

# Linguistic Features Of Phraseological Units In The Uzbekistan And Russian Languages

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**Abstract:** This research investigates the linguistic features of phraseological units in the Uzbek and Russian languages. The study analyzes their structural, semantic, and functional characteristics, focusing on similarities and differences in formation, imagery, and usage. Special attention is given to national-cultural elements reflected in idioms and set expressions of both languages. By comparing phraseological units across Uzbek and Russian, the research highlights how cultural background, historical development, and linguistic norms influence their meaning and stylistic value. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of cross-linguistic phraseology and the role of phraseological units in intercultural communication.

**Keywords:** Phraseological units; Uzbek language; Russian language; idioms; comparative linguistics; semantics; structure; cultural elements; national identity; set expressions.

**Introduction:** Phraseological units (PUs) represent an essential part of any language's lexical system, embodying cultural symbols, historical memory, and national mentality. In both Uzbek and Russian, idioms and set expressions are widely used in everyday speech, literature, and media. Studying their linguistic features not only deepens our understanding of language structure but also reveals how speakers conceptualize the world.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the linguistic properties of phraseological units in the Uzbek and Russian languages and to identify their similarities and differences at semantic, structural, and cultural levels.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Phraseology has been studied by numerous scholars such as V. Vinogradov, A. Kunin, Sh. Rahmatullayev, and A. Madvaliyev. Vinogradov's classification of phraseological units has had a significant influence on Russian linguistics, while Rahmatullayev and Madvaliyev contributed greatly to the development of Uzbek phraseology.

Both linguistic traditions view phraseological units as stable word combinations whose meanings are not fully derived from their constituent elements.

Modern comparative studies emphasize:

- cultural imagery in phraseology,
- metaphorical and symbolic character,
- □ national worldview encoded in idioms,
- □ and cross-linguistic similarities based on universal human experience.

## METHODOLOGY

This study employs:

- comparative analysis to identify similarities and differences;
- semantic analysis to interpret meanings of idioms;
- structural analysis to study grammatical and lexical patterns;
- cultural-linguistic approach to reveal national specificity.

Data were taken from Uzbek and Russian phraseological dictionaries, academic literature, and modern media sources.

## Linguistic Features of Uzbek and Russian Phraseological Units

## 1 Structural Features

Phraseological units in both languages show high structural stability, but they differ in construction types.

### Uzbek

- Predominantly analytic constructions  
e.g., *tili uzun* ("talkative"), *ko'ngli keng* ("generous")
- Verb-based idioms are common  
e.g., *ko'ngil osoyishtaligi topmoq*
- Simple grammatical forms with strong metaphorical meanings.

### Russian

- More synthetic constructions  
e.g., *быть баклужи* ("to idle")
- Idioms often include archaic or metaphorical verbs  
e.g., *вести за нос* ("to deceive").

Thus, Russian phraseology tends to be morphologically richer, while Uzbek phraseology often relies on semantic imagery.

## 2 Semantic Features

Both languages use metaphors based on:

- body parts,
- nature,
- everyday activities,
- emotions.

### Similarities

- Uzbek: *yuragi toshdek* – "stone-hearted"
- Russian: *каменное сердце* – "stone heart"

Both idioms conceptualize emotional coldness with the same metaphor.

### Differences

Uzbek idioms frequently include cultural symbols such as bread, tea, sheep, and hospitality.

- nonni yarimta qilmoq* – "to break loyalty"
- ko'ngli qora* – "ill-intentioned"

Russian idioms often reflect folk traditions, mythology, and Slavic rituals.

- как за каменной стеной* – "safe and protected"
- семь пядей во лбу* – "very intelligent"

## 3 Cultural Characteristics

Phraseology reflects collective memory and national worldview.

### Uzbek Culture

- Hospitality and morality:  
e.g., *qo'li ochiq, ko'ngli keng*
- Respect for elders:  
e.g., *sochi oqarmoq* – "becoming wise through age"

### Russian Culture

- Folk tales and heroic epics:  
e.g., *богатырская сила*
- Harsh climate and endurance:  
e.g., *терпеть до последнего*

These cultural layers shape the imagery and meaning of phraseological units in each language.

## DISCUSSION

The comparison demonstrates that Uzbek and Russian phraseological systems share universal human concepts, such as emotions, physical states, and moral evaluations. However, differences arise from unique cultural contexts, historical traditions, and worldview patterns.

Uzbek phraseology emphasizes social relationships, hospitality, and moral qualities. Russian phraseology conveys endurance, emotional expressiveness, and mythological symbolism.

These differences must be considered in translation, teaching, and intercultural communication.

## CONCLUSION

Phraseological units in the Uzbek and Russian languages serve as powerful linguistic tools that encode cultural identity and collective experience. The comparative analysis shows that while both languages demonstrate similar structural and semantic tendencies, they each retain culturally specific imagery shaped by history, traditions, and worldview.

Understanding phraseological units enriches linguistic competence and deepens intercultural understanding, making them an essential object of comparative linguistic research.

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