

LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS AND SAYINGS EXPRESSING THE CONCEPT OF “MOTHERLAND” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation

This article is devoted to a comparative analysis of the linguoculturological characteristics of proverbs and sayings expressing the concept of “motherland” in English and Uzbek. The main goal of the study is to identify the semantic, metaphorical and axiological layers of the concept of motherland and to analyze the differences in the cultures of the two languages in a comparative manner. In the process of the study, the semantic, cognitive and cultural components of the concept of motherland are identified, and the place and interpretation of this concept in the thinking of both peoples are revealed. The results of the study reveal the universal and national-specific characteristics of the concept of motherland and are of scientific and practical importance for intercultural communication.

Keywords

linguoculturology, concept, motherland, proverbs and sayings, comparative analysis, national mentality.

INTRODUCTION. The study of the relationship between language and culture is gaining importance in modern linguistics. The science of linguoculturology serves to reveal the national mentality, values, and worldview of the people precisely through language units. In this regard, proverbs and sayings are of particular importance, as they embody the historical experience, moral standards, and cultural views of the people.

The concept of “homeland” occupies a central place in the thinking of every nation. It is a concept closely related not only to geographical space, but also to national identity, history, traditions, and spiritual values. A comparative-linguoculturological study of proverbs and sayings about the homeland in English and Uzbek allows us to identify similar and different aspects in the cultures of the two peoples.

The concept of “homeland” has cognitive, axiological, and metaphorical layers, and it is important to study it at the intersection of language and culture. Therefore, a comparative analysis of proverbs and sayings is relevant in conceptology and comparative linguistics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Linguoculturology as an independent direction of linguistics was formed at the end of the 20th and at the beginning of the 21st centuries. In this direction, the issues of the interaction between language and culture, the reflection of national thought and concepts in language units occupy a central place. V.N. Telia interprets linguoculturology as a science that studies the mechanisms of transmitting cultural information through language units. In his research, the role of phraseological units and proverbs in reflecting national-cultural characteristics is especially emphasized.

Yu. S. Stepanov interprets the concept of a concept as one of the main basic units of culture. According to the scientist, concepts are formed at the intersection of language, culture and thought. The concept of “homeland” is also a cultural-conceptual unit of such universal significance, which is expressed in different languages through specific linguistic means.

A.Vejbitskaya’s semantic metalanguage theory serves as an important methodological basis for the comparative study of concepts. The scientist emphasizes that the cultural values of different peoples are manifested precisely through linguistic units, including proverbs and sayings. Her work is of great importance in shedding light on the cultural content of the concept of “homeland” in English.

Linguo-culturological studies in Uzbek linguistics have been actively developing in recent years. Scientists such as Sh.Safarov, N.Mahmudov, M.Yuldoshev have studied the relationship between language and culture, national mentality and concepts. N.Mahmudov evaluates proverbs and sayings in the Uzbek language as an echo of national thinking, noting that national values, including patriotic ideas, are deeply embedded in them.

The studies of G. Salomov, A. Mamatov and D. Khudoyberganova in the linguo-culturological study of proverbs and sayings are noteworthy. In their work, along with the semantic-structural features of proverbs, their cultural and educational significance is also highlighted. In particular, the interpretation of the concepts of “homeland” and “motherland” at the level of sacredness in Uzbek proverbs is emphasized.

In English linguistics, the concepts of “home”, “homeland” and “country” have been the object of many cultural studies. Studies conducted on the basis of the cognitive metaphor theory of G. Lakoff and M. Johnson show that the homeland is

often conceptualized through the metaphor of “motherland”. This approach serves to explain the connection of the concept of homeland in English proverbs with individual and personal space.

Thus, the analysis of the existing scientific literature shows that although the concept of homeland has its own linguo-cultural characteristics in different languages, there are not enough studies devoted to the comparative study of proverbs and sayings in English and Uzbek. This fact determines the relevance of this study and further increases its scientific significance.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, proverbs and sayings reflecting the concept of “homeland” in English and Uzbek were analyzed from a linguocultural point of view. Proverbs and sayings were identified as the object of the study, and their semantic, metaphorical and axiological properties as the subject. The main goal of the study was to identify the national-cultural content of the concept and conduct a comparative analysis.

Several methods were used in the research process. First of all, the linguistic-descriptive method was used, and proverbs and sayings were described in terms of form, lexical content and structure. At the same time, using the semantic analysis method, the main semes, evaluative components and conceptual meanings in the proverbs were identified, and the semantic structure of the concept of “homeland” was developed. The central part of the study was the conceptual analysis method, which divided the concept into the core, near periphery and far periphery, and also made it possible to identify its metaphorical and symbolic models.

Also, through linguo-cultural analysis, the relationship between language and culture was studied, national codes, values and symbols inherent in the mentality were identified in proverbs. Using metaphorical analysis, the main metaphors expressing the concept of “homeland” (*ona, tuproq, uy*) were identified and their meaning in the cultural context was interpreted. In addition, the comparative-typological method was used in the study, and universal and national-specific aspects in English and Uzbek proverbs were identified. At the final stage, the emotional and emotional load, level of value and positive-negative assessment of the concept of “homeland” in proverbs were studied using axiological analysis. As a research material, collections of Uzbek folk proverbs, dictionaries of English proverbs and sayings, and electronic corpora were selected, the theme and semantic field of which were related to such main semantics as “vatan”, “uy”, “yurt”. This methodological approach gave the research a systematic and comprehensive character, as a result of which the concept of “homeland” was

analyzed in a comprehensive and comparative manner from a linguocultural point of view.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The concept of “homeland” in Uzbek and English has different semantic and cultural characteristics. In Uzbek proverbs, the main metaphor is the motherland - the motherland, which is associated with selflessness, loyalty and holiness. For example, in the proverb “Vatan - ona kabi muqaddas”, the homeland is described as personal love and holiness. At the same time, the proverbs “O’zga yurtda shoh bo’lguncha, o’z yurtingda gado bo’l” reflects the loyalty, selflessness and national commitment of the individual to the homeland. The proverb “Vatan ostonadan boshlanadi” expresses the spiritual and biological connection with the homeland. In addition, proverbs such as “O’z uyim, o’lan to’shagim” and “Vataning tinch - sen tinch” show the homeland as a symbol of spiritual support and blessing.

In English proverbs, the main metaphor is homeland - home, which is associated with personal comfort, security and emotional peace. For example, the proverbs “There is no place like home” and “East or West, home is best” interpret the homeland as a personal space and home. In the proverb “Home is where the heart is”, the homeland is expressed by the emotional connection and inner peace of the individual, while “Charity begins at home” connects the homeland and personal responsibility. The proverbs “Home sweet home” and “Make yourself at home” show the homeland as a symbol of security, prosperity and comfort.

The comparative analysis showed that: in the Uzbek linguistic culture, the individual submits to the homeland, while in the English linguistic culture, the individual chooses the homeland. At the same time, the metaphorical approach also differs: in Uzbek, metaphors of holiness and self-sacrifice prevail, while in English, metaphors of personal space and home are dominant. From the point of view of cultural codes, in Uzbek, symbols of homeland, mother, soil, sacrifice are widespread, while in English, the emphasis is on home, hearth, safety, personal choice. The general conclusion shows that proverbs and sayings reveal the universal and national-specific aspects of the concept of “homeland” in English and Uzbek linguistic culture. While in Uzbek, homeland is associated with sacredness, collective and moral obligation, in English it is expressed with personal space, freedom and emotional comfort. The results of the study have practical significance in the fields of intercultural communication, phraseology and conceptology.

DISCUSSION

A comparative analysis shows that the concept of “homeland” in Uzbek and English linguistic culture has universal and national-specific aspects. The universal aspect is that in both languages and cultures, homeland is important for the

individual, has an emotional and cognitive component associated with it. The national-specific aspect is manifested in metaphors and values: in Uzbek, homeland is associated with selflessness, loyalty and holiness, while in English it is associated with personal comfort, internal security and freedom.

It should also be noted that in Uzbek proverbs, homeland is enriched with emotional expressiveness and moral obligation, while in English proverbs the emotional component is more associated with personal comfort and home. At the same time, the Uzbek language is metaphorically more collective, while the English language reflects an individualistic mentality.

The results show that when the concept of homeland is studied linguoculturally through proverbs and sayings, national mentality, values and emotional relationships are clearly visible through language. This has practical significance in the fields of conceptology, phraseology and intercultural communication. The study also confirms that it is possible to identify universal and national-specific features of concepts using a linguoculturological approach.

CONCLUSION

In Uzbek, the concept of homeland is reflected in sacredness, devotion and moral obligation, while in English it is associated with personal freedom, home and emotional comfort. At the same time, for both cultures, homeland exists as an important universal concept for the life and identity of an individual, through which national mentality, values and emotional relationships are revealed.

The results show that linguoculturological analysis of proverbs and sayings allows us to identify universal and national-specific features of the concept. This study is of practical significance not only in the fields of conceptology and phraseology, but also in intercultural communication and language learning, allowing us to understand national values through language and use them in the educational process.

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