

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 5/8 (3)-2023

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Аброр – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси

Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич - юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбаҳор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атакулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

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Тахририят манзили:

Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com
Телеграм канал: https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

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LINGUOCULTURAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract. The article deals with the lingual analysis of idioms comparison in Uzbek and English languages. The aim of the article is basically to illustrate language, culture, idioms, and their relationship with the foreign language. It investigates the significant features of idioms and their relationship with language and culture is illustrated in this article and give some idiomatic expressions with its definition.

Key words: idioms, phrases, cultural significance, idiomatic expressions, properties of idioms, ethnography, relationship.

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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDAGI IDIOMALARNING LINGVOMADANIY QIYOSIY TAHLILI.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada O'zbek va Ingliz tillarida idiomalarni taqqoslashning lingvistik tahlili ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolaning maqsadi asosan til, madaniyat, idiomalar va ularning chet tili bilan aloqasini ko'rsatishdir. Ushbu maqolada idiomalarning muhim xususiyatlari va ularning til va madaniyat bilan aloqasi o'rganiladi va uning ta'rifi bilan ba'zi idiomatik iboralar beriladi.

Tayanch so'zlar: idiomalar, iboralar, madaniy ahamiyat, idiomatik iboralar, idiomalarning xususiyatlari, etnografiya, munosabat.

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ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНО-СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ИДИОМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается лингвистический анализ сравнения идиом в узбекском и английском языках. Цель статьи – проиллюстрировать язык, культуру, идиомы и их связь с иностранным

языком. В статье исследуются существенные особенности идиом, их связь с языком и культурой, а также приводятся некоторые идиоматические выражения с их определением.

Ключевые слова: идиомы, словосочетания, культурное значение, идиоматические выражения, свойства идиом, этнография, родство.

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Introduction

Phraseology is an integral and richest part of any language. In idioms we see historical signs of language formation, find unique features of culture and education, which significantly influenced the development of language. Idioms have an original character, it is very difficult to find analogues in the language of translation. For example, along with purely national idioms in English and Uzbek phraseology, there are many international idioms that help to find appropriate meaning in translation. The phraseological fund of any language is a complex conglomerate of native and borrowed idioms with a clear dominance of the first ones. Some idioms retain stylistic elements - representatives of previous eras, reflecting the priorities of the time. The phraseological structure of Uzbek and English languages is very various, but have similar meaning. The considerable part of it is made by units with national and thematic semantics. It has always been making students attract on the language. Idioms are found in nearly all languages and cultures, which can make them difficult to understand for nonnative speakers as they are unique to their language of origin. Idioms are also cultural and social phenomena that reflect social mental characteristic of behavior, they relate to the communicative human behavior which suggests standards, rules and conventions of communication of this or that lingua-cultural community.

Literature Review

In modern conditions of globalization and increasing competition in the global labor market, universities face the problem of how to prepare graduates for effective interaction with representatives of other cultures [1]. Graduates should have a well-formed intercultural competence in order to easily navigate in numerous cultural contexts [2-4].

They should be able to identify similarities and differences between their culture and the culture of the language under studies [5]. Idioms in a foreign language are particularly difficult for students because they reflect the reality which has relevance to historical and spiritual experience of the nation [6]. Ornithonyms occupy one of the leading positions in modern conditions of globalization and increasing competition in the global labor market, universities face the problem of how to prepare graduates for effective interaction with representatives of other cultures [1]. Graduates should have a well-formed intercultural competence in order to easily navigate in numerous cultural contexts [2-4].

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Ornithonyms occupy one of the leading positions in Uzbek language has developed a long history of the Republic of Uzbekistan. During this time, it collected a great number of phraselological units, which people found successful, interesting and still have used them. So, there was a special section of linguistics phraseology, a set of stable expressions of independent importance. Learning English is widespread worldwide and nowadays English knowledge and speaking skills is a need of reality. Knowledge of English phraseology makes reading both publicity and fiction more understandable and extremely easier. The reasonable use of idioms makes speech more expressive. The English phraseological units, which are not translated verbatim, but have same meaning as in Uzbek ones as rethought, strengthens motivation and have greater effect in learning English language. "By idioms, as with the help of various shades of colors, the information aspect of language is supplemented by a sensual-intuitive description of our world, our life" V.A. Kabulianskiy suggested in his book "Concise dictionary of modern English idioms"[9;175] By learning a foreign language, a person simultaneously interconnects two national cultures: native and foreign one. Good knowledge of the foreign language is impossible without knowledge of its idioms.

The idiom is a group of words whose meaning as a group is different from the meaning those words would have if you considered each one separately. Idiomatic units are word groups that cannot be made in the process of speech; they exist in the language as ready-made units. N.M. Rayevskaya defines idiom (idiomatic phrase) as «a phrase, developing a meaning which cannot be readily analyzed into the several semantic elements which would ordinarily be expressed by the words making up the phrase. It transcends the ordinary syntactic patterns and must be studied as an indivisible entity, in itself»[11;120-130].

Results and Analysis

Phraseology is an integral and richest part of any language. In idioms we see historical signs of language formation, find unique features of culture and education, which significantly influenced the development of language. Idioms have an original character; it is very difficult to find analogues in the language of translation. For example, along with purely national idioms in English and Uzbek phraseology, there are many international idioms that help to find appropriate meaning in translation. The phraseological fund of any language is a complex conglomerate of native and borrowed idioms with a clear dominance of the first ones. Some idioms retain stylistic elements - representatives of previous eras, reflecting the priorities of

the time. The phraseological structure of Uzbek and English languages is very various, but have similar meaning. The considerable part of it is made by units with national and thematic semantics.

In this article we consider idioms as nominative unit of both languages related to the word in semantic and grammatical way with specific formability, stability and reproducibility. It is a combination of two or more words expressing a single meaningful concept. In any language, phraseological units are distinguished, having one type of semantics - a value of work. These units, on our view we can be characterized as popular and most used ones.

The following idioms which are commonly used in English culture have their equivalents in Uzbek language.

1. Above average expresses the meaning to be higher or better than the average. Ex: His intelligence is clearly above average. The Uzbek version is «Kichkina demang bizni ko'tarib uramiz sizni». If we analyze it grammatically, in Uzbek version the plural form of pronoun «we» is used instead of «I» as it is «Biz» and «Siz».

2. Chin up — this idiom is used for somebody who has changed his character towards someone after having a great amount of money. Ex: It was impossible not having seen me at the street; I thought that she was chin up. The Uzbek equivalents are:

1. Burni ko'tarilib qolmoq it was accepted as a translation of this idiom, but chin means «yanoq», hence, using «nose» in Uzbek language variant.

2. Ko'zini yog' bosdi.

3. Ko'zini shira bosdi.

So, let's make so discussion about using the word «ko'z» as its eye in English. The eyes are the single part of head functions to see all. When something in your eyes it's hard to see and you may not notice the things or people.

3. As cool as a cucumber means to be a calm and not agitated; with one's wits about one. Ex: *During the fire the homeowner was as cool as a cucumber.* Again, here the green color is associated with its meaning as envies, a jealousy. There are many variants in Uzbek language: «Yuragi daryodek keng», «Daryo tohsa to'pig'iga chiqmaydi», «Dunyoni suv bossa to'pig'iga chiqmaydi». All of them express one meaning.

4. All talk and no action is used for somebody who talks about doing something, but never actually doing it. Ex: *Bill keeps saying he'll get a job soon, but he's at all talk and no action.* In Uzbek we say «Aravani quruq olib qochadi», «Qulog'iga lag'mon ilmoq», «Quloqqa tepmoq».

Some Uzbek idioms have very strong exaggeration rather than English: **As different as night and day**- it means something or somebody is completely different. Ex: *Although Bobby and Billy are twins, they are as different as night and day.* The Uzbek variant of it «Yer bilan osmonchalik farqi bor», which has a high rate of exaggeration.

Some Uzbek idioms have both figurative and literal meaning for ex: «Qovun tushirmoq», «Tarvuzi qo'ltig'idan tushmoq» in figurative meaning they're idioms, but in literal meaning they are simple sentences. The English equivalent is: **Lay an egg** (for people) to give a bad performance. Ex: *I hope I don't lay an egg when it's my turn to sing.*

To express the detailed, analyze of something the Uzbek language used the following idioms: «ipidan ignasigacha, miridan sirigacha, qilidan quyrug'igacha», but the English form is one: **learn something from the bottom up** — to learn something thoroughly, from the very

beginning; to learn all aspects of something even the least important ones. Ex: *I learned my business from the bottom up.*

There are many idioms in Uzbek languages using the word «Qil» in Uzbek «a hear» in English language: «Qildan qiyiq axtarmoq» the synonym version of it «Tirnoq ichidan kir qidirmoq», the English equivalent is: **Arguing for the sake of arguing and arguing for the sake of argument.** Ex: *you are just arguing for the sake of arguing. You don't even know what the issue is.*

The idiom «Qulog'iga lag'mon ilmoq» means to tell a lie and persuade somebody with full of lies. The word «lag'mon» is Uzbek's national food. The English equivalent of this idiom is to pull somebody's leg.

The category of work is one of the basic cultural universals, which reflects the picture of each nation as a whole, and the linguistic picture of the national language in particulars. Comparison of language tools reflecting the universals of different languages, will allow to compare language structures, discover similarities and differences. This circumstance that makes relevant the subject of our research work. We analyzed a number of idioms of the Uzbek and English language with the categorical meaning "work", selected from phraseological dictionaries of Uzbek and English.

- get/go/set to work (on smth) – ishga kirishmoq
- a bad workman quarrels with his tools -yomon kosib bigiz tanlar
- out of work - ishsiz, bekor
- many hands make light work – ko'pdan quyon qochib kutilmas
- no bees, no honey, no work, no money – mashaqqatsiz baxt kelmas, mehnatsiz taxt kelmas
- care killed the cat - ish qaritmaydi, balki g'am qaritadi
- such carpenters, such chips - mol egasiga o'xshamasa, harom o'ladi
- if you agree to carry the calf, they'll make you to carry the cow - yog'oshning bo'shini qurt yer; daraxtning mo'rtini qurt yer
- burn the candle at both ends - kuchini bekorga sarflamoq, kuch berib ishlamoq
- burn the midnight oil - kechasi bilan uxlamasdan ishlamoq
- To make a mountain out of a molehill - pashshadan fil yasama
- A piece of cake – Oddiy masala
- dun's the Mouse - aha, qo'lga tushding-mi, ajab bo'ldi!
- has the cat got your tongue? - nima tilingizni yutib yubordingizmi?
- off one's own bat – nima bolsa bo'lar

Thus, if languages go back to one original source with their borrowing, one can talk about the figurative and stylistic similarity of such idioms, which have become so familiar for both Uzbek and English that we do not think about their origin. However, translation from language to language often changes This is such an interesting phenomenon for English and Uzbek language.

Conclusion

A comparative typological analysis of the phenomenon of idioms in English and Uzbek phrases made it possible to draw the following conclusions. Phraseological units in Uzbek are subdivided into two types: phraseological unity and phraseological merge, in English language are subdivided on phraseological unity and phraseological fusion, phraseological combinations

or collocations. In both languages, phraseological units are known to be grouped according to their semantic properties and meanings. In terms of meaning, phraseological units are essentially two types: pronouns and expressive expressions, and they are analyzed in both languages, and they are mostly grammatical or verbal expressions for expressing words and actions.

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№ 5/8 (3) – 2023

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