



STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. *The article examines the stylistic features of idioms in English and Uzbek. Their expressiveness, imagery and functional role in various speech situations are analysed. Particular attention is paid to comparing the structural and semantic characteristics of fixed expressions, as well as identifying cultural and national factors that influence their use. The study demonstrates both universal and unique features of phraseological units, which allows for a deeper understanding of their significance in intercultural communication and the importance of correct interpretation in the translation process.*

Keywords: *phraseology, semantics, structure, stability, stylistic value, English, Uzbek, idioms, fixed expressions.*

INTRODUCTION.

The aim of this study is to identify stylistic features of English and Uzbek idioms and determine their significance in conveying emotionally expressive and culturally marked meanings. To achieve this goal, we plan to analyse the theoretical foundations of phraseology, study the specifics of the use of fixed expressions in both languages, compare their structural and semantic types, and identify the factors that determine their stylistic role. The object of the study is English and Uzbek phraseological units as fixed verbal complexes with a single meaning. The subject is their stylistic characteristics, including imagery, emotional expressiveness, cultural conditioning, and functional features in various speech styles. Analysis of these aspects contributes to a deeper understanding of the role of phraseological units in intercultural communication and the mechanisms of forming a national linguistic picture of the world.

The field of phraseology examines set phrases—such as idioms, proverbs, and famous quotations—which possess a unified meaning and a specific grammatical form. The defining feature of a phraseological unit is that its overall significance cannot be deduced by simply combining the definitions of its component words [Fernando, 1996, p. 14]. These expressions are prevalent in both spoken and written language to introduce imagery, emotional depth, and expressiveness.

Scholars classify them based on:

- Semantics (their meaning, e.g., idioms vs. proverbs).
- Structure (whether they function as verbs, nouns, or adjectives).
- Stability (how fixed or unchangeable their wording is).

Their stylistic value lies in their ability to intensify expression, evoke a national or cultural feeling, shape a literary or conversational tone, and carry a language's historical and cultural heritage [Cowie, 1998, p. 27]. This makes them indispensable tools for effective communication and literary artistry.

English idioms are highly expressive and figurative, making them an important tool for expressive speech. They allow you to convey emotions, moods and evaluative nuances, creating vivid linguistic images [Moon, 1998, p. 103]. In literature, English idioms and fixed expressions are often used to characterise characters, enhance the artistic impression and add colour to the text. For example, expressions with metaphorical meanings help the author to convey meaning and emotional nuances concisely and expressively.

In colloquial speech, idioms serve to simplify and enliven communication. They are used for emotional emphasis, jokes, comparisons, and figurative descriptions. At the same time, it is important to consider the



context, as some idioms have an outdated or specific style. Thus, the stylistic features of English idioms are manifested in their expressiveness, imagery, and ability to enrich both written and spoken language [Moon, 1998, p. 104].

Idioms in the Uzbek language serve as a key element for conveying national identity, figurative thinking, and emotional nuances. They encode cultural traditions, worldviews, and the unique mentality of the people, which determines their high expressive value [Sabirov & Umarov, 2010, p. 55]. Their figurative system has its roots in folklore, proverbs and metaphors, enriching the language.

The stylistic use of these fixed expressions is varied: in literary texts, they enhance emotionality and create colourful images, while in spoken language, they add liveliness and naturalness. Although their use is limited in formal business and scientific spheres, situational application can serve to emphasise a thought. Thus, the stylistic significance of Uzbek phraseological units is determined by their expressiveness, cultural uniqueness and adaptability to various contexts of communication [Sabirov & Umarov, 2010, p. 58]. A comparative analysis of English and Uzbek idioms reveals both similarities and differences. They share figurative language, expressiveness, and the ability to convey emotional and evaluative nuances, as well as their role in creating national colour in speech. The differences are evident in their structure and meaning: English idioms are often formed metaphorically and have a figurative meaning, while Uzbek idioms are closely linked to folk culture, proverbs and fixed expressions [Fernando, 1996, p. 88]. These features reflect the historical, cultural and mental differences between native speakers, which is important to consider in translation and intercultural communication.

Idioms play an important role in intercultural communication, as they reflect national traditions, worldviews and social experiences of a people. However, difficulties arise in translation due to idiomaticity, cultural realities and differences in imagery. Literal translation often leads to distortion of meaning, so it is important for the translator to consider the context and stylistic features of the expression. Ways to convey stylistic colouring include using a similar phrase in the target language, descriptive translation, or preserving the image while adapting the structure [Baker, 2011, p. 74]. These approaches help convey the emotional, cultural, and expressive value of idioms in intercultural communication.

In conclusion, it can be noted that idioms in English and Uzbek play an important role in revealing cultural characteristics and stylistic richness of speech. The analysis showed that both languages are highly figurative and expressive, but differ in structure, origin and cultural symbolism of expressions. The main conclusion is the need to take into account national and cultural characteristics when studying and translating idioms [Cowie, 1998, p. 31]. Prospects for further research include expanding the comparative analysis, studying the functioning of idioms in contemporary media texts, and analysing the changes taking place under the influence of globalisation.

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