

LINGUOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Anotation: Today the English language is widely spoken throughout the world. It is the language of 21st century the language of informative technologies, so while describing the English language; first of all it should be underlined that the English language is the mother tongue of the global media. To understand English clearly one should know not only its standard vocabulary but also its different styles, dialects, proverbs, sayings, phrasal verbs and idioms.

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The linguocultural characteristics of idioms widen cultural awareness of students about the second language learning. Through learning idioms, language learner studies not only language, but the tradition and customs of the English people. Each country is rich with its culture and tradition. So, through the culture they will understand the root meaning of the idiom; furthermore, if they know their culture, it will be easier to learn the related idioms. As a result learner starts to respect other people's belief and point of views through their lingua-cultural heritage. Statistical methods indicators confirm that the modern world constantly speaks with metaphors including idioms. That's why proved by their extensive use in oral or written communications. Consequently, nowadays, new epochal challenges and powerful culture expansion raise the importance of learning foreign languages for communicative purposes. Scientists believe that the most important data is the study of "phraseological language" (L. Buckingham 2006, p.206) of different cultures in order to determine their diverse functions in different culture. I do agree the opinion which is given above. In my point of learning the idioms by being aware their culture makes the learner interest and learning process will be easier.

The following idioms are analyzed according to using colors in idioms their similarities and differences in meaning both Uzbek and English languages. English idiom: Turn green about the gills (in the face): Its original meaning is "unwell or

sick” (according to NTC’s American idioms dictionary). There is again one non idiomatic expression which means the same meaning: Blue around the gills. It shows that the color “blue” and “green” in English can be sometimes the same as in Uzbek language which also sometimes uses the color “ko’k” generally for “blue and green” in oral speech. Actually there are many relations the color “ko’k”. Instead of “yashil” as it’s green in English we use “ko’k”, even though it means “moviy rang”, “havorang”, “zangori”- blue in English.

It is used by similarizing the plants color like green plants. Why this word is used to express the color, because the noun form of this word is “o’sayotgan o’t o’simlik, o’t-o’lan, maysa, ko’kat- these are all called green plants in English. Besides it, “ko’k” means “samo”, “osmon”, “fazo”. So, there are number of Uzbek idioms using this word in that meaning: “Boshi ko’ka yetdi” (means very happy), “tutuni ko’kka chiqdi” (means very angry and furious), “Kulini ko’kka sovurmoq” (means to destroy something totally) and its synonym version is “Yer bilan yakson qilmoq” or “Yer bilan bitta qilmoq” . In my opinion using the color “ko’k” instead of the color “yashil” as its green in English is incorrect as it meant the color blue (moviy, zangori, in Uzbek). There is also one word expressing the color brown is “malla” as it’s literal meaning is “jigarrang” (the color of liver).

Tickled pink- According to NTC’s American idioms dictionary it means “highly pleased or entertained”. In English culture the suffusion of “pinkness” implies laughter, good humor, and also very good health. To be a black sheep (of the family) - the black sheep in this idiom is an oblique remark for a person who has done something bad which brings embarrassment or shame to their family (According to Cambridge dictionary). There is a connotation meaning of using that idiom. “The black sheep in a flock used to be unpopular with shepherds because their wool could not be dyed as effectively as white wool”.

Perhaps there is also a faint echo of the old proverb; *a black sheep is a biting beast*”. (Longman dictionary, 2005.) There are some idioms in English and Uzbek which their color terms are exactly the same, and also they have similar image and

figure. Such as: *Red as blood* its equivalent in Uzbek *qondek qizil* which in both languages express the original meaning of deep red.

Black as coal its equivalent in Uzbek *ko'mirdek qora*. In both languages two color idiomatic expressions are meant in dirty and black things for example: face, hands and clothes of children.

White as sheet or ghost- it gives the meaning of very pale looking because of fear or shock. But it's Uzbek equivalent is somehow different: "Bo'zdek oqarib ketmoq". If we analyse the word "Bo'z"- (Qo'l dastgohida paxta ipidan to'qilgan mato), its color is white. The next variant of it is "Rangi quv o'chdi" (quv- tarixiy so'z bo'lib oq qush degan ma'noni beradi). This idiom is used for someone who is pale of illness, shock or fear in both languages.

The color green expresses enviousness, jealousy in English culture. They have many idioms related to the color green. Green with the enemy- envious, jealous Example1: When Sally saw me with Tom, she turned green with envy. She likes him a lot. Give someone the green light means to give permission to go ahead with a project. Ex: The textile company finally has the green light to start the Project To have a green thumb means to have a talent for making things grow and to be good with plant. Ex: We should ask the green thumb next door what he recommends for our droopy daffodils. The grass is always greener on the other side. This is a place or situation that is far away or different seems better than one's present position. Example: He sometimes thinks that he would be happier living in Spain. After that I told him "Oh well, the grass is always greener on the other side. *Green eyed monster*- it means to feel jealous and envy. It also refers to an individual whose current actions appear motivated by envy. We can also meet this expression on Shakespeare's work "Othello". He mentions it in the Merchant of Venice when Portia states: "How all the other passions fleet to air, as doubtful thoughts and rash embraced despair and shuddering fear and green-eyed jealousy!" To be green means to be inexperienced at something. Example: I am green sewing dresses and knitting clothes. Folding green means a paper money. The color green also means dollar in their speech. Nowadays you can also notice using this term in

Uzbek language too in bazaars or we can say it black market as “Ko’kidan bormi” or “Bitta ko’ki yetadi” Generally the color green associated with sickness; possibly because people’s skin takes on a slightly yellow/ green when they are ill. Hence, the color green is associated with nature and considered the color of the life in Uzbek culture. So, you can see this color the flag of Uzbekistan that represents the beauty of the nature in Uzbekistan.

The following idioms are commonly used in different relations and positions: Add insult to injury means to make a bad situation worse or to hurt the feeling of a person who has already been hurt. Ex1: First, the basement flooded, and then, to add insult to injury, a pipe burst in the kitchen. There are two equivalents to this idiom in Uzbek language: 1) Dard ustiga chipqon bo’lmoq 2) O’lganing ustidan tepgan qilmoq. The Russian equivalent of it is “как обухам по голове”. All joking aside and all kidding aside means being serious for a moment and being in all seriousness. Ex: I know I laugh at him but, joking aside, he’s a very clever scientist. Above average expresses the meaning to be higher or better than the average. Ex: His intelligence is clearly above average. The Uzbek version is “Kichkina demang bizni to’ntarib uramiz sizni” If we analyse it grammatically, in Uzbek version the plural form of pronoun “we” is used instead of “I” as it’s “Biz” and “siz”. Chin up- this idiom is used for somebody who has changed his character towards someone after having a great amount of money. Ex: It was impossible not having seen me at the street; I thought that she was chin up. The Uzbek equivalents are: 1) Burni ko’tarilib qolmoq it was accepted as a translation of this idiom, but chin means “yanoq”, hence, using “nose” in Uzbek language variant. 2) Ko’zini yog’ bosdi and ko’zini shira bosdi. So let’s make so discussion about using the word “ko’z” as it’s eye in English. The eyes are the single part of head functions to see all. When something in your eyes it’s hard to see and you may not notice the things or people.

As cool as a cucumber means to be a calm and not agitated; with one’s wits about one. Ex: During the fire the homeowner was as cool as a cucumber. Again here the green color is associated with its meaning as envies, a jealousy. There are

many variants in Uzbek language: “Yuragi daryodek keng”, “Daryo toshsa to’pig’iga chiqmaydi”, “Dunyoni suv bossa to’pig’iga chiqmaydi”. All of them express one meaning. The Russian versions are: “широкая натура” “Ему море по коленю”, “А ему и горя мало.” All talk and no action is used for somebody who talks about doing something, but never actually doing it. Ex: Bill keeps saying he’ll get a job soon, but he’s at all talk and no action. In Uzbek we say “Aravani quruq olib qochadi”, “Qulog’iga lag’mon ilmoq”, “Qulog’ga tepmoq”, “Qulog’ini shishirmoq”.

Some Uzbek idioms have very strong exaggeration rather than English: As different as night and day- it means something or somebody is completely different. Ex: Although Bobby and Billy are twins, they are as different as night and day. The Uzbek variant “Yer bilan osmonchalik farqi bor”, which has a high rate of exaggeration. The Russian form of it: “Как небо и земля. Дистанция огромного размера”. As you see the Uzbek and Russian versions are the same. “Xoliga maymunlar yig’laydi”, the Russian version is “Хоть волком вой”. This idiom is used to threaten somebody that bad thing will happen to him and his situation will be very bad even can’t imagine it. Actually the monkey doesn’t cry, it only laughs and does other activities. In order to show the hard time this idiom is used.

Some Uzbek idioms have both figurative and literal meaning for ex: “Qovun tushirmoq”, “Tarvuzi qo’ltig’idan tushmoq” in figurative meaning they’re idioms, but in literal meaning they are simple sentences. The English equivalent is: Lay an egg (for people) to give a bad performance. Ex: I hope I don’t lay an egg when it’s my turn to sing. To express the detailed analyze of something the Uzbek language used the following idioms: “ipidan ignasigacha, miridan sirigacha, qilidan quyrug’igacha”, but the English form is one: learn something from the bottom up- to learn something thoroughly, from the very beginning; to learn all aspects of something even the least important ones. Ex: I learned my business from the bottom up. There are many idioms in Uzbek languages using the word “Qil” in Uzbek “a hear” in English language: “Qildan qiyiq axtarmoq” the synonym version

of it “Tirnoq ichidan kir qidirmoq”, the English equivalent is: Arguing for the sake of arguing and arguing for the sake of argument. Ex: you are just arguing for the sake of arguing. You don’t even know what the issue is. The next one is also connected to those idioms: *As thick as thieves* means to be very close friend with somebody, very close knit, friendly. Ex: Mary, Tom, and Sally are as thick as thieves. They go everywhere together. Uzbek version: “Orasidan qil o’tmas dugonalar”. This is also one type of exaggeration, because you can hardly see a hear as it “qil” in Uzbek and all of this shows very close relationship with somebody. The word “thieves” used in English idiom because as it’s clear the thieves are very mysterious, and keeps everything secretly. The Uzbek idiom is “Ko’ngliga qil ham sig’maydigan” which means very upset and hasn’t got English equivalent.

There are some Uzbek idioms that can only show the lingua cultural aspect of language. They are not existed in other languages. Only the Uzbek culture uses them: They all express Uzbek national food “Osh” or you can also say “Palov” and “Chuchvara”: 1) Osh bo’lsin (totli bo’sin). Ex: Ovqat juda shirin bo’libdi oyijon rahmat. Osh bo’lsin bolam dedi oyisi. The Russians say “ Приятного аппетита” as its Bound Appetite in English language (it was taken from French language)

2) O’dirsa ham osh o’ldirsin- it means that if you die from the food let it be the food “osh” because it’s very delicious meal even you agree to die.

3) Ko’ribsanki- osh, ko’tarmagin bosh. Ex: Rahmatlik dadam: “Ko’ribsanki osh, ko’tarmagin bosh” derdilar. Biz ovqatga qolganda, tog’a, kattalikni bilmaymiz: to’g’ri kelsa qo’lda, to’g’ri kelsa qoshiqda tushuraveramiz.” (Uzbek–Russian short idioms dictionary,1980,p.176)

4) Pulingdan bir tiyin qolsa ham osh ye, umringdan bir kun qolsa ham osh ye.

5) Dushmaning seni tosh bilan ursa sen uni osh bilan ur. Sometimes the word “osh” can mean to general all meals: “Oshga tushgan pashshadek”, the Russian equivalent is “Третий лишний” which is nowadays used in Uzbek languages by youth too.

The word salt as it is “tuz” in Uzbek language also has general meaning of food: “Tuz totganim yo’q” which means ate nothing. “ Osh tuzimni yeb yana menga xiyonat qildi”, “Tuzini yeb tuzug’iga tupurmoq” (yani xiyonat qilmoq). According to the Uzbek Tradition when bridegroom comes home while somebody is laying the table and putting the national food “palov” on the table and says “Qaynonangiz yaxshi ko’rar ekan osh suzahayotgan edim”. There is also one metaphorical use using the word “osh”, and “do’ppi” : “ Do’ppidek qilib osh poki palov pishirmoq” This expression means both the shape and the littleness of it. Moreover, there are many idioms in Uzbek language using the tradition cloth of “Do’ppi” as it’s translated as a skullcap. “Do’ppisi tor keldi”- this idiom means to express the time that everything should be decided. The next one is “Do’ppisini osmonga otmoq” means to be very happy. The proverb “Bosh omon bo’lsa do’ppi topiladi” is widely used in Uzbek culture. The Uzbek idiom “To’nini teskari kiymoq” is also one of the most favorable that shows culture and tradition.

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