



## PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### Annotation:

This article examines the phraseological units in the Russian and Uzbek languages, focusing on their structural, semantic, and cultural features. The study highlights similarities and differences in idiomatic expressions, proverbs, and fixed phrases in both languages. Particular attention is given to how national mentality, traditions, and worldview are reflected in phraseological units. The article also discusses the challenges and strategies in translating phraseological units from one language to another. Comparative analysis helps to better understand the linguistic and cultural characteristics of Russian and Uzbek speakers.

### Keywords:

phraseology, idioms, fixed expressions, Russian language, Uzbek language, translation, culture, semantics, linguistic comparison, national mentality.

### Introduction

Phraseological units, also known as idiomatic expressions or set phrases, are an essential component of any language. They reflect the cultural values, historical experiences, and worldviews of the people who use them. In both Russian and Uzbek languages, phraseological units serve not only as linguistic tools but also as carriers of national identity and cultural heritage. Studying these expressions provides valuable insight into the similarities and differences between the two languages, particularly in terms of structure, meaning, and usage.

The comparative analysis of Russian and Uzbek phraseology is especially relevant in the context of intercultural communication and translation studies. While some idioms may have direct equivalents in both languages, others require deeper cultural and contextual understanding. This paper aims to explore the unique features of phraseological units in Russian and Uzbek, focusing on their semantic richness, structural composition, and cultural significance. The research also highlights the role of phraseology in enhancing language learning and translation accuracy between the two linguistic systems.

Phraseological units, as integral elements of both Russian and Uzbek languages, are distinguished by their fixed structure and figurative meaning, often unrelated to the literal interpretation of individual words. These expressions enrich the language, making speech more vivid, emotional, and culturally resonant.

### Classification of Phraseological Units

In both Russian and Uzbek, phraseological units can be classified into several types:

- **Idioms** (e.g., *бить баклуши* – “to loaf around” in Russian; *og'zidan gul to'kilmoq* – “to speak sweetly” in Uzbek)
- **Proverbs and Sayings** (e.g., *Без труда не вытащишь и рыбку из пруда* – “No pain, no gain”; *Yaxshilik qil – suvga tashla* – “Do good and forget it”)

• **Collocations and Set Phrases** used in daily communication (e.g., *имеет значение* – “matters”; *e'tibor bermoq* – “to pay attention”)

### Structural Features

Russian phraseological units are often characterized by a syntactically complex structure, including verbs, nouns, and prepositions. Uzbek phraseology, while also rich and varied, typically follows the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language, making use of affixes and more compact expressions.

### Semantic and Cultural Peculiarities

The meanings of phraseological units are deeply rooted in the cultural and historical contexts of each language. For instance:

- Russian idioms often reflect the influence of Orthodox Christianity, Russian folklore, and rural life.
- Uzbek phraseology is heavily influenced by Islamic traditions, Central Asian nomadic culture, and ancient proverbs passed down orally.

Many Uzbek expressions are tied to hospitality, respect for elders, and collective values, while Russian idioms may reflect philosophical or even pessimistic views on life.

### Similarities and Differences

There are notable overlaps where both languages use similar concepts to express ideas, but they differ in imagery or wording. For example:

- Russian: *как рыба в воде* (like a fish in water)
- Uzbek: *o'zini suvda yurgandek his qilmoq* (to feel like walking in water)

Differences also emerge in idioms that have no direct equivalent in the other language, which often pose challenges for translators.

### Translation Challenges and Strategies

Phraseological units are notoriously difficult to translate due to their non-literal meanings. Strategies for translating include:

- **Finding equivalents** (if they exist in the target language)
- **Paraphrasing** while maintaining the original sense
- **Using footnotes or explanations** when cultural context is essential

For instance, translating *Семь пятниц на неделе* (literally: “seven Fridays in a week” meaning someone changes their mind often) into Uzbek might require a paraphrased version to convey the meaning properly.

### Conclusion

Phraseological units serve as a mirror reflecting the worldview, traditions, and values of a nation. The comparison of Russian and Uzbek phraseology reveals both universal human experiences and unique cultural perspectives. While both languages possess rich phraseological systems, they differ in structure, semantics, and cultural background.

This study highlights the importance of understanding phraseological units not only as linguistic elements but also as carriers of national identity. Translating idioms between Russian and Uzbek requires not just linguistic knowledge but also cultural awareness and sensitivity. Proper translation of phraseological units helps maintain the emotional and expressive power of the original text and contributes to more effective intercultural communication.

Incorporating the study of phraseological units into language learning and translation education can greatly enhance learners' fluency, cultural competence, and appreciation of linguistic diversity.

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