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SOCIOLINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK COMPOUND NOUNS

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Abstract: Phraseological combinations and compound nouns represent important components of linguistic and sociocultural communication in both English and Uzbek languages. These lexical structures reflect national identity, historical development, social relations, and cultural values embedded in language systems. The present article investigates the sociolinguistic features of phraseological combinations in English and Uzbek compound nouns through comparative linguistic analysis. The study focuses on semantic stability, structural formation, cultural symbolism, and social functions of phraseological units. The research employs comparative, descriptive, and contextual methods to examine similarities and differences between the two languages. The findings demonstrate that English compound nouns frequently reflect analytical word-formation tendencies, while Uzbek compound nouns are strongly influenced by agglutinative morphological patterns. In both languages, phraseological combinations function as carriers of collective cultural experience and social attitudes. The article also examines sociolinguistic factors such as gender representation, professional identity, regional variation, and intercultural communication reflected in phraseological compounds. The study contributes to modern comparative linguistics, sociolinguistics, lexicography, and translation studies by clarifying the interaction between language structure and social meaning in English and Uzbek phraseological systems.

Keywords: phraseological combinations, compound nouns, sociolinguistics, English language, Uzbek language, phraseology, lexical semantics, comparative linguistics, idiomatic expressions, morphology

Introduction

Phraseology occupies an important position in modern linguistics because phraseological units preserve the historical, cultural, and social memory of a linguistic community. Phraseological combinations are stable lexical constructions whose meanings are partially or completely transferred from their literal interpretations. According to phraseological theory developed by A. V. Kunin and V. V. Vinogradov, phraseological units demonstrate semantic integrity, stability, reproducibility, and figurative meaning.

Compound nouns are equally significant in linguistic systems because they represent productive word-formation mechanisms in many languages. English compound nouns such as "blackboard," "football," and "housewife" illustrate analytical structural tendencies, whereas Uzbek compounds often reveal agglutinative and culturally specific formations. Comparative analysis of compound nouns helps linguists understand linguistic typology, semantic development, and sociocultural identity.

The sociolinguistic dimension of phraseological combinations is particularly important because language reflects social structures, traditions, beliefs, and collective values. Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society, including social class, gender, regional identity, and cultural norms. Phraseological combinations often reveal stereotypes, professional identities, family structures, and historical experiences. In English and

Uzbek languages, many phraseological compounds are directly connected with traditional lifestyles, occupations, and national worldviews.

English phraseology has been extensively studied in European and Russian linguistics since the twentieth century. Uzbek phraseology also developed significantly through the works of Uzbek scholars such as Sh. Rahmatullayev and other researchers who analyzed idiomatic expressions, proverbs, and lexical stability in Turkic languages. Comparative analysis between English and Uzbek phraseological systems has become increasingly important due to globalization, translation studies, and intercultural communication.

This article aims to examine the sociolinguistic features of phraseological combinations in English and Uzbek compound nouns and to identify their structural, semantic, and cultural characteristics.

Methodology

The study applies comparative, descriptive, semantic, and sociolinguistic research methods. The comparative method is used to identify similarities and differences between English and Uzbek phraseological compound nouns. The descriptive method explains the structural and semantic properties of phraseological combinations. Contextual analysis is employed to determine sociolinguistic meanings reflected in language use.

The research material consists of phraseological units and compound nouns collected from English and Uzbek dictionaries, phraseological reference books, and academic linguistic studies. Examples from literary texts and spoken language were also considered in order to observe sociolinguistic usage patterns.

The analysis focuses on the following criteria:

- Structural composition of compound nouns;
- Semantic integrity and idiomaticity;
- Cultural and social symbolism;
- Gender and professional representation;
- National and regional linguistic features;
- Translation equivalence between English and Uzbek.

The study also relies on theoretical foundations established by major linguists in phraseology and morphology, including Kunin, Vinogradov, Bauer, Lieber, and Rahmatullayev.

Results

The analysis demonstrates that phraseological combinations in English and Uzbek compound nouns possess both universal and language-specific sociolinguistic features.

First, both languages actively use compound nouns as productive lexical units. English commonly employs noun+noun combinations such as “sunflower,” “newspaper,” and “football,” while Uzbek frequently uses compound structures influenced by agglutinative morphology and semantic fusion.

Second, phraseological combinations in both languages demonstrate semantic stability and figurative meaning. Many phraseological compounds cannot be interpreted literally because their meanings are culturally conventionalized. For example, English idiomatic compounds such as “cold war” or “brain drain” possess metaphorical meanings shaped by historical and political contexts. Similarly, Uzbek phraseological expressions contain metaphorical associations connected with national traditions and social relations.

Third, sociolinguistic analysis shows that phraseological combinations reflect cultural identity and collective worldview. Uzbek phraseological compounds frequently relate to hospitality, family respect, and agricultural life, while English compounds often reflect industrial, technological, and urban experiences.

Fourth, gender representation appears differently in the two languages. English compound nouns containing “man” historically represented occupational roles such as “policeman” and

"chairman." Modern sociolinguistic trends increasingly promote gender-neutral alternatives such as "police officer" and "chairperson." Uzbek linguistic practice demonstrates less grammatical gender distinction because Uzbek lacks gender-based noun classification.

Finally, translation analysis reveals that many phraseological combinations do not possess direct equivalents between English and Uzbek due to cultural specificity. Some expressions require descriptive translation rather than literal equivalence. This creates challenges in bilingual lexicography and intercultural communication.

Analysis and Discussion

Phraseological combinations function not only as linguistic structures but also as sociocultural markers. Their meanings are deeply connected with collective memory, traditions, and social interaction. Sociolinguistic analysis demonstrates that language users employ phraseological compounds to express social identity, emotional evaluation, and cultural belonging.

In English, compound nouns developed significantly during industrialization and modernization. The analytical structure of English facilitates the formation of concise lexical compounds. Examples such as "keyboard," "newspaper," and "software" illustrate technological and professional development within society. These compounds also demonstrate linguistic economy because they condense complex concepts into compact lexical units.

Uzbek compound nouns reflect different sociolinguistic tendencies because Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family and possesses agglutinative morphology. Uzbek phraseological compounds often emphasize interpersonal relationships, moral values, and traditional lifestyles. Cultural concepts associated with respect, honor, and hospitality frequently appear in Uzbek phraseology. This demonstrates the close relationship between language structure and social organization.

Another important sociolinguistic feature is metaphorization. Phraseological combinations in both languages frequently rely on metaphorical thinking. Cognitive linguistics explains that metaphor serves as a mechanism for conceptualizing abstract social experiences. English phraseological compounds such as "brainstorm" and "melting pot" illustrate conceptual metaphors connected with creativity and multiculturalism. Uzbek phraseological expressions similarly employ symbolic imagery derived from nature, family life, and traditional occupations.

Social stratification also influences phraseological usage. Certain phraseological combinations are associated with formal speech, while others belong to colloquial or regional communication. English media discourse frequently introduces new compound nouns reflecting social change, globalization, and digital communication. Uzbek media language increasingly incorporates borrowed lexical compounds from English due to globalization and technological innovation.

The issue of gender representation is particularly important in modern sociolinguistics. English has undergone substantial lexical reform toward gender-neutral terminology. Occupational compound nouns historically centered around masculine forms now increasingly adopt inclusive alternatives. This change reflects broader social transformations concerning equality and representation. Uzbek language structure differs because grammatical gender is largely absent, although cultural stereotypes may still appear in phraseological usage.

Translation studies further reveal the sociolinguistic complexity of phraseological compounds. Direct lexical equivalence is often impossible because phraseological meaning depends on cultural context. Translators must therefore apply functional or descriptive translation strategies to preserve semantic and emotional meaning. Bilingual dictionaries frequently lack sufficient sociolinguistic explanation, which complicates intercultural understanding.

Modern linguistic research increasingly emphasizes corpus analysis and computational linguistics in phraseological studies. Digital corpora allow researchers to observe frequency, contextual variation, and sociolinguistic distribution of phraseological combinations across genres and speech communities. Such approaches contribute to more objective comparative analysis between English and Uzbek phraseological systems.

Overall, the sociolinguistic analysis confirms that phraseological combinations in English and Uzbek compound nouns represent complex interactions between language, culture, and society. Their study contributes not only to theoretical linguistics but also to translation practice, language teaching, intercultural communication, and lexicography.

Conclusion

Phraseological combinations and compound nouns constitute essential elements of English and Uzbek linguistic systems. Comparative sociolinguistic analysis demonstrates that both languages share universal features such as semantic stability, metaphorical meaning, and cultural symbolism. However, important differences emerge due to typological, historical, and sociocultural factors.

English compound nouns primarily reflect analytical linguistic structures and modernization processes, whereas Uzbek compounds reveal agglutinative morphology and traditional cultural values. Phraseological combinations in both languages function as carriers of collective identity, social attitudes, and cultural memory.

The study also highlights the significance of sociolinguistic factors including gender representation, professional identity, regional variation, and intercultural communication. Translation analysis demonstrates that phraseological compounds often require adaptive strategies because direct equivalence is limited by cultural specificity.

The findings confirm that phraseological studies remain highly important for modern linguistics, especially in comparative research, lexicography, language teaching, and intercultural communication. Further research may focus on corpus-based analysis, cognitive semantics, and digital lexicography of English and Uzbek phraseological systems.

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