

THE HOMONYMIC PROPERTIES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK AND TURKISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *This article presents a comparative analysis of the homonymic features of phraseological units in the Uzbek and Turkish languages. The study identifies the semantic, structural, and functional characteristics of phraseological homonyms and highlights their patterns of use in speech. Within the scope of this brief research, phraseological units that are identical in form in both languages but differ in meaning are examined through illustrative examples. The findings of the study contribute to a deeper understanding of Turkic phraseology and are of significant importance for translation theory as well as for comparative approaches in linguistics.*

Keywords: *phraseological unit, homonymy, comparative analysis, semantics.*

Phraseological units are an important means of reflecting the national and cultural layer of a language, embodying the worldview, mentality, and historical experience of a people. This affinity is particularly evident in the system of phraseological units, which is characterized by the existence of expressions that are identical in form and meaning in both languages or identical in form but different in meaning. This phenomenon is regarded in linguistics as phraseological homonymy and represents one of the important issues that requires systematic investigation.

In recent years, although scientific interest in the comparative study of Turkic languages has been increasing, the homonymic properties of phraseological units in Uzbek and Turkish have not yet been sufficiently explored as an independent research object. Existing studies are mainly focused on lexical homonymy or false equivalence, while phraseological homonymy has been analyzed only to a limited extent. In particular, several works by Uzbek scholar O‘.Xatamov and Turkish researcher Çağdaş Keçeci have addressed this issue, though the problem has been examined only partially in these studies. The aim of this study is to identify the homonymic properties of

phraseological units in Uzbek and Turkish, to analyze them from semantic and functional perspectives, and to reveal their significance in translation and language learning processes. The results of the research are expected to contribute to comparative studies of Turkic phraseology, translation theory, and applied linguistics.

Phraseological units exhibiting lexical-semantic formal similarity in both languages possess a specific nature; therefore, the analysis of idioms that are identical both in form and meaning contributes to a clearer understanding of the essence of the phenomenon.

Phraseological Homonyms in Uzbek and Turkish Languages with Identical Form and Meaning

Boshiga chiqmoq – başına çıkmak

Uzbek: *haddidan oshmoq* [2, 25] – “Malika gradually became too bold with the king, and eventually she was expelled from the palace.” (from a folktale)

Turkish: *birinden yüz bulup ona karşı pek şımarıkça davranmak* [1, 28] – “It was necessary not to be too close with the servants; otherwise, they would become insolent toward you.” (Tomris Uyar)

The phrase *boshiga chiqmoq* in Uzbek and *başına çıkmak* in Turkish is considered a homonymous phraseological unit across the two languages. As shown above, the meanings of this expression in both languages were comparatively analyzed. Notably, this phrase conveys exactly the same meaning in both Uzbek and Turkish.

Ko‘z yummoq – göz yummak

Uzbek: *bila turib e’tibor bermaslik, voz kechmoq* [2, 56] – “Others observed Rahmatov’s misconduct, while he simply turned a blind eye.” (Cho‘lpon)

Turkish: *görmezlikten gelmek, hoş görmek, bağışlamak* [4, 74] – “They cannot tolerate even the slightest influence from another language in their own.” (Nermi Uygur)

The phrase *ko‘z yummoq* is a homonymous phraseological unit in Uzbek and Turkish. Interestingly, these expressions convey the same meaning in both languages. However, in Uzbek it also has the meaning “to die”, while in Turkish it additionally means “to lose hope, to fall into despair”. Thus, these secondary meanings function as homonyms within each language individually, but they are not mutually homonymous across the two languages.

Ko‘ngli bor – gönlü var

Uzbek: *muhabbati bor, xohishi bor* [3, 44] – “The young man had an inclination toward knowledge, but he lacked the opportunity to study.” (Oybek – Navoiy)

Turkish: *istekli, hevesli, birine karşı duygusu var* [4, 112] – “Feride had a strong desire to become a teacher.” (Reşat Nuri Güntekin – Çalkıuşu)

The phrase *ko‘ngli bor* is a homonymous phraseological unit in Uzbek and Turkish. As shown above, its meanings in both languages were compared. Importantly, this expression carries exactly the same meaning in both languages.

Yuz o‘girmoq – yuz çevirmek

Uzbek: *voz kechmoq, e’tibor bermaslik, munosabatni uzmoq* [2, 112] – “After Kumush’s words, Otabek turned away from her.” (*O’tkan kunlar*)

Turkish: *gösterdiği ilgiyi kesmek* [1, 82] – “They turned their backs on the tax clerk and became his enemies.” (Ercüment Ekrem Talu)

The phrase *yuz o‘girmoq* is a homonymous phraseological unit in Uzbek and Turkish. As shown above, it conveys the same meaning in both languages.

Ko‘z oldiga kelmoq – göz önüne getirmek

Uzbek: *tasavvurda gavdalanmoq, xotirada jonlanmoq* [2, 144] – “The kind face of my mother came to my mind, filling me with deep longing.” (G‘afur G‘ulom – *Shum bola*)

Turkish: *zihinde canlandırmak, tasarlamak* [1, 117] – “When Feride recalled her childhood days, a sweet sadness filled her heart.” (Reşat Nuri Güntekin – *Çalığışu*)

The phrase *ko‘z oldiga kelmoq* is a homonymous phraseological unit in Uzbek and Turkish. Notably, it expresses the same meaning in both languages.

Ko‘ngli cho‘kmoq – gönlü çökmek

Uzbek: *ruhiy tushkunlikka tushmoq, umidsizlikka berilmoq* [3, 234] – “Otabek felt deeply depressed upon witnessing injustice in his homeland.” (*O’tkan kunlar*)

Turkish: *yaşama gücü azalmak, ruhsal dengesi bozulmak* [4, 128] – “Memed’s heart sank when he saw his mother’s suffering.” (*İnce Memed*)

The phrase *ko‘ngli cho‘kmoq* is a homonymous phraseological unit in Uzbek and Turkish. As demonstrated above, it conveys identical meanings in both languages.

Yuragi ezilmoq – yüreği ezilmek

Uzbek: *kuchli qayg‘u yoki iztirob sabab ruhiy azob chekmoq* [3, 442] – “The thought of parting from you breaks my heart.” (*O’tkan kunlar*)

Turkish: *üzülmek, acı duymak* [1, 712] – “My heart is crushed with compassion.” (Reşat Nuri Güntekin)

The phrase *yuragi ezilmoq* is a homonymous phraseological unit in Uzbek and Turkish. Interestingly, both expressions convey identical meanings. However, in Turkish it also has a secondary meaning “to feel hunger”, functioning as an internal homonym within Turkish. This secondary meaning does not correspond to the Uzbek equivalent.

Ko‘z tegmoq – göz değmek

Uzbek: *birovning yomon nigohi sabab zarar yetmoq* [3, 241] – “May no evil eye touch you, you have become so beautiful.” (Abdulla Qahhor)

Turkish: *kıskanç veya hayran bakışlar nedeniyle kötü duruma düşmek* [1, 148] – “I am afraid that such happiness may attract the evil eye.” (Reşat Nuri Güntekin – *Çalığışu*)

The phrase *ko‘z tegmoq* is a homonymous phraseological unit in Uzbek and Turkish. As shown above, it expresses identical meanings in both languages.

In conclusion, formal similarity and semantic proximity between phraseological units in Uzbek and Turkish languages represent a widespread linguistic phenomenon. The results of the study indicate that there are numerous phraseological units used in identical forms in both languages, most of which also share similar meanings, while in some cases they may differ due to additional layers of meaning.

This phenomenon can be explained by the historical and cultural closeness of the Turkic languages. A comparative study of such phraseological units is of significant scientific importance for translation studies, language acquisition, and a deeper understanding of Turkic phraseology.

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