*

Key words: *Linguaculture, communication, culture, idioms, language, grammar, word, phrase, history, understand, know, skills, role,*

INRODUCTION

While talking about idioms we need to know what is the language it- self. Language serves to fully express a person, who is in constant contact with culture, and a conceptual landscape of the world that reflects his life, his relationship with the world, and the conditions of existence. The relevance of the project "In the World of English Idioms" is related to the importance of understanding and using idiomatic expressions in English for effective communication. In the context of globalization and international communication, knowledge of idioms allows not only to improve language skills, but also to better understand the culture and thinking of native speakers. Language shows how the people see, analyze, categorize and interpret reality. Idioms play crucial role in language, they occupy a special position because their meaning can not be translated directly. The phrase which is used for the name of this article highlights how idioms move communication from simple vocabulary to complex cultural speech. In linguaculture communication, one of the main functions of idioms is encoding traditions, historical experience, and social values.

Idioms as Cultural Memory: Idioms often preserve historical experiences and social integration. Many expressions originate from agriculture, seafaring, religion, folklore and history. For example: one idiom from english language:” burn the



midnight oil” reflects past lifestyles when oil lamps were used for lighting. From this sample you can easily understand that idioms are inseparable part of history and culture. In Uzbek linguaculture, expressions related to hospitality, respect, and honor which reflects cultural priorities. Nowadays, Idioms serve as a “cultural archive,” maintaining continuity between generations. Through everyday speech, almost everyone unconsciously transmit national identity and at the same time they share history of the nation. Idioms function as micro-texts that store historical and cultural information The analysis of the corpora and selected texts revealed clear evidence that archaic idioms, although declining in raw frequency, continue to play a distinctive role in shaping stylistic and pragmatic dimensions of modern English discourse. Out of the 1,200 idiomatic expressions initially gathered, 350 were confirmed as fossilized according to the criteria outlined in the methods section.

Cognitive Dimension of idioms: “Idioms reveal conceptual metaphors that shape national mentality” this sentence means that idioms are not random expressions; they are rooted to the conceptual metaphors that depicts how people think about the world. From a cognitive linguistic perspective, idioms are based on metaphorical thinking. Human beings understand abstract things and concepts through concrete images. For example:

“Time is money” reflects a capitalist worldview.

“Heart of stone” conceptualizes emotions through physical substance.

These metaphors reveal how different cultures structure in reality. Studying idioms helps researchers understand cultural models of thought and linguists can also do researches based on that idioms. Cultural Implications. Comparative studies reveal significant differences in idiomatic expressions across languages, highlighting the challenges faced by learners. For instance, while English idioms often rely on metaphors rooted in maritime or industrial experiences, Chinese idioms are frequently derived from classical literature and Confucian principles (“The Comparative Study of Culture Differences on Chinese and English Idioms,” 2023). Understanding these cultural dimensions is essential for learners to grasp the contextual nuances of idioms and communicate effectively in diverse settings. Idioms and national identities: Idioms are considered as markers of group belonging. Native speakers who frequently uses idioms, can recognize idiomatic expressions immediately, while outsiders may struggle. These features can create a sense of in-group cultural identity. Political speeches, literature, and media frequently use idioms to create emotional speech or conversation. When leaders use culturally familiar idioms, they strengthen solidarity and shared understanding. In short idioms reinforce social cohesion and cultural identity. In global communication, idioms may create both opportunities and challenges. On the one hand, idioms enrich speech, add feelings and add expressive power. On the other hand, literal translation can cause Cultural shock between two nations. For example: translating idioms directly by translator cannot be always reliable and



often result in semantic distortion. Each population has a way of communicating and expressing its own messages, as well as its own code when it comes to language, symbols, understanding, shorthand, etc. These factors generate a big potential for misunderstanding; cultural factors are therefore another important challenge translators are faced with daily. The cultural context of the country whose language the translators are interpreting has to be taken into account. In some cultures, people communicate very implicitly and you have to read between the lines, while in some others people are much more direct and explicit. This can also be a source of misunderstandings. In other words, translators must be highly competent in the both source as well as the target language. Translators who must translate specific materials like fiction have to transcribe a whole story, context, world and environment into another language. It involves creativity to transfer cultural values and traditions and to make them understandable and adapted without altering them: the translator has to remain true to the original piece. When translators are working on translation of cinema, right words and expressions should be chosen to fit the mood depicted in each scene and maintain certain coherence and continuity from one scene to the next. Thus, knowledge of the local culture, language, genre, situation, geographical location etc. plays a major role while translating films. In modern communication, idioms evolve rapidly.

CONCLUSION

Studying idioms allows researches and language learners to study grammar and vocabulary into deeper cultural understanding. Idioms transform language into meaningful source of history and culture. They help to connect words, collective memory, cognitive models, emotional symbols and national identity. In linguaculture communication, linguistic structure and cultural worldview connected tightly with each other. Thus, from words to worlds, idioms open access to the inner life of a culture and helps to enrich intercultural dialogue.

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