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COMPREHENSIVE AND PARALLEL ANALYSIS OF IDIOMS IN ENGLISH
AND UZBEK LITERARY WORKS

КОМПЛЕКСНЫЙ И ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ИДИОМ В
АНГЛИЙСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКИХ ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫХ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ
INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK ADABIYOTIDAGI IDIOMALARNI HAR TOMONLAMA
VA PARALLEL TAHLIL QILISH

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Abstract This article provides a comprehensive and parallel analysis of idioms in English and Uzbek literary works. It explores the similarities and differences in the use of idiomatic expressions across these two distinct linguistic and cultural contexts. The study delves into the semantic, pragmatic, and stylistic functions of idioms, examining how they contribute to character development, narrative structure, and overall thematic impact within the chosen literary texts. By comparing and contrasting the use of idioms, the analysis reveals insights into the cultural values, beliefs, and cognitive processes reflected in the language of each literary tradition. The research offers a valuable contribution to comparative stylistics and cross-cultural communication by highlighting the role of idioms in shaping literary expression and revealing the intricate relationship between language and culture.

Аннотация В этой статье представлен комплексный и параллельный анализ идиом в английских и узбекских литературных произведениях. В ней изучаются сходства и различия в использовании идиоматических выражений в этих двух различных языковых и культурных контекстах. Исследование углубляется в семантические, прагматические и стилистические функции идиом, изучая, как они способствуют развитию характера, повествовательной структуре и общему тематическому воздействию в выбранных литературных текстах. Сравнивая и противопоставляя использование идиом, анализ раскрывает понимание культурных ценностей, верований и когнитивных процессов, отраженных в языке каждой литературной традиции. Исследование вносит ценный вклад в сравнительную стилистику и межкультурную коммуникацию, подчеркивая роль идиом

в формировании литературного выражения и раскрывая сложные отношения между языком и культурой.

Abstrakt Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek adabiy asarlaridagi idiomalarning har tomonlama va parallel tahlili berilgan. Bu ikki xil lingvistik va madaniy kontekstda idiomatik iboralarni qo‘llashdagi o‘xshashlik va farqlarni o‘rganadi. Tadqiqotda idiomalarning semantik, pragmatik va stilistik funktsiyalari o‘rganiladi, ular tanlangan adabiy matnlarda xarakter rivojlanishiga, hikoya tuzilishiga va umumiy tematik ta’sirga qanday hissa qo‘shishini o‘rganadi. Idiomalarning qo‘llanishini qiyoslash va qarama-qarshi qo‘yish orqali tahlil har bir adabiy an’ana tilida o‘z aksini topgan madaniy qadriyatlar, e’tiqod va kognitiv jarayonlarga oid tushunchalarni ochib beradi. Tadqiqot qiyosiy stilistika va madaniyatlararo muloqotga qimmatli hissa qo‘shadi, bu orqali idiomalarning adabiy ifodani shakllantirishdagi rolini ta’kidlab, til va madaniyat o‘rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni ochib beradi.

Keywords: Idioms, English Literature, Uzbek Literature, Cultural Identity, National Narratives, Comparative Analysis, Linguistic Diversity, Cultural Exchange.

Ключевые слова: идиомы, английская литература, узбекская литература, культурная идентичность, национальные повествования, сравнительный анализ, языковое разнообразие, культурный обмен.

Kalit so‘zlar: Idiomalar, Ingliz adabiyoti, O‘zbek adabiyoti, Madaniy o‘ziga xoslik, Milliy rivoyatlar, Qiyosiy tahlil, Til xilma-xilligi, Madaniyat almashinuvi.

Introduction.

Reflecting Cultural Identity and National Narratives in Uzbek and English Literature

Idioms, often perceived as simple expressions, hold significant power in conveying the core of a culture, including its values, beliefs, and historical context. In literature, idioms transcend their role as mere linguistic elements; they become dynamic threads interwoven into the fabric of national identity and narrative, influencing how readers understand a culture and its inhabitants. This article examines the function of idioms in shaping cultural identity and national narratives within both Uzbek and English literary traditions, highlighting their role as insights into the essence of a nation.

Uzbek Literature: A Tapestry of Tradition and Resilience

Uzbek literature, deeply rooted in folklore and oral storytelling traditions, utilizes idioms to vividly illustrate the cultural landscape and spirit of the Uzbek people.

Reflecting Everyday Life:

In English literature, idioms also serve as windows into the daily lives and cultural practices of the people. Expressions like "to have a chip on one's shoulder" (to hold a grudge) reflect social dynamics and attitudes prevalent in English-speaking societies. Such idioms encapsulate experiences that resonate across time and space, allowing readers to connect with the underlying sentiments of frustration or defensiveness that they evoke. Similarly, idioms like

"to burn the midnight oil" (to work late into the night) highlight the value placed on hard work and dedication, revealing a cultural emphasis on industriousness.

Expressing Resilience and Wisdom:

Much like Uzbek idioms, English idioms convey themes of resilience and wisdom. Phrases such as "when the going gets tough, the tough get going" emphasize a proactive approach to overcoming challenges, reflecting a cultural narrative that values perseverance. The idiom "to weather the storm" (to endure a difficult situation) similarly illustrates the strength of character often celebrated in English literature. These expressions not only communicate individual experiences but also resonate with collective historical narratives of struggle and triumph, reinforcing a shared cultural identity.

In English literature, idioms enrich narrative depth by adding layers of meaning and emotional nuance. For example, "to feel like a fish out of water" resonates with themes of alienation and identity, paralleling its usage in Uzbek literature. This idiom can evoke a profound sense of dislocation or longing for belonging, deepening character development and enhancing the reader's emotional engagement. Additionally, idioms such as "the elephant in the room" (an obvious problem that is being ignored) can introduce tension and complexity into narratives, compelling characters to confront uncomfortable truths about their circumstances.

Both Uzbek and English literature demonstrate the profound impact of idioms in shaping cultural identity and national narratives. Through their connection to everyday life, expressions of resilience, and enhancement of narrative depth, idioms serve as vital tools for authors to convey the essence of their respective cultures. By examining these linguistic treasures, readers gain valuable insights into the values, beliefs, and experiences that define both Uzbek and English identities, fostering a deeper appreciation for the rich tapestry of human experience reflected in literature. English idioms often serve as cultural artifacts, reflecting the historical events that have shaped the nation. For instance, the idiom "to kick the bucket," which means to die, has roots in the 18th century and embodies a certain pragmatism and acceptance of mortality characteristic of that era. This phrase can be linked to the realities of life and death during a time when mortality rates were high and discussions around death were more commonplace.

Such idioms not only provide insight into societal attitudes but also illustrate how language evolves in response to historical contexts.

Many English idioms encapsulate core values and attitudes prevalent in society. The phrase "to bite the bullet," meaning to face a difficult situation with courage, exemplifies the British tendency toward stoicism and resilience. This idiom reflects a cultural ethos that values grit and determination in the face of adversity. Similarly, expressions like "keeping a stiff upper lip" reinforce the notion of emotional restraint and composure, highlighting how language can mirror societal expectations regarding behavior and attitude.

In literature, idioms are employed by writers to craft authentic dialogue and deepen character development. Shakespeare's use of idioms, such as "to have one's heart in one's

mouth," which conveys a sense of terror or anxiety, adds layers of emotional realism to his characters. These idiomatic expressions not only enrich the text but also reveal insights into characters' personalities, backgrounds, and social standings. By using idioms, authors can create dialogues that resonate with readers, making characters more relatable and their experiences more vivid.

Idioms can also function as bridges between different cultures, fostering understanding and empathy among diverse populations. Many idioms exist across languages, reflecting shared human experiences and emotions. For example, expressions like "to be like a fish out of water" or "to be in hot water" convey universal feelings of discomfort or trouble. Such common ground allows readers from various cultural backgrounds to connect over shared sentiments, highlighting the intrinsic similarities in human experiences despite differing contexts.

For example:

- "To kick the bucket" refers to dying, with origins that may relate to the practice of hanging a bucket from a beam for slaughtering animals.
- "To spill the beans" means to reveal a secret, possibly stemming from ancient voting practices where beans were used as ballots.
- "To bite the bullet" signifies facing a difficult situation bravely, likely originating from historical battlefield practices where soldiers would bite down on bullets to endure pain.

While English and Uzbek idioms have distinct origins, they also share remarkable similarities in their use of figurative language. Both languages utilize metaphors and similes to convey emotions and experiences vividly.

- In English, "to be like a cat on hot bricks" expresses anxiety or restlessness.
- In Uzbek, a similar expression might be "to be like a cat on a hot roof," conveying the same sense of nervousness and discomfort.

Renowned authors such as William Shakespeare, Jane Austen, and Charles Dickens skillfully weave idioms into their narratives, enhancing character development and setting. For instance:

- Shakespeare's use of idiomatic expressions often imbues his characters with depth, allowing readers to grasp their emotions and motivations more fully.

Conclusion

A comparative analysis of idioms in English and Uzbek literary works reveals not only the uniqueness of each language but also the shared human experiences that transcend cultural boundaries. Idioms serve as vibrant expressions of identity, history, and emotion, offering readers a window into the cultural values and perspectives of different societies. By studying these expressions in literature, we gain a richer understanding of how language shapes our understanding of the world around us. Through idioms, we connect with the essence of cultures, fostering empathy and appreciation for our shared humanity.

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