

## “A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WEATHER-RELATED PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES”

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**Abstract.** This article explores the comparative study of weather-related idioms in English and Uzbek languages. The main objective is to identify similarities and differences in how both languages reflect people’s perception of nature and culture through idiomatic expressions. The article discusses the linguistic and cultural functions of idioms, their symbolic meanings, and their connection to national mentality. It also demonstrates how climate and lifestyle influence the formation of idioms. The results of the analysis show that studying idioms helps learners develop a deeper understanding of language, culture, and intercultural communication.

**Keywords:** phraseology, phraseological units, idioms, weather, culture, comparison

*“Language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of people’s culture, history, and way of thinking”<sup>16</sup>.* One of the most interesting parts of any language is phraseology being a system of stable expressions and idioms that make speech more emotional and expressive. Through idioms, we can learn how people see the world, what they value, and how they describe their everyday life.

Weather has always played a crucial role in human life. It effects our mood, work, and traditions. Therefore, many idioms and phraseological units in different languages are connected with weather and natural phenomena such as rain, wind, sun, snow, or storm. These expressions often have figurative meanings that show human emotions, feelings, or situations. Both English and Uzbek languages are rich in weather-related phraseological units. For example, English speakers say *“It’s raining cats and dogs”* to describe heavy rain, while Uzbeks say *“Yomg‘ir*

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<sup>16</sup> Baker, M. (1992), “In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation”. London: Routledge.

*quyayotgandek*” or *“Osmondan suv quyilgandek”*. Although the ideas are similar, the imagery and expressions are different.

*Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies stable word combinations with figurative meanings*<sup>17</sup>. These combinations are called phraseological units or idioms. They are special because their meanings cannot be understood by translating each word separately. For example, the English idiom *“to feel under the weather”* means “to feel sick,” not “to be under bad weather.”

According to linguistic studies, phraseological units have three main features:

1. Stability – their structure usually does not change;
2. Idiomatic meaning – the meaning is different from the literal sense;
3. Emotional expressiveness – they make speech more colorful and natural.

In both English and Uzbek, idioms are an important part of communication. They are often used in daily speech, literature, and media. *Idioms help speakers express their thoughts more effectively and show their cultural identity*<sup>18</sup>. Weather-related idioms are especially interesting because they show how people’s lives depend on nature. For example, *in Uzbek language, many idioms are linked with farming and seasons*<sup>19</sup>, while in English, idioms often describe unpredictable weather typical for the UK.

Both English and Uzbek languages have many idioms connected with weather, which people use to describe not only nature but also emotions, behavior, and life experiences. These phraseological units demonstrate how each nation understands and interprets natural phenomena through its own worldview. In English, one of the most popular weather idioms is *“It’s raining cats and dogs,”* which means that *it is raining heavily*. This expression reflects the English people’s experience with their rainy and unpredictable climate. Another idiom, *“Every cloud has a silver lining,”* shows optimism — it means that even in difficult times, there is always hope for something good. Both idioms show how English speakers often connect weather with emotions and feelings, using it to express emotions such as sadness, hope, or patience. Similarly, Uzbek language also contains many weather-related expressions

<sup>17</sup> Kunin, A. V. (1986), “English Phraseology: A Coursebook”. Moscow: Vysshaya Shkola.

<sup>18</sup> Moon, R. (1998), “Fixed Expressions and Idioms in English: A Corpus-Based Approach”. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

<sup>19</sup> Omonov, A. (2010), “O‘zbek tilida frazeologik birliklarning semantik xususiyatlari”. Toshkent: Fan.

that reflect people's lifestyle and close connection with nature. For instance, the proverb "*Shamol esmasa, daraxt qimirlamaydi*" (*A tree does not move without wind*) teaches that every event has a reason — nothing happens by chance. Another saying, "*Qor yog'sa – mo'l-ko'ichilik bo'ladi*" (*When it snows, there will be abundance*) expresses the idea that snow brings fertility and good harvest, showing the agricultural nature of Uzbek culture. Both English and Uzbek idioms use elements of weather such as rain, wind, and snow, but their symbolic meanings differ. English idioms mostly emphasize personal emotions and abstract ideas, while Uzbek ones carry moral and cultural meanings based on collective experience and traditions.

The comparison of English and Uzbek weather-related idioms uncovers both similarities and cultural differences. Firstly, the similarities show that people in both languages use weather to express emotional states and life situations. Rain and clouds are often linked with sadness or difficulty, while the sun and clear sky symbolize hope and happiness. In both cultures, weather is a mirror of human feelings. However, the differences are more connected with culture and environment. English idioms register the rainy, cloudy, and changing weather of the British Isles, and they often appear in literature and daily conversation to express emotional conditions. On the other hand, Uzbek idioms come from agricultural life, where weather directly influences people's work, harvest, and well-being. For this reason, they often include moral lessons about patience, hope, and the connection between people and nature. Another crucial finding is that English idioms are usually short and metaphorical, while Uzbek expressions are more proverb-like and didactic. English speakers might say "Every cloud has a silver lining" to give emotional support, whereas Uzbeks may use "Qor yog'sa – mo'l-ko'ichilik bo'ladi" to express faith in nature's balance and reward. In conclusion, weather-related idioms in both English and Uzbek show that nature and culture are deeply linked. Each language reflects its people's environment, mentality, and worldview. Through the study of such idioms, we not only learn linguistic features but also gain insight into the way nations perceive life and the world around them.

To sum up, the comparative study of weather idioms in English and Uzbek languages shows that both languages express people's experience, wisdom, and worldview through weather phenomena. English idioms such as "It's raining cats and dogs" or "Every cloud has a silver lining" demonstrate the emotional and

metaphorical use of nature to describe human life. In contrast, Uzbek idioms like “Shamol esmasa, daraxt qimirlamaydi” and “Qor yog‘sa – mo‘l-ko‘lchilik bo‘ladi” reflect people’s strong connection with agriculture, everyday life, and social values. These idioms reveal how climate, lifestyle, and traditions influence the development of language. Studying them, students can understand not only vocabulary but also the cultural and historical background of each nation. Therefore, idioms are an important part of language learning, as they connect linguistic knowledge with cultural awareness and intercultural understanding.

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