



CULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH PEOPLE

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Annotation

The study demonstrates how idiomatic units in Uzbek and English serve as a vehicle for considering national cultural traditions. The authors considered specific aspects of the English and Uzbek units that are present in the nation's innovative thinking. The article offers examples of idiomatic units in both Uzbek and English. Idiomatic units in English and Uzbek from various sources are examined on a variety of subjects. The authors emphasized the value of units as a reflection tool for national culture and as the best source of information on a people's national character and culture.

Keywords: idioms, national culture, figurative thinking of people, cultural-national specifics of idioms, mentality.

Modern globalization processes have a substantial impact on both the study of foreign languages and the development of international relations on an economic, political, cultural, and diplomatic level. One of the most crucial aspects in learning a foreign language is the development of a student's intercultural competency. Students' sociocultural understanding is developed during the intercultural competency training process. When studying both native and foreign language cultures, students are best prepared for true intercultural communication since it gives them the ability to compare and contrast the parallels and discrepancies between the two cultures.

Let us analyse the term idiom first of all. A phrase or expression that has a meaning that cannot be understood by defining the individual words is known as an idiom. The word "idiom" is appropriately derived from the Greek word "idioma," which means "peculiar phraseology." And that's exactly what it is—a term that sounds natural to native speakers but odd to those who don't speak the language well. A common idiom used to describe someone who is too preoccupied with the specifics of a problem and cannot see the wider picture at hand is "can't see the forest for the trees," which is also used to describe people who struggle with idioms. To comprehend an idiom, one must look past the individual words and consider the overall phrase. This is known as "seeing the forest for the trees."





After analyzing the meaning of idiom, now we may learn the types of it. Generally, there are **four types of idioms**: pure idioms, binomial idioms, partial idioms, and prepositional idioms.

1. **Pure idiom**

This is a typical phrase whose meaning cannot be inferred from its constituent parts. When someone asks, "Spill the beans," they are requesting a secret rather than a can of beans to be opened. But if you were to examine each word in that sentence, you wouldn't realize that.

2. **Binomial idiom**

This idiom is a group of two words connected by a preposition or conjunction. "By and large" (all things considered), "dos and don'ts" (recommendations on what to do and/or avoid in a particular situation), and "heart-to-heart" (an open discussion between two individuals) are a few examples.

3. **Partial idiom**

This idiom has been condensed into one part, with proficient speakers typically understanding the second portion. People frequently utter the phrase "when in Rome," with the idea that the other person is aware of the second part, "do as the Romans do."

4. **Prepositional idiom**

In this idiom, a verb and a preposition are combined to form a verb with a specific meaning. A prepositional idiom that combines the verb "agree" with the preposition "on" is used to indicate that you share someone else's viewpoints.

Idioms are frequently used by writers and speakers to make their points more creatively. Consider them as a form of spice that keeps your speech or writing from seeming too monotonous. Therefore, for a little variety, you might add "you hit the nail on the head" or even "bingo" in addition to "you're correct" numerous times.

Additionally, idioms can assist you avoid seeming too stiff or dry, but they can also be employed to establish a connection with the reader.

Now let`s discuss about **Cultural association of English and Uzbek idioms**.

Idioms play a significant role in both Uzbek and English lexicon. Because of their tight ties to a specific language and culture, idioms typically have a greater impact than non-idiomatic discourse. Fernando (2001) defines an idiom as a standardized, frequently but not always non-literal multiword statement. Idioms are deeply



entwined with the innermost spirit and feeling of local speakers and reflect their surroundings, way of life, history, and culture (p.139).

Additionally, idioms can be the most important component for learning about the history, culture, national characteristics, psychological idiosyncrasies, and mentality of a nation. The language's rich idioms provide students with access to a significant amount of spiritual wealth of the nation while also acting as the most crucial tool for intercultural discussion and mutual understanding. Idioms are expressive tools as well as ways to improve our speech. Idioms metaphorically depict regional and cultural peculiarities. To emphasize cultural and national differences, the metaphorical base is interpreted within a clearly defined cultural and national space within the linguistic community. Idioms usually depict the distinctive cultural traits of the language they belong to. Additionally, they frequently reflect the nation's history, perspective on the outside world, attitudes regarding stereotypes, etc. Idioms, which account for a sizeable amount of linguistics as well, are frequently developed from cultural customs, national proverbs, and prejudices. Similar idiomatic units exist in all languages, although they are expressed differently in each one. The act of translating displays their distinctive national and cultural traits.

When phraseological units are used in the context of various activities and foreign language communicative situations, students become interested in studying the phraseological fund of the language, which is the storage of historical and cultural values and reflect the national peculiarity of the language. This encourages the growth of communication abilities. A key element of the intercultural component of teaching foreign languages is the study of phraseological units. A nation's culture, manner of life, history, philosophy, and collective human experience are reflected in its phraseological components. It provides background knowledge on the people of the native speaker's culture, geography, and way of life.

The connection Language is a fundamental component of culture, between Idiom and Cultural. It contributes significantly to culture and carries it. It is challenging to develop a nation's culture in the absence of its language.

On the other hand, language reflects culture and is impacted by it. In terms of content and structure, an idiom is a relatively fixed language form that has a wealth of cultural meanings. Each of them, developed during a certain historical era and carried down from generation to generation, exhibits distinctive cultural factors such as the surrounding natural environment, religion, customs, and habits, etc. Actually, there is a relationship between language and culture and idioms.

By giving pupils the opportunity to express their own perspectives regarding facts, idiomatic units aid in the development of speech activity. This fosters in students the





ability to communicate effectively in a foreign language. Idioms also convey the message's meaning with a strong emotional undertone. Additionally, the desire to learn new languages is increased. Conversion enriches lessons.

A phrase is considered to be an idiom if its overall meaning cannot be inferred from the individual word meanings. Using the incorrect math formula and still getting the right result is effectively the same thing. An illustration of an idiom is the expression "kill two birds with one stone". English speakers who are fluent and native speakers know that this doesn't mean throwing stones or hurting birds, but rather accomplishing two jobs at once.

A few examples of idioms that are accurately translated from English, such as: It's a piece of cake, which means it's simple; It's raining cats and dogs, which means it's raining hard by itself; Kill two birds with one stone, which means you can accomplish two tasks in one move; Let the cat out of the bag, which means you can reveal a secret; Better late than never, which means it's better to act now rather than later.

To sum up, idiom is a reflection of culture and amply displays the cultural traits of a country. Idioms can sometimes be difficult for language learners who do not come from the original culture to comprehend.

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