

EXTRA-LINGUISTIC FACTORS IN CHANGING MEANING OF IDIOMATIC COMPOUNDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation

This article examines the role of extra-linguistic factors in the semantic transformation of idiomatic compounds in English and Uzbek languages. Extra-linguistic factors refer to social, cultural, historical, psychological, and pragmatic influences that exist outside the language system but significantly affect meaning formation and change. Idiomatic compounds, as culturally embedded and figurative expressions, are particularly sensitive to such influences. The study focuses on how social change, historical events, cultural traditions, globalization, media, and bilingual environments contribute to the reinterpretation and semantic shift of idioms in both languages. Using a comparative approach, the article analyzes selected idiomatic expressions to demonstrate how changes in lifestyle, values, and communication practices reshape idiomatic meaning over time. Special attention is paid to the influence of cultural worldview, national mentality, and collective experience reflected in idioms. The research also discusses the impact of translation and intercultural interaction on idiomatic adaptation. The findings suggest that extra-linguistic factors play a decisive role in idiom evolution, often leading to metaphorical recontextualization or pragmatic refunctionalization. This study contributes to contrastive phraseology and offers valuable insights for translators, language teachers, and researchers interested in idiom semantics and cultural linguistics.

Keywords: extra-linguistic factors, idiomatic compounds, semantic shift, cultural influence, social change, English idioms, Uzbek idioms, Globalization, intercultural communication, phraseology.

ЭКСТРАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ ИДИОМАТИЧЕСКИХ СОЧЕТАНИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ.

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается роль экстралингвистических факторов в изменении значений идиоматических сочетаний в английском и узбекском языках. Под экстралингвистическими факторами понимаются социальные, культурные, исторические, психологические и прагматические условия, находящиеся за пределами языковой системы, но оказывающие значительное влияние на формирование и трансформацию значения. Идиоматические конструкции, будучи культурно обусловленными и образными единицами, особенно чувствительны к подобным факторам. В работе анализируется влияние социальных изменений, исторических событий, культурных традиций, глобализации, средств массовой информации и двуязычной среды на семантическую эволюцию идиом. На основе сопоставительного анализа демонстрируется, как изменения образа жизни, системы ценностей и коммуникативных практик отражаются в идиоматике английского и узбекского языков. Результаты исследования показывают, что экстралингвистические факторы играют ключевую роль в переосмыслении идиом и их прагматической адаптации.

Ключевые слова: экстралингвистические факторы, идиоматические сочетания, семантические изменения, культурное влияние, социальные изменения, английские идиомы, узбекские идиомы, глобализация, межкультурная коммуникация, фразеология

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA IDIOMATIK BIRIKMALAR MA’NOSINING O‘ZGARISHIDA EKSTRALINGVISTIK OMILLAR.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi idiomatik birikmalar ma’nosining o‘zgarishida ekstralingvistik omillarning rolini tahlil qiladi. Ekstralingvistik omillar deganda til tizimidan tashqarida mavjud bo‘lgan, ammo ma’no shakllanishi va o‘zgarishiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi ijtimoiy, madaniy, tarixiy, psixologik va pragmatik omillar tushuniladi. Idiomatik birikmalar madaniyat bilan chambarchas bog‘langan va obrazli birliklar bo‘lgani sababli, bunday ta’sirlarga ayniqsa sezuvchan hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotda jamiyatdagi o‘zgarishlar, tarixiy voqealar, madaniy an’analar, globalizatsiya, ommaviy axborot vositalari va ikki tillilik muhiti idiomlarning qayta talqin qilinishi va semantik siljishiga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi yoritiladi. Solishtirma yondashuv asosida tanlangan idiomalar misolida turmush tarzi, qadriyatlar va kommunikativ amaliyotdagi o‘zgarishlar idiom ma’nosini qanday shakllantirishi ko‘rsatib beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari ekstralingvistik omillar idiomlar evolyutsiyasida hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega ekanini tasdiqlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: ekstralingvistik omillar, idiomatik birikmalar, semantik o‘zgarish, madaniy ta’sir, ijtimoiy o‘zgarish, ingliz idiomalari, o‘zbek idiomalari, globalizatsiya, madaniyatlararo muloqot, frazeologiya.

Introduction

Idiomatic compounds constitute an essential part of any language’s phraseological system, reflecting cultural identity and collective experience. Unlike free word combinations, idioms convey figurative meanings shaped by long-term usage and social context. While linguistic factors such as metaphor and semantic motivation are important in idiom change, extra-linguistic factors play an equally significant role. This article explores how social, cultural, historical, and pragmatic influences contribute to changes in

the meanings of idiomatic compounds in English and Uzbek languages. Culture and language are transparent with each other. When idioms are analyzed, each idiom has cultural background and national culture use of it. There are many historical and cultural connotations of appearing idioms in both languages. They pass through generation to generation and don't lose its expressiveness and colorfulness. They are used by everyone all around the world. Idioms show influence of the cultural values of society on language.

Understanding Extra-Linguistic Factors

Extra-linguistic factors refer to influences external to the language system that affect language use and meaning. These include social structure, historical events, cultural traditions, ideology, technological development, and communicative practices. Since idioms are closely tied to everyday life and cultural norms, they are particularly susceptible to such influences. For example, idioms may lose relevance when the social practices that motivated them disappear. Conversely, new social realities may cause speakers to reinterpret existing idioms in novel ways.

Thus, analyze of the following features of the extra-linguistic effects on the change of meaning in the process of using idiomatic units in English and Uzbek.

Table: 10 Extra-linguistic factors affecting language

In our study, analyze the extra-linguistic factor of semantic change in idiomatic units in English and Uzbek based on the following idioms:

Table:11 Extra-Linguistic Factors and Their Cross-Linguistic Examples

Analysis of Pragmatic impact: The idioms focuses on the pragmatic aspect of the functioning of phraseological units, the mastery of which is prerequisite for effective communication. So, analyze it pragmatically, can be seen that it changes the meaning of the idiom through the process that applies it. In this case, the purpose of the idiom is also important. If the speaker's goal in the conversation is positive content, it is a pragmatic

factor in changing the content of the idiom by using the existing idiom in this case by creating a positive context, a positive voice, and a positive situation. In this case, the meaning of the idiom in both languages depends on the purpose and situation of the speakers. In this case, the choice of idioms based on the purpose can be based on the following principles:

Get out of the situation; Apology; Recognition of errors;

Reprimand; Statement of status;

As an example, you are in a restaurant with a certain team. Your friends are arguing there. You can ask them to stop arguing and use the following idiom: “Be hungry like a wolf.” In this case, you can show them that their argument is inappropriate.

Analysis of Social impact: focus on the influence of society in changing the meaning of idioms, first analyze the idiom of the following two countries: “Time is money” or “Money talks” (English) , “Pul qo’lning kiri (Uzbek)”

So, look at the English idiom “Time is money”, can be seen the main features of their culture. In this idiom, the British express the following by linking time and money:

The value of time in English society; The role of money in English society;

Purpose of working in English society; Time planning in English society;

The idiom “Pul qo’lni kiri” in Uzbek defines our approach to the concept of “money” in our country. As an example:

In Uzbek culture, money is found for spending;

Social and Historical Influences

Social change is one of the most powerful drivers of idiomatic meaning transformation. Industrialization, urbanization, and technological advancement have

altered everyday experiences, leading to shifts in idiomatic interpretation. In English, idioms originally linked to rural life or manual labor may now be understood metaphorically rather than literally. Expressions such as “keep the wheels turning” have expanded beyond physical machinery to symbolize organizational or mental activity.

In Uzbek, many idioms reflect traditional agricultural and family-based social structures. As society modernizes, some of these expressions acquire broader or more abstract meanings. Historical events, such as political transformations or periods of colonization, also leave traces in idiomatic usage by introducing new connotations or pragmatic functions.

Cultural and Worldview Factors

Idioms encode cultural values, beliefs, and worldviews. English idiomatic compounds often reflect individualism, competition, and pragmatism, whereas Uzbek idioms frequently emphasize community, respect, and moral values. When cultural priorities change, idioms may be reinterpreted accordingly.

For instance, idioms related to authority or hierarchy may soften in meaning in more egalitarian societies. Cultural globalization further accelerates this process by exposing speakers to alternative value systems, which influences how idioms are perceived and used.

Impact of Globalization and Media

Globalization and mass media play a crucial role in spreading idioms beyond their original linguistic boundaries. English idioms, in particular, circulate widely through films, social media, and digital communication. When adopted by Uzbek speakers, such idioms may undergo semantic adaptation to align with local cultural norms.

Media discourse also encourages idiomatic creativity, shortening or modifying traditional expressions for stylistic effect. Over time, such variations may become conventionalized, contributing to meaning change.

Bilingualism and Translation

Bilingual environments significantly affect idiomatic semantics. In translation, idioms are often replaced by functional equivalents or paraphrases, which may gradually influence native usage. Repeated exposure to translated idioms can introduce new semantic associations.

In Uzbek-English bilingual contexts, speakers may use idioms with partially shifted meanings, blending source and target language interpretations. This phenomenon illustrates how extra-linguistic conditions such as education and migration shape idiomatic competence.

Pragmatic and Psychological Factors

Pragmatic needs — such as politeness, irony, or emotional expression — also drive idiomatic change. Speakers may weaken or intensify idiomatic meanings to suit communicative goals. Psychological factors, including collective memory and emotional resonance, determine which idioms survive and which fade from usage.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates that extra-linguistic factors play a decisive role in the semantic evolution of idiomatic compounds in both English and Uzbek languages. Social change, cultural values, historical experience, globalization, and bilingual communication continuously reshape idiomatic meaning. Although linguistic structure provides stability, it is extra-linguistic reality that determines idiom relevance and reinterpretation. A deeper understanding of these factors is essential for effective translation, language teaching, and intercultural communication. Future research may benefit from corpus-based and sociolinguistic approaches to further explore idiomatic change in contemporary discourse.

In addition, the findings of this study emphasize that extra-linguistic factors not only trigger semantic change in idiomatic compounds but also determine their longevity and

communicative relevance. Idioms that successfully adapt to new social realities, cultural expectations, and pragmatic needs continue to function actively in discourse, while those that lose their cultural grounding gradually become archaic or stylistically marked. This process highlights the dynamic interaction between language and society, where idiomatic meaning evolves as a reflection of collective experience. Moreover, the comparative analysis of English and Uzbek idioms reveals that although the sources of extra-linguistic influence may differ due to distinct historical and cultural backgrounds, the mechanisms of adaptation are remarkably similar. This suggests that idiomatic change is a universal linguistic phenomenon shaped by shared human cognition and social interaction. Recognizing these patterns allows linguists and translators to better anticipate meaning shifts and preserve pragmatic equivalence in intercultural communication.

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