

NATIONAL- CULTURAL SEMANTIC COMPONENTS OF IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Yuldasheva Z.K.¹, Kurbanova F.Kh.² (Republic of Uzbekistan)

Email: Yuldasheva57@scientifictext.ru

¹Yuldasheva Zaynab Kamilovna – Teacher;

²Kurbanova Feruza Khamzayevna – Student,

FOREIGN PHILOLOGY FACULTY,

ENGLISH LINGUISTICS DEPARTMENT,

URGENCH STATE UNIVERSITY, UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: culture and language are transparent with each other. When we analyze idioms, each idiom has cultural background and national culture use of it. There are many historical and cultural connotations of appearing idioms in both languages. They pass through generation to generation and don't lose its expressiveness and colorfulness. They are used by everyone all around the world. Idioms show influence of the cultural values of society on language. This article deals with the problems that associated with the above-mentioned data.

Keywords: behavior, language, idioms, feature, learning process.

НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ КОМПОНЕНТЫ ИДИОМОВ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Юлдашева З.К.¹, Курбанова Ф.Х.² (Республика Узбекистан)

¹Юлдашева Зайнаб Камиловна – учитель;

²Курбанова Феруза Хамзаевна - студент,

кафедра английского языка,

Ургенчский государственный университет, Узбекистан

Аннотация: культура и язык прозрачны друг с другом. Когда мы анализируем идиомы, у каждой идиомы есть культурное происхождение и использование его в национальной культуре. Есть много исторических и культурных коннотаций появляющихся идиом на обоих языках. Они передаются из поколения в поколение и не теряют своей выразительности и красочности. Они используются всеми по всему миру. Идиомы показывают влияние культурных ценностей общества на язык. В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы, связанные с вышеупомянутыми данными.

Ключевые слова: поведение, язык, идиомы, особенности, процесс обучения.

All part of the English idioms is supported by their historical and cultural heritage. That's why there were published many idiomatic dictionaries called like: American idioms dictionary, English idioms dictionary and their translation to other languages. Using idiomatic expressions shows not only people's way of thinking and behavior, but also of the whole community. They show their culture,

customs and tradition. Knowing the English peoples' culture and tradition provides perceiving the language naturally and the easy learning process of their idioms.

As Cooper states that language is a major feature of a nation. English language has developed thousands of idioms. He said that more than 7,000 idioms are used by a native speaker per week.

Language is the most important communication tool. People use it to preserve and transmit human civilization that language conveys the culture. The function of language is to explain what the thought is about and explain it correctly in a particular situation. Therefore, language doesn't exist alone. It's rooted in national cultural and reflects national institution. Any developed language contains a large amount of idioms, and those idioms consist of an enormous lexical system with cultural character in any language. The character of figurativeness in idioms can make the language more lively, more symbolization, and vivid. Each language contains and exposit culture, thought, and history of its nation. So, in all languages, they have many devices to transfer and perceive cultural aspects, ideas, and abstract meanings show people interact culturally. The English culture is known as an idiomaticity. Their culture is rich in metaphors, similes, phrasal verbs, and figurative speech. [1; 255-256]

The national cultural features of a language refer to not only the culture, but also the connections of the nation's history, geographical conditions or place, economy, social life of people, religion and customs. These are all reflected in language. Therefore, a nation's culture elements are found in every country's idioms. They have great influence on a particular language. The following aspects are about the cultural differences between English and Uzbek idioms.

Differences of geographical conditions.

Geographical environment plays an important role in shaping nature's culture. Moreover, its characteristics not only influence the common life of the people, but also the culture and language. Britain is an island country located in west Europe and it doesn't share land border with any other countries except the Republic of Ireland. Also, it's bordered with Atlantic Ocean to the west and north. The English Channel is bordered to the south and the North Sea to the east. Because of its location, Britain has a great impact on the formation of idioms, which are related to navigation and fishing. The following English idioms provide the opinion: tower one's sail: means to be willing to be inferior to.

Plain sailing: it means a course of action that is free from difficulties.

A big fish: means an important and influential person

A fresh fish: this idiom is used among the prisoners for the guilty person who came to prison recently. On the other hand Uzbekistan is a large continental country and the most part of it are inland place. So Uzbek culture is mainly based on agriculture and agriculture production. The cotton industry is on the pick of than other industries. So, there is rarely use of the word sea "dengiz" in Uzbek idioms. Instead of that the word "daryo" (as it's river in English) is used in. For example: 1) "Yuragi daryodek keng" - as cool as cucumber, Daryo toshsa to'pig'iga chiqmaydi, 2) Daryodan bir tomchi. The word "sea" is used in the Russian equivalent too: "Емурепоколено". If we compare the both languages

with Chinese, it's rich in mountain and forest, so bamboo is wide grown there. So Chinese people say "spring up like bamboo shoot" after a spring, but in English people say "spring up like mushrooms". Because it rains a lot in England and the wet condition is very good for the growth of mushrooms.

2) Differences of customs. Any nation's custom is formed through a deep history and rooted in people's mind. Let's discuss about food habit in English and Uzbek culture.

The cake is a common and favorite food in English from the history, so the idiom "a piece of cake" is used expression denoting an easy done task. However, in Uzbekistan, cake wasn't been seen until last one hundred years. But Uzbek national foods are rich in the meal with dough. So, there are many connotation using it as an idiom: "Xamirdan qil sug'urgandek", the equivalent of "a piece of cake", "achigan xamirdek", "xamir uchidan patir", or "zuvala" which is a roll of dough to make a bread is used in several Uzbek idioms such as "Zuvalasi bir joydan olingan". The Russian equivalent is "Изнанного тесисделаны". This idiom is used when two characters are the same behavior and can understand each other easily. The next is "zuvalasi pishiq" which means to be very stubborn and tolerable to the difficulties. The Russian version is "Крепко сбитый". Nowadays all fast foods which are favorable by other country's population, is called "Junk Food" as an American food. The dictionary meaning of the word "junk" means useless, unhealthy food contains much fat which is dangerous for the human health.

The following examples are related to the habitual way of working in English and Uzbek. Uzbek people use the animal "eshshak" as it's ass in English for hard works before modernized agriculture had developed. Constantly, the English use from horse. Consequently, Uzbek say "Eshshakdek kuchi bor", "Eshshakdek charchadim", "Mulla mingan eshshakdek", or Uzbek saying "Eshshakning mehnati halolu go'shti xarom" to describe people's situation. But English says "as strong as a horse" in alliteration. Comparing with English and Uzbek idioms, there is much difference between these languages. For example: And pigs might fly- this is a skeptical comment which is used to describe a lack of belief that something will happen. But there isn't any use of the animal pig in Uzbek idioms, because in Islam religion it's not allowed to eat the bacon. It can be used rarely, but it has a negative connotation like: "cho'chqadek semiz" means as fat as pig. The Uzbek equivalent of this idiom is "Kessak gullaganda" or "Tuyaning dumi yerga tekkanda". The Russian equivalent is "Когда ракета горит свистит". There are many idioms using the animals such as dog and cat in Uzbek idioms, but most of them give negative meaning, for example: but it's very rare using them in English idioms. For example: "Itga qoptirmay tuyaga teptirmay" (asrab-avaylab), (Пыменке не давать сесть) "Itning keying oyog'i" the Russian version is "Последняя спица в колеснице", "ichini it tirnayapti" the Russian equivalent of it "Кошки скребу тна душе", if you pay attention in Russian version "cat" is used instead of "dog". The next one is "Ishi yo'q it sug'orar", this idiom has strong exaggeration because if we analyze it literally you don't need to water them as they can themselves drink it. The Russian equivalent is "Кнуты вьёт да собак бьёт"; however in some proverbs the animal "dog" is used in positive meaning, such as

“It vafo, xotin jafo”, “it inson do’shti” and etc. But in English idioms it isn’t used often. The cat “mushuk” as it’s in Uzbek language is used in the following Uzbek idioms: “Mushukning bo’yi yetmay, go’shtni puf sassiq ekan degan ekan”, Example of use: “Sening o’zinganga o’xsharki, eshon kalla degan hofuz yaxshi ko’rgan do’ppisini tezoqarsuvga oqizibdur. Necha jahl bilan ololmay, nochor mahrum bo’lib, ayturerdikim: “Yo’qolg’oni xo’p bo’ldi. Boshimga tor kelurerdi”, - deb afsusyererdi. Mushuk ilmog’idagi quyruqni ololmay, “Puf sassiq” degandek so’zni qo’y”. [2; 123]

“Mushugiga pisht demaymiz”, the Russian version is “Воды не замути”, “Mushukka ko’ra yopgandek”- сидит как на корове седло. This idiom is used mostly when something doesn’t suit to somebody. So, different nations have distinctive cultural differences in the concept of value and aesthetic criteria. For instance, the word “old” as it’s “qari” in Uzbek languages has many variants in Uzbek language such as “mo’ysafid”, “keksa”, “chol”, “nuroniy”, “oqsaqol” and so on. The honorific title is to be experienced person. The old is in family, or in society, they are always revered and respected in Uzbek culture and they are the symbol of wisdom. That is why the people of this nation use the following proverbs: “Qari bilganni pari bilmas”, and “Qarisi bor uyning parisi bor”. But in American and British culture “old” means only the end of youth. Therefore, most Americans try to remain young when they become old. So, there is an idiomatic expression such as “You don’t look your age” and it is welcomed in western society.

A great majority of idioms, in all languages, have cultural associations which make them peculiar. Also, with those peculiar associations they are different from each other. Moreover, idioms show the cultural richness of the language; therefore it always keeps great demand of learning it.

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