REPRESENTATION OF NATIONALLY SPECIFIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN LITERARY TEXTS (BASED ON ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE)

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phraseological units, national identity, culture, comparative linguistics, literary text, translation, idioms.

Annotation. The thesis explores the representation of nationally specific phraseological units in literary texts based on English and Uzbek literature. It analyzes how idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions reflect the cultural, historical, and psychological worldview of each nation. Through comparative analysis, the study identifies linguistic and cultural markers that convey national identity in works by English and Uzbek authors. The research also highlights the difficulties of translating phraseological units while preserving their figurative meaning and cultural nuances. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of linguistic worldview and intercultural communication in literary discourse.

Kalit so'zlar:
frazeologik birliklar, milliy o'ziga xoslik, madaniyat, solishtirma tilshunoslik, badiiy matn, tarjima, iboralar.

Annotatsiya. Mazkur tezis ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotlari misolida milliy xususiyatga ega frazeologik birliklarning badiiy matnlarda ifodalanishini o'rganadi. Tadqiqotda iboralar, maqollar, turg'un birikmalar orqali har bir xalqning madaniy, tarixiy va ruhiy dunyoqarashi qanday aks etishi tahlil qilinadi. Solishtirma tahlil asosida ingliz va o'zbek yozuvchilari asarlarida milliy identifikatorlar — til va madaniyatga oid belgilar aniqlanadi. Shuningdek, frazeologik birliklarni tarjima qilish jarayonida ularning majoziy ma'nosi va madaniy nozikliklarini saqlab qolish muammolari ham ko'rsatib beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari badiiy matnlar tilining madaniyatlararo aloqalardagi ahamiyatini yoritishga xizmat qiladi

Ключевые слова: фразеологические единицы, национальная идентичность, культура, сравнительное языкознание, художественный текст, перевод, идиомы.

Аннотация. В данной тезисной работе рассматривается репрезентация национально-специфических фразеологических единиц в художественных текстах на материале английской и узбекской литературы. Анализируется, как идиомы, пословицы и устойчивые выражения отражают культурное, историческое и психологическое мировоззрение каждого народа. В результате сравнительного анализа выявляются языковые и культурные маркеры, передающие национальную идентичность в произведениях английских и узбекских авторов. Особое внимание уделяется проблемам перевода фразеологизмов с сохранением их образности и культурных оттенков. Полученные результаты способствуют более глубокому пониманию языковой картины мира и межкультурной коммуникации в литературе.

I.Introduction. The study entitled "Representation of Nationally Specific Phraseological Units in Literary Texts (Based on English and Uzbek Literature)" focuses on the linguistic and cultural dimensions of phraseological units as integral components of national worldviews. Phraseological units (PUs) are stable expressions or idioms whose meanings extend beyond the literal interpretation of their individual elements. They serve not only as linguistic constructs but also as cultural markers, reflecting the historical experience, social behavior, and collective mentality of a nation.

The research aims to analyze how nationally specific phraseological units function within literary discourse and how they contribute to representing the cultural identity of English and Uzbek societies. Drawing on the theoretical framework of linguoculturology and cognitive linguistics, the study explores the interplay between language, culture, and literature. Special attention is given to the ways in which phraseological units embody cultural values, traditions, and emotional attitudes, revealing the worldview of native speakers.

II. Main body. The literary works of English and Uzbek writers—such as Somerset Maugham, Charles Dickens, and Abdulla Qodiriy—serve as the main sources of analysis. Through a comparative approach, the study identifies the similarities and differences in the use of phraseological units that express cultural

concepts, ethical norms, and social relationships. For instance, idioms related to everyday life, family, religion, and moral behavior often differ in imagery and metaphorical basis due to variations in national mentality and environment.

The methodological framework of the research includes descriptive, comparative, and contextual analyses, which allow for the identification of both universal and nationally specific characteristics of phraseological units. The findings demonstrate that phraseological expressions play a significant role in shaping the aesthetic and semantic depth of literary texts. They enrich characters' speech, reveal their cultural background, and serve as a tool for the author to transmit cultural information to the reader.

III. Conclusion. In conclusion, the study argues that phraseological units act as verbal manifestations of a nation's conceptual and cultural worldview. Their representation in literary texts not only preserves linguistic heritage but also reflects the dynamic interaction between language and culture. The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek literary traditions provides valuable insight into how different linguistic communities perceive, conceptualize, and express their realities through phraseology. Thus, phraseological units function as cultural codes that connect language, thought, and artistic expression within the literary text.

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