

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROVERBIAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH BIBLIONYMIC COMPONENTS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract

Biblionymic components in phraseological units represent references to sacred, literary, or historical texts. This article explores proverbial phraseological units containing biblionymic elements in Uzbek and English. The study focuses on semantic, structural, and cultural aspects of such units. The analysis reveals that English phraseology is strongly influenced by Biblical sources, while Uzbek phraseology reflects a combination of religious, literary, and folkloric traditions. The research demonstrates how biblionymic phraseology serves as a cultural memory of societies.

Keywords: proverb, phraseology, biblionym, Uzbek language, English language, cultural linguistics

Introduction

Proverbs and phraseological units preserve the intellectual and spiritual heritage of a nation. Many of them include references to books, religious texts, or literary works, known as biblionymic components.

Biblionyms are names or references to books, sacred texts, or written sources such as the Bible, the Qur'an, or classical literature. Phraseological units containing such components reflect the moral, philosophical, and cultural values embedded in these texts.

This article aims to compare biblionymic proverbial phraseological units in Uzbek and English, identifying their linguistic and cultural features.

Biblionymic Components in Phraseology

Biblionymic phraseological units arise when names or concepts from written sources become fixed expressions in everyday language. These units often:

- express moral lessons,
- convey symbolic meaning,
- function as didactic tools.

In English, many such expressions originate from the Bible, while in Uzbek they often derive from religious texts, classical poetry, and folklore.

Biblionymic Phraseological Units in English

English contains numerous phraseological units rooted in Biblical texts, such as:

- the forbidden fruit – something tempting but prohibited
- the writing on the wall – a clear sign of future trouble
- the blind leading the blind – incompetent leadership

These expressions are widely used even by speakers without religious knowledge. Structurally, they often appear as noun phrases or clauses, and semantically they convey moral judgment or warning.

Biblionymic Phraseological Units in Uzbek

Uzbek biblionymic phraseological units are influenced by Islamic texts, classical literature, and oral tradition. Examples include:

- Qiyomat kuni – the day of final judgment
- Yetti iqlim – the whole world (from classical literature)
- Kitobda yozilgandek – something done strictly according to rules

Such expressions often retain strong moral and philosophical meaning and are deeply embedded in cultural and religious discourse.

Comparative Analysis

The comparative study reveals the following points:

Similarities:

- Both languages use biblionymic phraseology to express moral values.
- Many units function proverbially.
- Such expressions contribute to cultural continuity.

Differences:

- English biblionymic units are predominantly Biblical.
- Uzbek units draw from multiple sources: religious texts, poetry, folklore.
- Uzbek expressions often preserve higher stylistic elevation.

These differences reflect distinct literary and religious traditions.

Conclusion

Biblionymic phraseological units represent an essential link between language and written cultural heritage. The comparison of Uzbek and English demonstrates how phraseology functions as a repository of collective memory and values.

Understanding such units is crucial for translation studies, intercultural communication, and language teaching. Future research may focus on cognitive and pragmatic aspects of biblionymic phraseology.

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