

PURSUIT OF SOCIAL HARMONY – MORE PROMINENT IN THE PHRASES WITH SIMILAR MEANINGS IN EASTERN AND WESTERN COUNTRIES

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Abstract. This article provides insights into phrases, proverbs, and idiomatic expressions used in Eastern and Western countries. It focuses on their similarities, the contexts in which they are used, and their impact on people. It emphasizes how such expressions add emotional power and strengthen the effect of speech compared to ordinary words.

Keywords: *proverbs, phrases, impact, humanity, emotional state, strong effect, similarities, idiomatic expressions.*

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada sharq va g'arb mamlakatlarida keng qo'llaniladigan iboralar, maqollar hamda idiomalarning o'xshashliklari tahlil qilingan. Turli madaniyatlarda yuzaga kelgan bu iboralar insoniyatning umumiy qadriyatlari, tajribalari va his-tuyg'ularini aks ettiradi. Muallif o'xshash iboralar orqali madaniyatlararo muloqotni yaxshilash, til o'rganishni yengillashtirish va xalqaro tushunishni mustahkamlash mumkinligini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: *maqollar, iboralar, idiomalar, madaniyatlararo muloqot, o'xshashliklar, his-tuyg'ular, til o'rganish, insoniyat qadriyatlari, madaniy ifoda, xalqaro aloqalar*

Introduction. First and foremost, it must be acknowledged that language and culture are closely intertwined. Phraseological units, proverbs, and idioms often form within specific historical, social, and philosophical contexts. Directly translating them may not fully convey the original meaning and emotional weight. Expressions that seem similar in appearance may carry different connotations in reality.

Why is it important to study synonymous expressions? Identifying expressions with similar meanings offers several advantages: Bridging cultural differences: Discovering such similarities enhances mutual understanding and reflects shared human experiences. Facilitating communication: These similarities simplify intercultural communication. Deepening understanding of language and culture: Learning how similar concepts are expressed in different cultures provides valuable insights into worldviews.

Types of expressions. To delve deeper into this topic, we can classify expressions into the following categories: Proverbs and idioms – Short phrases that convey life experience and wisdom. Metaphors and similes – Figurative ways to describe abstract ideas. Gestures and body language – Non-verbal yet meaningful forms of communication. Social customs – Expressions of respect, gratitude, and other values through social practices. Symbols – Conveying meaning through objects, colors, or numbers. Examples of similar-meaning expressions

Proverbs and idioms:

"Look before you leap" (West) // "Measure seven times, cut once" (East) – Both emphasize careful thought before action.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" // "Something is better than nothing" – Encouraging appreciation of what one already has.

"Actions speak louder than words" // "Seeing once is better than hearing a hundred times" – Emphasizing action over speech.

"The early bird catches the worm" // "The first to act wins" – Encouraging initiative and prompt action.

"Where there's a will, there's a way" // "If there is willpower, there is a way" – Determination leads to success.

Metaphors and imagery:

Light and darkness: Symbolize good vs. evil or knowledge vs. ignorance.

Life as a journey: Life is viewed as a path.

Nature cycles: Represent ideas of life, death, and rebirth.

The human body as a metaphor for the universe: Present in both Western and Eastern philosophies.

Social customs and etiquette:

Respect for elders – Strongly emphasized in Eastern countries, but also respected in the West.

Hospitality – A shared value in both cultures. Gift-giving – A universal gesture of friendship and gratitude. East, balanced with openness in the West.

Symbols:

Circle – A symbol of completeness and eternity.

Heart – The center of love and emotion.

Colors: White symbolizes purity in the West and mourning in the East. Red signifies happiness in China and danger in the West.

Animals: Lion symbolizes bravery; dragon represents evil in the West but goodness in the East.

Gestures and body language:

Smiling: Generally seen as positive worldwide.

Head nodding: Usually means "yes" but can mean "no" in some regions.

Eye contact: A sign of openness in the West, may be considered disrespectful in the East.

Important considerations:

Context matters: Every expression must be interpreted in its cultural context.

Cultural sensitivity: Unique aspects of each culture must be respected. Avoiding stereotypes: Not all members of a culture behave identically. Openness to learning: Intercultural communication requires continual learning.

Research is essential: Acquiring knowledge before engaging with foreign cultures is vital.

Conclusion. In conclusion, proverbs, idioms, and phraseological units are deeply embedded in human consciousness. Their primary function is to enhance

the expressiveness of speech. The similarity of such expressions in Eastern and Western cultures is especially beneficial for language learners. Despite the existence of diverse languages and cultures, humanity shares many common ways of expressing life, values, and emotions. Recognizing these similarities contributes to mutual understanding.

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