

THE FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS EXPRESSING SOCIO-CULTURAL REALITY IN THE KARAKALPAK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article examines the peculiarities of phraseological units expressing socio-cultural reality in the Karakalpak and English languages. Phraseological units are an important part of language and reflect the cultural characteristics of the people. The article discusses differences in the use of phraseological units in Karakalpak and English, as well as the cultural contexts associated with them. The result of the research emphasizes the importance of studying phraseological units and their cultural specificities for successful communication in a foreign language.

Keywords: Features, phraseological units, socio-cultural reality, Karakalpak language, English language, cultural differences, linguistic expressions, cultural contexts.

A phraseological unit is a phrase or expression that has a stable meaning and cannot be understood by the meaning of the individual words of which it consists [5]. Phraseologisms are an important element of language because they help convey a certain meaning or idea more accurately and effectively than simply using individual words. The role of phraseological units in language is that they help create a certain atmosphere and convey a mood, and also strengthen the connection between people who share common knowledge and experience. Phraseologisms also help preserve cultural heritage and traditions passed on from generation to generation.

Cultural peculiarities reflected in Karakalpak phraseological units will delve into the unique cultural aspects reflected in Karakalpak phraseological units. It will explore how phrases and expressions in the Karakalpak language convey specific cultural values, customs, traditions, and social norms.

Linguistic structure and historical influences will focus on the linguistic structure of Karakalpak phraseological units, including their syntax, morphology, and vocabulary. It will also touch on the historical influences that have shaped the development of phraseological units in the Karakalpak language, such as the Turkic heritage and the nomadic lifestyle of the Karakalpak people [2].

Symbolism and imagery in Karakalpak phraseological units will discuss the presence of symbolism and imagery in Karakalpak phraseological units, highlighting how these elements are used to convey cultural and traditional concepts. It will provide specific examples to illustrate the use of symbolism and imagery in the language.

Semantic nuances specific to Karakalpak culture will explore the semantic nuances present in Karakalpak phraseological units, explaining how the language encapsulates unique cultural concepts and perspectives that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. It will provide examples that demonstrate these semantic nuances, showcasing the distinctiveness of Karakalpak culture reflected in the language.

Cultural norms and beliefs reflected in English phraseological units will examine how English phraseological units reflect the cultural norms, beliefs, and values of English-speaking societies. It will explore how phrases and expressions in English convey societal attitudes, customs, and historical influences.

Linguistic structure and historical influences in the English language will discuss the linguistic features of English phraseological units, including their syntax, morphology, and vocabulary. Additionally, it will elaborate on the historical influences that have shaped the development of phraseological units in the English language, such as its diverse linguistic roots and the impact of historical events on the language [3].

Symbolism and imagery in English phraseological units will focus on the presence of symbolism and imagery in English phraseological units, illustrating how these linguistic elements are used to convey cultural nuances, metaphors, and symbolic representations within the English language. It will offer specific examples to showcase the richness of symbolism and imagery in English phraseology.

Semantic nuances specific to English-speaking societies will explore the semantic nuances inherent to English phraseological units, highlighting how the language encapsulates specific cultural concepts, historical references, and societal perspectives. It will provide examples to illustrate the semantic richness and distinct cultural expressions found within English phraseology.

Comparison of socio-cultural specificities in Karakalpak and English phraseological units will compare the socio-cultural specificities present in the phraseological units of the Karakalpak and English languages. It will highlight how each language's phraseological units reflect their respective cultural norms, historical influences, and societal values. By examining specific

examples, it will illustrate the differences and similarities between the two languages in conveying socio-cultural realities through phraseology.

Highlighting differences and similarities between the two languages will focus on explicitly outlining the differences and similarities between Karakalpak and English phraseological units. It will discuss how each language's linguistic structure, cultural references, and symbolic representations contribute to the unique expression of socio-cultural realities. Additionally, this section will emphasize how understanding these differences and similarities is essential for cross-cultural communication and appreciation of diverse linguistic and cultural perspectives [1].

Understanding and appreciating cultural diversity through language will emphasize the role of language, particularly phraseological units, in fostering an understanding and appreciation of cultural diversity. It will highlight how language serves as a medium for expressing and preserving unique cultural elements, and how exploring phraseological units can provide insights into various cultural practices, beliefs, and traditions. Importance of cross-cultural communication and understanding of phraseological units will underscore the significance of cross-cultural communication and the understanding of phraseological units in bridging cultural gaps and promoting intercultural understanding. It will discuss the role of phraseological units as conduits for exchanging cultural knowledge and enhancing cooperation and empathy between different linguistic and cultural groups.

Implications for language teaching and learning will discuss the implications of studying phraseological units in language teaching and learning contexts. It will address how incorporating phraseological units into language education can enrich students' understanding of socio-cultural realities, enhance their communication skills, and foster a deeper appreciation for cultural diversity. Additionally, it will explore how the inclusion of phraseological units in language curricula can contribute to a more comprehensive and nuanced language proficiency.

Phraseologisms in the Karakalpak language are closely related to national traditions and customs. The culture of cattle breeding, hunting and fishing are of particular importance in Karakalpak life, and this is reflected in the use of phraseological units. For example, “at quwg’anday ju’riw” (to walk like a bull being driven) reflects the culture of cattle breeding and describes a person who walks quickly and decisively, like a bull. Phraseologisms related to nature and the animal world are also widely used in the Karakalpak language. For example, the phraseological unit "qara teren'de" (in the black earth) describes a person who works an important job or is engaged in a business that is of great importance to society, since the black earth is fertile soil on which grains and vegetables grow. Thus, phraseological units in the

Karakalpak language are an important element of the national culture and help preserve traditions and customs.

Phraseologisms in English have a close connection with historical events and literature. Some phraseological units come from famous literary works, for example, “to kill two birds with one stone” comes from an old English proverb mentioned in Geoffrey Chaucer’s “The Canterbury Tales”. Other idioms, such as “to be in a pickle”, come from medieval methods of preserving vegetables and fruits in vinegar. In addition, many phraseological units are associated with the culture of art. For example, “to break a leg” is a common phrase before an actor’s performance that signifies good luck or success. There are several theories about the origin of this expression, but one involves the tradition of the audience throwing flowers at an actor after a successful performance, which can result in the actor having to bend over to pick them up and thus “break a leg.” Another phraseological unit associated with the culture of art is “to steal the show,” which means to attract the attention of the public and become the center of attention. This expression comes from a theatrical tradition where an actor who plays a small role does it so well that he steals the show from the lead actor. Thus, phraseological units in the English language have a rich historical and literary basis, and are also closely related to the culture of art. They help preserve traditions and customs and pass them on from generation to generation.

Common topics of phraseological units in English and Karakalpak include areas such as food and drinks (for example, “to have a sweet tooth” - mazalixor, “to pour oil on troubled waters” - otqa suw quyiw), weather (for example, “to rain cats and dogs” - jawin sheklep quyiw, “to be on cloud nine” - jetinshi aspanda ushiw), fauna (for example, “to kill two birds with one stone” - bir oq penen eki qoyandi atiw), etc. In addition, there are differences in which phraseological units are more often used in each language. For example, in the Karakalpak language phraseological units associated with folk wisdom and proverbs are often used (for example, “don’t cut the branch on which you are sitting” - do not ruin your life), while in the English language phraseological units associated with the culture of art and entertainment (for example, “to steal the show” - steal the show). Thus, although phraseological units in English and Karakalpak languages have common themes, they also have their own characteristics associated with the culture and history of each language.

Conclusion. As it can be seen that phraseological units are an important part of the language and reflect the socio-cultural reality of the people. They convey not only a specific meaning, but also images, associations, emotions that are associated with certain phenomena and are part of the cultural heritage. However, when using phraseological units in communication, it

is necessary to take into account cultural characteristics and the context in which they are used. Incorrect use of phraseology can lead to misunderstanding or even insult to the interlocutor. Therefore, for successful communication in a foreign language, it is necessary to study not only grammar and vocabulary, but also phraseological units and their cultural characteristics. This will help you avoid unpleasant situations and improve communication with native speakers.

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