

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SEMANTICS OF IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *This article provides a comparative analysis of the semantics of frequently used phraseological units in English and Uzbek. Within the framework of the study, a number of phraseological units widely used in the English language and their equivalents in the Uzbek and Russian languages were analyzed from a linguistic-semantic and linguacultural perspective. The results of the analysis showed that although idioms have semantic similarities, historical, cultural and mental factors play an important role in their emergence. At the same time, it has been established that full equivalence is not always observed in the translation of idioms; in some cases, partial equivalence or descriptive translation is used. The research results are of great scientific importance for comparative linguistics and translation studies.*

Keywords: *idiom, semantics, phraseology, comparative analysis, linguacultural analysis, metaphor, equivalence.*

Introduction

In linguistics, idioms are one of the important elements that provide the figurative layer of language. Phraseological units are semantically stable combinations that express a holistic meaning, and the meaning they convey often does not derive from their components. Therefore, phraseological units are also studied as a linguacultural phenomenon. [1]. Idioms are directly related to the historical experience, mentality, and worldview of a people. Shavkat Rakhmatullaev emphasizes that idioms in the Uzbek language are a product of national thought and writes that they are inextricably linked to the life of the people. [2]. A. P. Cowie notes that idioms in the English language are often formed in connection with historically significant events, theatrical traditions, and social life experience. [3]. In recent years, the semantics of phraseological units has become a necessary object of research in modern comparative linguistics. This is because phraseological units in different languages can have a common semantic meaning, but their metaphorical foundations are different. [4] For example, the English phrase "Cost an arm and a leg" is semantically similar to the Uzbek phrase "Narxi osmonda bo'lmoq" - "price in the sky" but the figurative basis differs. This situation demonstrates the universality and national identity of metaphorical thinking.

The relevance of this research lies in identifying the linguacultural features of idioms in English and Uzbek through a comparative study of their semantics. The purpose of this study is to investigate the semantic similarities and differences

between frequently encountered phraseological units in English and Uzbek. The study performs tasks such as identifying the semantic features of phraseological units, determining the foundations of their historical origin, analyzing linguacultural causes, studying the scope of equivalence, and identifying problems arising in translation.

Methods

In this study, methods such as comparative-semantic analysis, descriptive method, linguacultural analysis, contextual analysis, and component analysis were used. The following phraseological units were selected for analysis: give somebody the cold shoulder, pull someone's leg, to be caught red-handed, put head on the block, back to the wall, cost an arm and a leg, break a leg.

Discussion

The results of the analysis confirm that although English and Uzbek phrases are semantically close to each other, their metaphorical and historical origins are different.

Give somebody the cold shoulder: the origin of this expression dates back to Shakespeare's time. Unwelcome and unwelcome guests were treated badly by being served cold shoulder meat. In Uzbek, the phrase "Sovuq kutib olmoq" also relies on an emotional metaphor. In Russian, the phrase "холодно относиться" is used for such cases. Semantic equivalence exists in these three language idioms, but the metaphorical foundations are different [3].

Pull someone's leg: the idiom is associated with the activities of street robbers in 19th-century England. The Uzbek phrase "quloğiga lag'mon ilmoq" was created on the basis of a household item. In Russian, the options "дурачить" or "подшучивать" are used. This situation shows that linguacultural foundations differ from each other, even if there is semantic equivalence.

To be caught red-handed: is associated with 15th-century Scottish judicial practice. The accused's hands were used for cases where they were caught in a bloody state. In Uzbek, it means "jinoyat ustida qo'lga tushmoq" and in Russian, it means "быть пойманным с поличным". Semantic compatibility in these phraseological units is at a high level.

Put head on the block: the phrase is related to the punishment given to the guilty in the Middle Ages. In Uzbek, it is used to mean "boshini g'alvaga suqmoq" and in Russian, it is used to mean "рисковать". In English, this idiom preserves a relatively historical image, while in Uzbek, a generalized metaphor is used.

Back to the wall: is related to the military situation. A military force pressed against the tower walls is used in situations of desperate need. In Uzbek, it is used as "boshi berk ko'chaga kirib qolmoq", while in Russian, it is mainly used as "припертый к стене".

Cost an arm and a leg: is often associated with the First World War or artistic traditions. In Uzbek, it is used as "narxi osmonda" and in Russian as "стоять баснословных денег",

Break a leg: is associated with theatrical traditions. In Uzbek, "yulduzing issiq bo'lsin" and in Russian, "ни пуха ни пера" are used.

The analysis showed that: idioms with almost similar meanings in different languages often have semantic equivalence; it is normal for metaphorical foundations to be different; historical factors influencing the emergence of each language are important; different linguacultural differences are observed in different languages; but context is important in translation.

Conclusion

This study showed that phraseological units in the English and Uzbek languages are semantically close. Furthermore, the expressions show that they arose based on various historical and cultural factors. Idioms in the English language are often associated with military events, theatrical customs, judicial practice, and social life. Idioms in the Uzbek language are created on the basis of national lifestyle and everyday images. The research results showed that complete equivalence is not always present in the translation of phraseological units. In some cases, partial equivalence is observed. This confirms the need for a separate approach depending on the context in the translation process. At the same time, this article showed that phraseological units demonstrate the universality of metaphorical thinking in different languages. Although polysemantic images are different, the semantic content is the same or often close to each other. This, of course, reflects the uniqueness of linguacultural thinking. Based on the results of the study, it can be said that some idioms in English and Uzbek are semantically equivalent to each other, historical factors are important in the emergence of idioms; linguistic and cultural differences are manifested on a metaphorical basis; idioms reflect the mentality of the people; comparative analysis is important for translation studies.

The results of this research can serve as a scientific basis for the study of linguacognitive analysis of idioms, pragmatic semantics and translation strategies in the future.

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