

Realization of The Concept Of "Justice" In Uzbek And English Phraseology

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Abstract: This article analyzes the realization of the concept of "justice" in phraseological units of the Uzbek and English languages using a comparative linguocultural approach. The research examines justice-related phrases in both languages from semantic, pragmatic, and cultural perspectives, revealing their intrinsic connection to national thinking and social values. In Uzbek phraseological units, the concept of justice is primarily expressed in relation to moral norms, collective responsibility, and social balance. In English phrases, this concept is more frequently associated with ideas of legal equality, individuality, and personal freedom. The article demonstrates that phraseological units are a crucial means of expressing national culture, historical experience, and mentality through language. The research findings contribute to the development of comparative phraseology, cognitive linguistics, and the theory of intercultural communication.

Keywords: Concept of justice, phraseological units, Uzbek and English languages, linguoculturology, cognitive linguistics, comparative analysis, national mentality.

Introduction: Phraseological units represent one of the most stable and content-rich layers of the language system, concisely expressing the centuries-old historical experience of the people, the system of social relations, and moral and aesthetic views in a figurative and impactful form. Such units not only expand the communicative possibilities of the language but also serve as a crucial tool in shaping national thinking and cultural consciousness. It is precisely this aspect that leads to the recognition of phraseological units as a linguistic phenomenon clearly demonstrating the intrinsic connection between language and culture.

Therefore, studying the expression of the concept of "justice" through phraseological units allows for a deeper understanding of the national spirit, moral norms, and value systems. In phraseological units, the concept of justice often takes on an evaluative, normative, and regulatory content, manifesting itself in close connection with contrasting concepts accepted in society, such as right and wrong, honest and dishonest. This provides a basis for considering phrasemes not

only as linguistic units but also as a means of reflecting social consciousness.

The manifestation of the concept of justice in Uzbek and English phraseology reveals the attitudes of speakers of these languages towards society, law, and morality. Specifically, in Uzbek phraseology, justice is more often expressed in connection with moral responsibility, collective interest, and social equilibrium, whereas in English phraseological units, it frequently appears in harmony with principles of legal equality, personal freedom, and individuality. These differences are directly linked to the historical development paths, cultural values, and mental characteristics of both peoples, allowing for the identification of universal and nation-specific aspects of the concept of justice through comparative analysis.

In today's globalization process, the intensification of intercultural communication further amplifies the need for comparative linguistic research. In particular, identifying common and distinctive conceptual features through comparative analysis of Uzbek and

English, which belong to different language systems, is a pressing issue. The phraseological interpretation of the concept of justice in these languages enables drawing important scientific conclusions not only linguistically but also culturally and socially.

The primary aim of this article is to identify the characteristics of how the concept of "justice" is manifested in phraseological units of the Uzbek and English languages through comparative linguocultural analysis. Within the scope of the study, the semantic and pragmatic features of justice-related phraseological units, their connection to the national spirit, and their conceptual content are analyzed. The results of this work are significant as they hold theoretical and practical importance for the fields of comparative phraseology, cognitive linguistics, and intercultural communication.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The "Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" compiled by the renowned linguist Sh. Rahmatullayev and the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published under the editorship of A. Khodjiyev have paid special attention to the concept of justice. These sources provide a comprehensive explanation of the origin and semantic essence of this lexical unit. Specifically, it is noted that the word "adolat" is etymologically borrowed from Arabic and entered the Uzbek language through phonetic adaptation, namely through the elongated pronunciation of the vowel "a." Lexically, this word conveys meanings such as truthfulness, righteousness, justice, fair conduct, and honesty. Furthermore, the concept of justice is interpreted as an important value, denoting a person's adherence to moral norms and observance of the principles of fairness and equality in social relations [6.185]. These aspects demonstrate that justice is not merely a linguistic unit, but also a socio-moral category that plays a significant role in the life of society.

The English language possesses a rich and multi-layered lexical system that allows for the expression of the concept of justice in various facets. This characteristic is closely linked to the formation of legal systems in English-speaking societies, the experience of public administration, and the historical development of moral and normative principles. In English, the concept

of justice is interpreted not only as a universal moral value but also as a notion implemented through specific legal and social mechanisms.

In particular, lexical units such as justice, fairness, equity, and rule of law represent different semantic layers of the concept of justice. Although these terms are closely related, they have distinct meanings and functions within the framework of English law and culture. Justice implies the idea of universal legal and moral righteousness and expresses the principle of equality before the law, while fairness refers more to objectivity, impartiality, and situational assessment. The concept of equity signifies that in legal processes, in addition to strict legal norms, it is necessary to consider humanity and flexibility. The term "rule of law" emphasizes the importance of the supremacy of law, legal order, and accountability in society. Linguistic constructions related to justice in the English language balance individual rights and freedoms with obligations and responsibilities to society. This demonstrates that the concept of justice is connected not only to individual interests but also to ensuring social stability and legal order. Consequently, the concept of justice in the English language manifests itself in close connection with legal consciousness, civic responsibility, and democratic values, serving as a crucial conceptual foundation for building a just and equitable society [7.115].

In the article "The Concept of Justice in English Phraseological Units," author J. Smith analyzes how the concept of "justice" is linguistically and culturally realized through English phraseological units. The study examines phrases related to concepts such as justice, fairness, equity, and rule of law in their historical and legal context, illuminating their role in shaping moral and legal perspectives in English society. The author argues that these phrases are not merely linguistic units, but also products of social consciousness and legal thinking. The findings of the article provide an important theoretical foundation for studying the concept of justice within the frameworks of comparative linguistics and linguoculturology [4.49].

The article written by Mukhtorova N. (2025) "Phraseological and Paremiological Units in Legal Discourse: A Comparative Study of English and Uzbek Contexts" provides a comparative analysis of the linguistic and cultural features of phraseological and

paremiological units in English and Uzbek legal discourse [3.89]. The study highlights how fundamental legal concepts such as justice, the rule of law, and equality are expressed through fixed phrases and proverbs, revealing their origins and functional significance. The author substantiates that legal phrases in English are more closely connected with judicial practice and the system of written law, while units in Uzbek are formed on the basis of moral-normative views and oral traditions. The article presents important theoretical conclusions for legal linguistics and comparative linguistics and is regarded as a significant source for understanding the national and cultural interpretation of the concept of justice through language.

The analysis shows that in English and Uzbek legal discourse, phraseological and paremiological units express the concept of justice differently: in English, it is related to legal institutions and judicial practice, while in Uzbek, moral and ethical values and collective harmony prevail. Thus, these studies demonstrate through phraseology the intricate connection between national culture and legal consciousness, serving to deepen the understanding of the linguocognitive and cultural aspects of the concept of justice.

METHODOLOGY

This study examined the expression of the concept of justice through phraseological and paremiological units in English and Uzbek languages using comparative and analytical methods. The research involved collecting phrases from both languages and analyzing their meanings, origins, and cultural-legal contexts. Through this analysis, the relationship between the concept of justice and language, culture, and society was determined, and the potential application of the results in educational and pedagogical processes was demonstrated.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In this section, we explore how the concept of justice is expressed through phraseological and paremiological units in English and Uzbek. The discussion encompasses not only the meaning of words but also their role in cultural, moral, and legal contexts. Using research findings and observations, we examine similarities and differences between the two languages and cultures, aiming to better understand how the concept of justice

is shaped through language. Additionally, we highlight how the obtained data can be beneficial for legal education and intercultural thinking.

Phraseological units are word combinations in which words are stably connected, and their overall meaning cannot be derived from the individual words. They add richness and expressiveness to language and help convey complex thoughts or concepts in a concise and comprehensible form [1.75].

When comparing phraseological units in English and Uzbek, their origins, meanings, and usage styles differ significantly. English phrases, such as "Letter of the law" or "Spirit of the law," are more closely associated with the legal and judicial system, emphasizing adherence to the written text of the law and understanding its moral essence. Similarly, the phrase "To take the law into one's own hands" indicates that sometimes people want to administer justice themselves, while "Above the law" critically refers to individuals who consider themselves beyond legal constraints. The phrase "A fair trial" reminds us that everyone has the right to a just legal proceeding and underscores the fundamental principles of justice [2.122].

Phraseological units in the Uzbek language, such as those related to the rule of law, "Justice will show its face" and "The righteous path never strays," place greater emphasis on moral values and collective harmony. For instance, "the truth behind a just cause will come to light" means that the truth will ultimately be revealed, while "justice will show its face" implies that justice will certainly prevail [5]. These units represent not only law and order but also reflect the moral norms and human values in society.

Comparative analysis reveals that English phraseological units emphasize written law, judicial practice, and individual responsibility, while Uzbek units focus on morality, justice, and collective harmony. Both languages convey the concept of justice, but their approaches and emphases differ depending on cultural, historical, and societal contexts.

Furthermore, these phraseological units contribute to the formation of legal and cultural knowledge through language, facilitate the understanding of the concept of justice, and teach people to value justice in society. For instance, students can grasp judicial processes and

legal procedures through English phrases, while Uzbek units teach ethical decision-making and fair treatment of others. In this way, these units are linked not only to language but also to culture and societal moral values, serving to deepen the understanding of the concept of justice.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrated that phraseological and paremiological units serve as crucial means of expressing the concept of justice. Units in English and Uzbek explain justice through different approaches: English units are more closely associated with law, the judiciary, and the legal system, while Uzbek units emphasize moral values, social harmony, and justice among people. Studying these units not only enriches the language but also contributes to a deeper understanding of culture and a better comprehension of the concept of justice. Moreover, they are utilized as valuable tools in the educational process and teach people to value justice in society. Consequently, it was established that phraseological and paremiological units are not merely phrases, but also significant means of reflecting the moral values of culture and society. They help express thoughts clearly and concisely through language, and also encourage understanding and adherence to the concept of justice. In this regard, it can be concluded that these units hold great linguistic, cultural, and legal significance.

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