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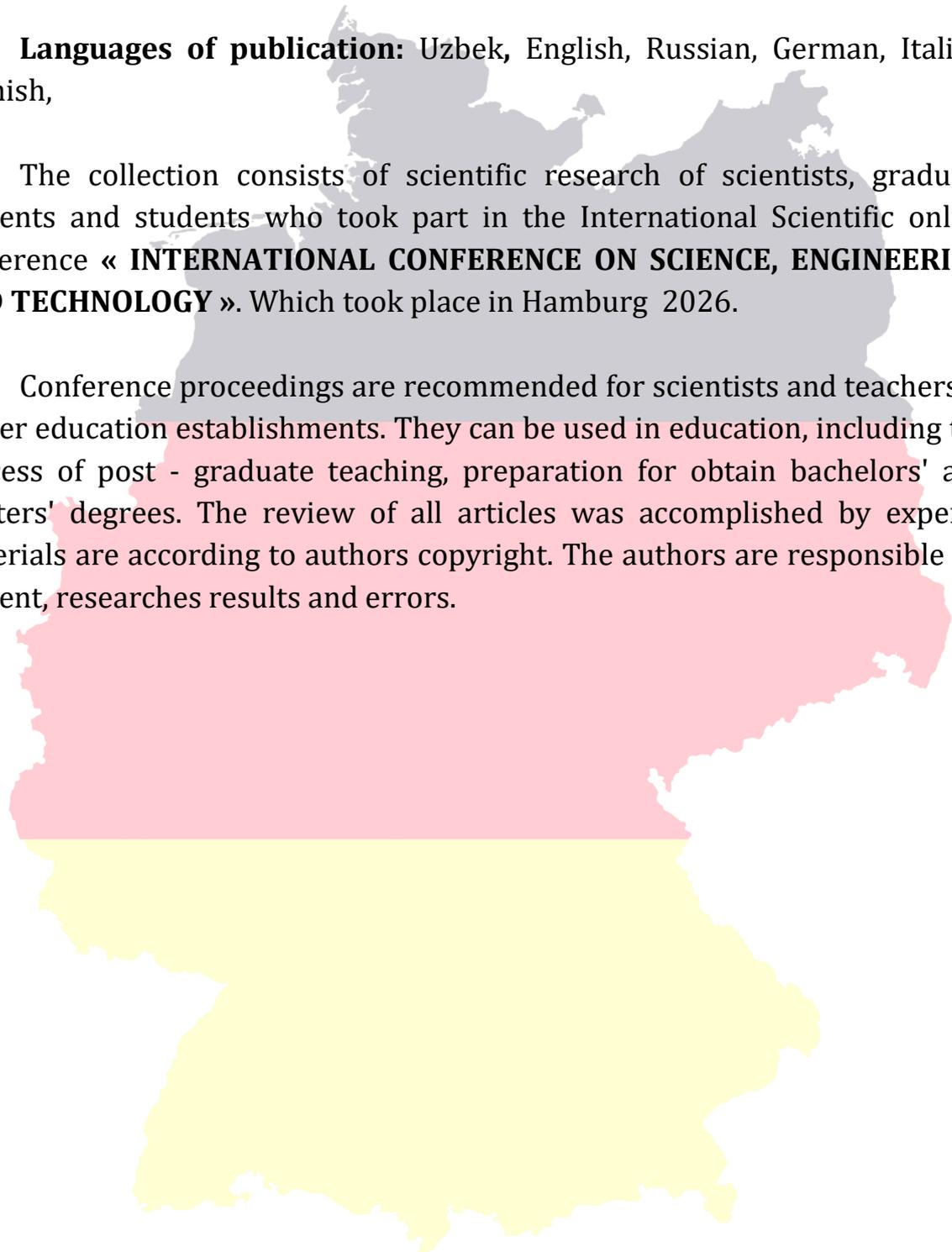


INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY:
a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference –
Hamburg, Germany, 2026 Issue 3

Languages of publication: Uzbek, English, Russian, German, Italian,
Spanish,

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference « **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY** ». Which took place in Hamburg 2026.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. Phraseological units, also known as idioms, represent an essential part of linguistic expression and cultural identity. This study provides a comparative analysis of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages, focusing on their semantic, structural, and cultural features. The research applies a qualitative method to classify idioms into different types of equivalence. The findings indicate that while some idioms are universal in meaning, many are shaped by national traditions and historical development. The study highlights the importance of phraseology in translation and intercultural communication.

Keywords: phraseological units, idioms, equivalence, cultural linguistics, English language, Uzbek language, semantics, translation studies.

1. Introduction. Phraseological units are stable combinations of words that function as a single semantic unit. Their meanings are often figurative and cannot be understood by analyzing individual words separately. These expressions enrich speech, making it more expressive, emotional, and culturally meaningful.

In modern linguistics, phraseology is considered an important field that studies idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions. English and Uzbek languages both possess a wide range of phraseological units, but their origins and usage differ due to cultural and historical factors.

The aim of this research is to conduct a comparative analysis of phraseological units in English and Uzbek, identifying their similarities, differences, and cultural significance.

2. Methods. This study is based on a qualitative research approach. Data was collected from phraseological dictionaries, academic literature, and examples from everyday speech. The analysis was conducted using the following criteria:

Semantic analysis (examining meanings of idioms)

Structural analysis (comparing grammatical and lexical composition)

Cultural analysis (identifying cultural references and symbolism)

Additionally, descriptive and comparative methods were used to interpret the data and classify phraseological units into different categories.

3. Results. The research identified several types of relationships between English and Uzbek phraseological units:

1. Full Equivalence

Idioms that match both in meaning and imagery:

“Kill two birds with one stone”

→ “Bir o‘q bilan ikki quyonni urmoq”

2. Partial Equivalence

Idioms with similar meanings but different images:

“Break the ice”



→ “Suhbatni boshlab bermoq”

3. Non-equivalence

Idioms that are culturally specific:

“Carry coals to Newcastle”

→ expressed descriptively in Uzbek

4. Functional Equivalence (NEW)

Some idioms differ completely in structure but perform the same communicative function:

“Spill the beans”→ “Sirni oshkor qilmoq”

4. Discussion. The analysis demonstrates that phraseological units are closely connected with national culture and collective experience. English idioms often reflect historical events, trade, and geographical features such as the sea. In contrast, Uzbek idioms are strongly influenced by agricultural life, family relations, and traditional values. Moreover, phraseological units carry emotional and stylistic meanings. They are widely used in literature, media, and everyday communication. Misunderstanding idioms may lead to communication difficulties, especially for language learners. From a translation perspective, it is important to find equivalent expressions rather than translate word-for-word. This ensures that the original meaning and emotional tone are preserved.

5. Conclusion. In conclusion, phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages reveal both similarities and differences in structure, meaning, and cultural background. While some idioms are directly equivalent, many require interpretation or adaptation. Comparative analysis of phraseological units is essential for improving translation accuracy, language teaching, and intercultural understanding. Practical implications: This study can be useful for: language learners to better understand idiomatic expressions translators to choose appropriate equivalents teachers to develop more effective teaching materials researchers in the field of linguistics and cultural studies.

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