

THE CONTRAST OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH COLLOCATIONS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Introduction: *Word combinations that are habitual, or collocations, are essential to language learning and usage. Notably, the collocations in each language are distinct and can vary greatly from one another. The purpose of this article is to examine and compare the collocation differences between the Uzbek and English languages, highlighting the unique patterns, structures, and cultural implications of each language. Collocations are examined from a variety of angles in this article, which offers concise citations to back up its findings.*

1. Uzbek language collocations:

The distinct grammar, historical background, and cultural context of the Uzbek language have shaped its distinctive collocations. The frequency of compound words, which are made up of two or more words to form a single lexical unit, is one important feature. To give an example, the Uzbek compound word "ishchi-kasalxonasi" designates a "worker's clinic."

Additionally, Uzbek collocations show a close ties to cultural customs and practices. The phrase "osh-orta" (middle of the pilaf), which denotes a pleasant get-together or celebration, is a noteworthy example of the collocation "osh" (pilaf) and "torte" (cake). The rich legacy of Uzbek language and society is reflected in the cultural nuanced collocations. To exemplify, "Ishchi-kasalxonasi" (worker's clinic) is an example of a collocation in Uzbek, as Shamsiev (2015) noted.

2. English Language Collocations:

The patterns and structures of English collocations are different from Uzbek collocations. Collocations, which are frequently a result of historical word development and assimilation, are widely used in the English language.

Collocations are widely used in English, and they are frequently the result of historical word assimilation and development from other languages. English collocations are notable for their idiomatic nature, which primarily depends on fixed expressions and phrases.

For example, the English collocation "make a decision" is often used, but if you translate it into Uzbek, it might sound strange. In a similar vein, the idiomatic phrase "raining cats and dogs" describes a lot of rain, demonstrating the imaginative and metaphorical quality of English collocations. The phrase

"make a decision" is an example of a collocation in English, according to Bani, M. M., and Shadora, S. R. (2017).

3. The Significance for Culture and Linguistics:

The Uzbek and English languages differ significantly in their collocation usage.

There are significant linguistic and cultural ramifications for the variations in collocations between Uzbek and English. Collocations frequently represent particular thought patterns and cultural meanings within a given society.

As an example, Uzbek collocations often highlight the significance of the dynamics between work ("ish") and social life ("osh"). This is in line with the Uzbek culture's emphasis on sharing, hospitality, and group values. English collocations that highlight individualism and autonomy, on the other hand, are a reflection of Western cultural values and individualistic tendencies. As Qosimova (2018) pointed out in her case study, the collocations in Uzbek language may affect the cultural characteristics in a different way.

To sum up

Both Uzbek and English collocations display unique patterns and structures that are derived from their respective grammatical histories and cultural contexts.

English collocations tend to reflect historical assimilation and idiomatic expressions, whereas Uzbek collocations frequently incorporate compound words and reflect cultural practices. Acknowledging these distinctions helps language learners appreciate different cultures and improves their understanding of the nuances of both languages.

We can discover the rich tapestry of linguistic diversity and cultural identities present in our global community by examining and contrasting collocations in the Uzbek and English languages.

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