International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics
ISSN: 2835-1924
Volume 05 Number 02 (2026)
Impact Factor: 9.89
https://inter-publishing.com/index.php/IJLLAL

www.inter-publishing.com

Article

National and Universal Study of Phraseology with the Labor Component in the English and Uzbek Languages

Hamroyeva Komila Panjiboy qizi*[1]

1. Master's student of the Termez University of Economics and Service
*Correspondence: hamroyevakomila90@gmail.com

Abstract: This research is devoted to a comparative analysis of the national and universal features of phraseological units with the labor component in the English and Uzbek languages. In the course of the research, more than 100 labor-related phraseological units were selected based on phraseological dictionaries, literary texts, and scientific sources, and their semantic, structural, and linguocultural aspects were studied. According to the analysis results, about 40% of units express universal meanings based on universal human experience, while about 60% reflect national-cultural characteristics. In English, phraseological units related to labor mainly express individual success and economic independence, while in Uzbek they are used in connection with such values as collectivism, patience, and honesty. Also, while phraseological units in English have a more stable form, their morphological adaptability is observed in the Uzbek language. The results of the research reveal the inextricable link between phraseology, language, and culture, and are of great scientific and practical importance for the fields of comparative linguistics and translation studies.

Keywords: phraseology, labor component, English, Uzbek, comparative analysis, national features, universal features, semantics, linguoculturology, idioms, translation problems.

1. Introduction

Phraseological In modern linguistics, phraseological units, as one of the richest and most complex layers of the language system, are of particular scientific interest. Phraseologisms are not only a means of making speech figurative and expressive, but also important linguistic units that embody the historical experience, worldview, customs, and cultural values of the people. In particular, phraseologisms formed on the basis of certain concepts - in particular, expressions with a labor component - are of particular importance in reflecting human activity, social relations, and moral values. Therefore, the study of such phraseological units in different languages serves as an important scientific basis for determining the inextricable link between language and culture[1].

The concept of labor has long been formed as one of the main factors of human development, and it is closely related to the lifestyle, economic activity, and social structure of each nation. Each nation has its own attitude towards labor, and this attitude is reflected in language units, in particular, in phraseological units. For example, in some languages, labor is expressed in connection with individual success and personal development, while in other languages it manifests itself in harmony with collectivism, patience, and traditional values. In this regard, a comparative study of phraseological units with the labor component in the English and Uzbek languages allows us to identify their commonalities and differences[2].

Today, as a result of the processes of globalization, economic, cultural, and linguistic ties between different peoples are expanding. This increases the relevance of research conducted in such areas as comparative linguistics, linguoculturology, and

Citation: Hamroyeva qizi, K. P. National and Universal Study of Phraseology with the Labor Component in the English and Uzbek Languages. International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics 2026, 5(2), 77-81.

Received: 10th Jan 2026
Revised: 11th Feb 2026
Accepted: 14th Mar 2026
Published: 07th Apr 2026

Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

translation studies. In particular, the widespread use of English as a means of international communication and the development of the Uzbek language as a national language make the comparative study of these two languages an important scientific task. Phraseological units are one of the main means of deeply revealing the internal capabilities of the language, its cultural layer, and national characteristics in this process[3].

In this study, phraseological units with the labor component in the English and Uzbek languages are selected, and their semantic, structural, and linguocultural features are comparatively analyzed. In the research process, various phraseological dictionaries, fiction, and scientific sources were used, and more than 100 phraseological units were involved in the analysis. Their semantic structure, scope of application, level of imagery, and cultural foundations were studied. The results of the analysis show that a certain part of these units are based on common human experience, and they express similar meanings in different languages. Such units have a universal character and reflect a person's general attitude towards work[4].

At the same time, a large part of the phraseological units was formed in connection with the national mentality, historical development, and social experience of each people. While phraseological units in the English language often express ideas such as personal initiative, independence, and focus on results, units in the Uzbek language more often reflect values such as collectivism, patience, honesty, and diligence. Moreover, while phraseological units in English have a more rigid and unchanging form, in Uzbek they are grammatically and morphologically adaptable. This is explained by the typological features of the bilingual system[5].

At the same time, a large part of the phraseological units was formed in connection with the national mentality, historical development, and social experience of each people. While phraseological units in the English language often express ideas such as personal initiative, independence, and focus on results, units in the Uzbek language more often reflect values such as collectivism, patience, honesty, and diligence. Moreover, while phraseological units in English have a more rigid and unchanging form, in Uzbek they are grammatically and morphologically adaptable. This is explained by the typological features of the bilingual system[6].

Thus, a comparative analysis of phraseological units with the labor component in English and Uzbek not only reveals the inner essence of language units, but also serves to illuminate the national thinking, value system, and cultural characteristics behind them.

2. Literature Review

Comparative and linguocultural study of phraseological units is one of the current directions of modern linguistics. In particular, in the study of M. N. Isamukhamedova, phraseological units used in colloquial speech in the English and Uzbek languages were analyzed from a comparative point of view. The author pays special attention to the activity of phraseological units in the speech process, their communicative function, and semantic features. According to the research results, phraseological units in both languages serve as an important tool for making speech figurative and expressive, but the frequency of their use and stylistic diversity differ depending on cultural factors. Especially in English, oral phraseological units have a more concise and clear expression, while in Uzbek they cover a more figurative and broader semantic layer[6].

Also, in the scientific work of M. Yuldashova and M. Khoshimkhuzhaeva, the linguocultural interpretation of phraseological units is deeply analyzed. The authors approach phraseologisms not only as a linguistic unit, but also as a cultural code, substantiating that behind them lies the historical experience, customs, and mentality of the people[7]. In the study, a comparative analysis of the semantic structure, level of imagery, and cultural foundations of phraseological units in English and Uzbek was carried out, and their similarities and differences were identified. In particular, if phraseological units in the English language reflect an individualistic worldview, then in the Uzbek language they are closely related to collectivism and traditional values[8].

In general, these studies are of great scientific importance in revealing the

inextricable link between language and culture of phraseological units. They allow drawing not only linguistic, but also linguocultural conclusions through a comparative study of phraseological units in English and Uzbek, and serve as an important theoretical basis for research in this area.

3. Research Methodology

In this study, a comparative-analytical and linguocultural approach to the study of phraseological units with the labor component in the English and Uzbek languages was taken as a basis. A total of 110 phraseological units were selected as the object of research from phraseological dictionaries, fiction, and modern scientific articles, of which 60 belong to the English language and 50 to the Uzbek language, which were sorted according to their meaning and scope of use.

Several methods were used in the analysis process: using the comparative method, the similarities and differences between the units of two languages were identified, and their semantic layers were revealed through semantic analysis. On the basis of the statistical method, phraseological units were grouped according to universal and national characteristics, and their share was calculated as a percentage. Through the linguocultural approach, the cultural and social factors behind phraseological units were explained.

Also, the descriptive method was used in the study, and the structural and functional features of phraseological units were consistently highlighted. The obtained results were systematically summarized, and scientific conclusions were drawn. This methodology served to ensure the reliability and scientific validity of the research.

4. Result and Discussion

Within the framework of this study, a comparative analysis of phraseological units with the labor component in the English and Uzbek languages was carried out, and their semantic, structural, and linguocultural features were determined. A total of 110 phraseological units were selected for the study, of which 60 belong to the English language and 50 to the Uzbek language. Based on the results of the analysis, phraseological units were divided into groups according to universal and national characteristics[9].

Table 1. Distribution of phraseological units with the labor component

Indicators	English	Uzbek	Total
Number of selected phraseological units	60	50	110
Units with universal characteristics	25	20	45
Units with national characteristics	35	30	65
Positive meaning (diligence, success)	38	34	72
Negative meaning (difficulty, forced labor)	22	16	38

40.9% (45) of the phraseological units studied in the study are universal in nature, reflecting a common human experience in both languages. For example, such ideas as achieving success through work, honest work are widely expressed in both languages. At the same time, 59.1% (65 units) have national characteristics, reflecting the lifestyle, historical development, and mentality of each nation[10].

The fact that the number of phraseological units with a positive content is higher (65.5%) indicates a high assessment of labor as a social value. Units of negative content mainly express situations related to the difficulty, necessity, or ineffectiveness of labor[11].

Although there are significant similarities between phraseological units with the labor component in the english and uzbek languages, significant differences are

observed in their semantic direction and cultural basis. Units with a universal character were formed on the basis of such ideas as the concept of labor common to humanity - making a living, achieving goals, and ensuring the well-being of life. This circumstance confirms the commonality between language and cultures[12].

However, the analysis of national characteristics provides deeper scientific conclusions. Phraseologisms in the English language tend to express the ideas of individualism, result-orientation, and economic independence. For example, in English, labor is often interpreted as a means of personal success and wealth. This is explained by the individualistic worldview inherent in Western societies[13].

On the contrary, phraseological units in the Uzbek language more often reflect such values as collectivism, patience, honesty, and diligence. This is connected with the historical way of life of the Uzbek people, economic activity based on agriculture, and traditions of social solidarity. Especially in the Uzbek language, the result of labor is often associated with long-term patience and continuous effort[14].

Significant structural differences were also observed. In English, phraseological units are used in a more fixed and unchanging form, which is due to the peculiarities of analytical language. In the Uzbek language, due to the agglutinative structure, phraseological units are grammatically flexible and can be used in various forms. This allows them to be used more actively in the speech process. In the translation of phraseological units, it is not always possible to find a direct equivalent. Especially when translating units of national character, it is necessary to take into account their semantic and cultural context. Otherwise, the phraseological meaning may be lost or misinterpreted[15].

5. Conclusion

Phraseologisms with the labor component in the English and Uzbek languages confirmed that language and culture are inextricably linked phenomena. In the process of analysis, it was found that 40.9% of the studied units have a universal character, and 59.1% have a national character, which indicates that both universal human experience and national mentality play an important role in the formation of language units.

It has also been established that if in English phraseological units express more individual success and economic independence, then in Uzbek they reflect such values as collectivism, patience, and diligence. This shows that the socio-cultural characteristics of both peoples are directly manifested in language units.

In general, the study revealed that phraseological units have not only linguistic, but also cultural and social significance. The obtained results serve as an important theoretical and practical basis for conducting scientific research in the fields of comparative linguistics, linguoculturology, and translation studies.

REFERENCES

[1] M. N. Isamuxamedova, "Comparison of spoken phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages," Academic Research in Educational Sciences, vol. 2, no. 12, pp. 801–804, 2021.

[2] Ch. Z. M. Navob ugli, "The study of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics," JournalNX, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 82–84, 2020.

[3] M. Yo'ldoshova and M. Khoshimkhujayeva, "Linguacultural interpretation of phraseological units in Uzbek and English," Innovative Academy Research Journal, pp. 74–81, 2023.

[4] M. N. Isamuxamedova, "Linguacultural features of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages," Academic Research in Educational Sciences, 2021.

[5] A. Majitova, "Linguacultural features of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages," Scientific Reports in Linguistics, 2021.

[6] D. Abdukabirova, "Complications in translation of English phraseological units," Academic Linguistics Journal, 2021.

[7] N. Hamidov and Z. No'monova, "Verbalization of concepts through phraseological units in English and Uzbek," Linguistics and Culture Review, 2021.

[8] M. E. Mukhammadiyeva, "Linguodidactic role of proverbs in language teaching," O'zbekistonda xorijiy tillar, vol. 11, no. 5, pp. 137–150, 2025.

[9] "Linguistic structure of phraseological units in English and Uzbek," Journal of Applied Studies in Social Sciences, 2025.

[10] "Comparative study of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages," International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development, 2026.

[11] K. Zaynab, "Phraseology: Linguistic features in English and Uzbek," Philological Studies Journal, 2022.

[12] "Uzbek phraseology as a science," Global Linguistic Research Journal, 2022.

[13] "Linguocultural analysis of phraseological units in Uzbek and English," UzSWLU Conference Proceedings, 2023.

[14] "Grammatical mechanisms of phraseological units in Uzbek language," American Journal of Social and Humanities Research, 2026.

[15] "Comparative analysis of phraseological units in Uzbek and Russian languages," International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding, 2022.