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ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

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ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИГА ХОС АСОСИЙ ДИНИЙ КОНЦЕПТЛАР ҲАҚИДА  
ON THE MAIN RELIGIOUS CONCEPTS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE  
ОБ ОСНОВНЫХ РЕЛИГИОЗНЫХ КОНЦЕПТАХ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Ш.Юсупова

**Аннотация**

*Диний билимлар, дунёвий билимлар билан бирга инсонларнинг ҳаётий қоидалари ва ахлоқий нормаларини яратишга хизмат қилади. Диний билимларни англаш жараёнида тил муҳим роль ўйнайди. Мақолада дунёни англашда тилнинг аҳамияти ёритилган ва ўзбек тилига хос асосий диний концептлар таҳлил қилинган.*

**Аннотация**

*Религиозное сознание, в дополнение к знанию о мире, помогает в создании жизненных норм и правил. Язык является первичным в восприятии религиозных знаний. В представленной статье освещается роль языка в познании мира и анализируются основные религиозные концепты узбекского языка.*

**Annotation**

*Religious awareness, in addition to the knowledge about the world, assists in creating one's life norms and rules. Language is preliminary in perceiving religious knowledge. In this article the role of language in cognizing the world is elucidated and the main religious concepts of the Uzbek language are analyzed.*

**Таянч сўз ва иборалар:** дин, диний концептлар, лисоний воситалар, диний когнитивистика, Худо ва концепт, муслим, Қуръон, Тафсир, фарз, суннат.

**Ключевые слова и выражения:** религия, религиозные концепты, языковые средства, религиозная когнитивистика, концепт и Бог, мусульманин, Коран, Тафсир, фарз, сунна.

**Key words and expressions:** religion, religious concepts, language means, concept and God, cognitive science of religion, Muslim, Qur'an, Tafsir, farz, sunnah.

Religion is the set of beliefs one begins learning from the early ages. As far as the child is born, he begins to cognize the world. And in the perception of the world, language plays a great role. From childhood human beings have some notions of religion. These notions may be learned through repetition or imitation to other people in the society. For example, when parents pray, children also tend to pray like elderly people in the family. In the Uzbek language, there is a proverb "Qush uyasida ko'rganini qiladi" which in English means "A bird does what he sees in his nest". This proverb denotes the idea of cognition of the world through family and society. By this way people tend to learn religious concepts. Most citizens of Uzbekistan believe in "Allah" – God or the Creator of life and the world and their religious aspects are related to Islam and Islamic culture. And of course we can see the effect of this in the Uzbek language.

Although the foremost cognition of religion is by imitation, later language plays a vital role in exploring the religious picture of the world. While listening, one can obtain information about the issue, namely, religious

topic. In this case by hearing individuals can learn the religious concepts through language means. Moreover, when someone asks information about some notions and get reply, we can again realize the role of language means. Words, phrases, sentences are used to ask a question, and this is repeated while giving answers as well.

From very early years of their lives, children have understanding of religious concepts. Of course, these are not concepts that are full and complete. However, these first notions are crucial in evolving some concepts. According to Piaget, children see God as "man in the sky" until they turn to 8. By this comprehension, we can analyze that children understand some "qualities" or peculiarities of God. It is of being high (as the sky is high and God is in the sky) or pure (as the sky is pure and God is in the sky).

In the world linguistics, different researches were accomplished by scholars. Initial ideas about religious cognitology were given by Dan Sperber in 1975s [5]. From 1990 till 2000s various researches were done in this field [2/3]. Justin L.Barrett, in his article "Exploring the natural foundations of religion" offered the term "cognitive

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science of religion” and this term is used to define the study of religion from the perspective of cognitology [1]. After 2000s, attention was mostly paid to psychological aspects of religious cognitology. According to an investigation by Shariff and Norenzayan, people become more generous when they are reminded of being religiosity [4.803-809]. As a relatively new science, cognitive science of religion can be investigated by different points of view.

And now about Uzbek concepts of religion. So how can Uzbek people define the concept of religion then? Religion is the set of beliefs. Religion is the norms of living one should obey during his life. Religion can show us the correct way on surviving in this world demonstrating good and bad habits or actions.

There are some concepts directly connected to religion. God is the main concept in cognizing the religion. As for Muslims, God is named “Allah” which means “the only”, “unique”. “Allah” – the creator of the universe, the creator of the world, the creator of all the surviving bodies in this life. Allah decides all the lives of humans and rules that should be followed. Allah is inside of every individual and each person can symbolize Allah in his own way. In the Uzbek language a variety of words are used to name God. Allah, Hudo – God, Yaratgan – The Creator, Rab, Rabbiy, Egam – Owner, O’zi – Himself and others. Furthermore, there are the names of Allah in Islam and these names are also widely used to name God: Rahman, Rahiym, Malik, Aziz, Razzaq, Holiq, Goffar and etc. Variety of names prove that the concept of God is complicated and understood differently by individuals. These different notions and concepts reflect on the language being applied.

Below we will try to define some religious concepts that are used widely in the Uzbek language and main in both religious and linguistic studies.

Muslim – the word is derived from Arabic and used in Uzbek for the person who believes in Allah and the statement that there is only one creator in this life and there are no others; and also the one who follows the rules of the religion, namely Islam.

Islam – dictionary meaning of which defines obeying and conformation, it is one of the three most popular religions of the world and it was proclaimed by Prophet Muhammad (may peace be upon him).

Prophet Muhammad (may peace be upon him) is, according to sacred book Qur’an, is the last reliable prophet in this world. For Uzbek people, like other Muslims, he is not only the one who brought messages from Allah, but also he is the ideal person. He can be seen as the most noble, the most tolerant, the most patient and the bravest leader of his time. Even today all the Muslims around the world strive hard to have the personal qualities of the Prophet. For presenting respect for Prophet, the use of conventionally complimentary phrase – “may peace be upon him” is obligatory. This shows that perceiving the concept of Prophet Muhammad is connected with its use in the language, as we cognize this concept as sacred, we utilize special conventionally complimentary phrase.

Qur’an is the sacred book of Muslims given by Allah. Qur’an is in Arabic and it includes all the living rules and norms that one should obey. Moreover, it tells of stories of Prophets lived before Muhammad (may peace be upon him). According to Islamic rules, one can not touch this Holy book until they have “tahorat” which means washing up. It means that one should be pure to touch and read the sacred book.

Tafsir – Uzbek translation of Qur’an. For those who can not understand Arabic, there is a translation of the Holy book and it is called “Tafsir”. Tafsir is also considered sacred as it is the meaning of Qur’an in Uzbek.

Farz – the rules that Muslims should follow during their lifetime. If someone obeys all the farz in proper time, he/she is considered a “true Muslim”. There are five farz that are obligatory from early ages:

1) belief towards the Creator. It is gained by saying the words: “Laa ilaha illallah” – “I believe in uniqueness of Allah”;

2) namaz – praying that every Muslim should accomplish every day. There are five times of namaz or praying every day;

3) ruza – keeping fast. Muslims should keep fast from early morning till night, usually it consists a month of special fulfillment – Ramadan;

4) zakot – charity when one must give his wealth to the poor in an account of 1/40;

5) haj – pilgrimage to sacred cities of Saudi Arabia: Makkah and Madinah. From the farz counted above, the first three are obligatory whereas the rest are demanded when one has enough financial amount.

Sunnah – the advice or behavior of Prophet Muhammad (may peace be upon him) offered to Muslims. As it was stated above, Muslims should follow the suggestions of the Prophet and his behavior.

Religious understanding begins from the initial years the individual's life. From the birth till the grave people tend to develop their

concepts of religion. As for early years, they might be in the forms of notions, then later these notions are evolved to concepts that are full and complete. In cognizing the religious concepts, language's role is crucial. As most Uzbek people follow the rules of Islam, religious concepts of the Uzbek language are mostly Islamic.

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