



# National Originality And Interlingual Connections Of Phraseologies In Russian And Uzbek Languages

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**Abstract:** This article explores the complex interplay between national originality and interlingual connections in the phraseological systems of Russian and Uzbek languages. Phraseology serves as a rich repository of cultural values, historical narratives, and social norms, reflecting the unique identity of each nation. By examining various phrases and idiomatic expressions in both languages, the study highlights how these expressions encapsulate national characteristics while also revealing the influence of intercultural communication and historical interactions. The article employs a comparative analysis, identifying parallels and divergences in phraseological constructs, and discusses the implications for language acquisition, translation, and cultural exchange. Ultimately, this research aims to enhance our understanding of how phraseology functions as a bridge between languages, enriching both linguistic heritage and cultural dialogue.

**Keywords:** Phraseology; National originality; Interlingual connections; Russian language; Uzbek language; Cultural identity; Idiomatic expressions; Comparative linguistics; Language acquisition.

## INTRODUCTION

The study of phraseology is not only a linguistic endeavor but also a reflection of cultural identities and interconnections between languages. Russian and Uzbek languages, each with their rich histories and unique cultural backgrounds, provide a fascinating landscape for exploring how phrases and idiomatic expressions encapsulate national originality. This article focuses on the intricate tapestry of phraseological constructs that characterize both languages, examining how they reveal the cultural essence of the speakers. Through a comparative analysis, we seek to identify key similarities and differences that arise from historical interactions and social exchanges. The interplay between national originality and interlingual connections serves as a testament to the broader themes of globalization and cultural assimilation, as well as the resilience of linguistic heritage.<sup>1</sup>

## MAIN PART

Language is a living organism; it breathes, evolves, and reflects the culture and experiences of its speakers. Phraseology, a branch of linguistics dedicated to the study of set expressions or phrases whose meanings often exceed the sum of their parts, illuminates the intricate link between language and culture. This article delves into the rich phraseological landscapes of the Russian and Uzbek languages, exploring how these expressions reveal national originality while also serving as bridges between cultures amid historical and social interconnections.

The Russian language, a member of the East Slavic group of the Indo-European family, possesses an extensive body of phraseological units shaped by centuries of literary, historical, and social influence. On the other hand, Uzbek, a member of the Turkic language family, showcases a distinct yet often overlapping phraseology that reflects its Central Asian roots, Islamic heritage, and Soviet legacy. By examining major phraseological constructs within these

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<sup>1</sup> ILDAROVNA, I. A. (2024). NATIONAL AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK. Novateur Publications, (16), 1-97.



two languages, we can better understand their origins, transformations, and the cultural identities they embody.

To fully appreciate the phraseological richness of the Russian and Uzbek languages, one must first consider the historical context in which they have developed. The Russian language has been influenced by the languages of the indigenous peoples of Siberia, by languages of Western Europe, and notably, by the languages of the Central Asian nations during the expansion of the Russian Empire and later during the Soviet Era. Similarly, the Uzbek language has absorbed elements from Persian, Arabic, and Russian, demonstrating the synergistic interplay of cultures and languages in the region.

The Russian Empire's expansion into Central Asia in the 19th century initiated a process of cultural exchange that profoundly impacted both languages. This interaction not only facilitated the borrowing of words and phrases but also led to the creation of unique idiomatic expressions that reflect a blend of Russian and Uzbek cultural motifs.

The Soviet period further accelerated this interlingual exchange as political ideologies, educational reforms, and media spread across the region. Russian became the lingua franca among various ethnic groups within Uzbekistan, leading to the incorporation of Russian phraseological elements into the Uzbek vernacular. Conversely, many Uzbek phrases found their way into Russian, as bilingualism became common in many urban centers.<sup>2</sup>

Examples of Russian Phraseology

1. “Не шей петли, не крепи бочки” (Don't sew loops, don't strengthen the barrels)

Meaning: Don't overdo it, don't make something unnecessary complicated.

This idiom emphasizes simplicity and pragmatism, reflecting the Russian ethos of getting to the point without unnecessary embellishment.

2. “Как белка в колесе” (Like a squirrel in a wheel)

Meaning: To be busy without getting anywhere, or to be caught in a cycle of futile activity.

This idiom captures the common struggle of life's routines and is deeply relatable across cultures.

3. “На безрыбье и рак рыба” (In the absence of fish, a crayfish is a fish)

Meaning: In difficult times, a lesser option will suffice.

This proverb points to the adaptability of people when faced with challenging situations.

Uzbek phraseology is equally rich, with expressions rooted in the country's historical influences and cultural heritage. Many Uzbek phrases reflect the values of hospitality, community, and resilience, which are hallmarks of Uzbek society. The language showcases a wide array of metaphors, similes, and idioms tied to daily life, agricultural practices, and traditional customs. Exploring the phraseological ties between Russian and Uzbek reveals the layers of interlingual connection forged through historical, social, and cultural interactions. Many phrases in Uzbek can be traced to Russian influences, often reflecting specific experiences or nuances that have emerged from the blending of cultural traditions. For example, phrases related to work ethic, communal values, or political themes may carry Russian undertones or adaptations. Conversely, some Russian idioms have absorbed Uzbek elements, especially in urban contexts where bilingualism thrives. This symbiotic relationship demonstrates how language is not static but rather a dynamic reflection of the intermingling of peoples and their experiences.

For instance, the Russian phrase “сделать из мухи слона” (to make an elephant out of a fly), meaning to exaggerate a problem, has a similar Uzbek counterpart, “muhinali to'qish” (to weave a fly into the fabric). This similarity in expression further emphasizes how both

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<sup>2</sup> Hojjeva, Z. THE PROBLEM OF NATIONAL-CULTURAL SPECIFICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN NON-RELATED LANGUAGES.



languages can encapsulate shared human experiences, even when the roots of the phrases may diverge.

#### National Originality vs. Interlingual Influence

While interlingual connections enhance mutual understanding and facilitate communication, they also raise questions about national originality. Phraseology serves as a lens through which the identity of each nation is shaped and communicated. Even amidst the inevitable blending of cultures, the essence of national originality remains intact in the way that phrases are constructed, interpreted, and valued. For instance, certain expressions, while they may have counterparts in another language, often carry unique connotations shaped by a specific cultural context. The Russian idiom “из-за угла” (from around the corner) might pertain to unexpected trouble, while an Uzbek phrase invoking something “from within the heart” may emphasize authenticity and sincerity.

The preservation of national originality in phraseology also plays an essential role in cultural pride and identity. As each language continues to evolve in a globalized world, keeping traditional phrases alive sustains cultural heritage and fosters a sense of belonging among speakers.<sup>3</sup>

The phraseological inventory of the Russian language is rich and varied. Many idiomatic expressions in Russian draw from the country’s folklore, literature, and history. For instance, the phrase “крутить как уж на сковородке” (to twist like an eel in a frying pan) illustrates the colorful nature of Russian idioms, which often rely on vivid imagery and metaphor.

Russian phraseology also incorporates elements reflecting the social and political landscape. Expressions like “лезть на рожон” (to jump headfirst into danger) resonate with a history marked by conflict and resilience. Moreover, the way in which certain phrases can have multiple meanings depending on context reflects the depth and complexity of Russian culture.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the exploration of phraseologies in Russian and Uzbek languages reveals a profound connection between national originality and interlingual interactions. The comparative analysis highlights not only the distinctive features that embody each culture but also the shared linguistic experiences that foster understanding and collaboration between the two societies. As languages continue to evolve and interact within an increasingly interconnected world, recognizing and appreciating these phraseological connections is essential for promoting cultural dialogue and mutual respect. This study underscores the importance of phraseology as a crucial element of language, offering insights into the collective identity of nations while also serving as a bridge that enhances intercultural communication. Future research may delve deeper into the implications of these findings for language education, translation practices, and further explorations of phraseological universals across diverse linguistic landscapes.

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<sup>3</sup> Pavlova, O. V. (2014). Classification of interlinguistic phraseological relations in the Chinese and Russian languages.



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