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NGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA URF-ODATLARNI IFODALOVCHI LEKSEMALARNING LINGVISTIK VA MADANIY TAHLILI**ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЛЕКСЕМ ВЫРАЖАЮЩИХ ТРАДИЦИЮ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ****LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF LEXEMES EXPRESSING TRADITION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

I

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Xomidova O'Imasxon Ikromjon qizi²²Master of Ferghana State University**Annotatsiya**

Biz ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz an'analarini ifodalovchi lug'aviy birliklarning lingvomadaniy o'ziga xosliklarini ko'rsatib, tahlil qilishga, ayniqsa, to'y marosimlari va to'yni tashkillash mobaynida u bilan bog'liq urf-odatlarini ko'rsatishga, ularning semantik tabiati va lingvistik-madaniy xususiyatlarini yoritishga, o'xshashlik va farqlarni nazariy tahlil qilishga harakat qildik. Maqolaning vazifasi o'zbek va ingliz tillarida to'y marosimlarini ifodalovchi leksemalarning lisoniy va madaniy xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish, ularning lisoniy-semantik mohiyatini oydinlashtirish, ularning farq va o'xshash tomonlarini aniqlash hamda nazariy tahlil qilishdan iborat.

Аннотация

В этой статье мы покажем и проанализируем. В данной статье мы попытались проиллюстрировать лингвокультурные особенности и провести анализ лексических единиц, репрезентирующих узбекские и английские традиции, особенности свадебных обрядов и традиций, ритуалов, связанных с организацией свадьбы от начала до конца в обеих культурах. Задачами данной статьи является исследование лингвокультурологических особенностей лексем, репрезентирующих узбекский и английский свадебные обряды, выяснение их лингвосемантической природы, выявление их различий и сходств и теоретический анализ.

Abstract

In this article we tried to illustrate linguocultural peculiarities and analysis of the lexical units representing Uzbek and English traditions, especially wedding ceremonies and traditions, rituals related to organizing the wedding from beginning to end in both cultures. Tasks of this article is researching the linguistic and cultural features of lexemes representing Uzbek and English wedding ceremonies, clarifying their linguistic and semantic nature to identify their differences and similarities and theoretically analyze them.

Kalit so'zlar: lingvokulturologiya, tilshunoslik, an'ana, urf-odat, e'tiqod, so'zning kelib chiqishi, marosimlar, madaniyat, qiyosiy tahlil, to'y qasami, to'y marshi, to'y torti.

Ключевые слова: лингвокультурология, языкознание, традиция, обычай, верование, происхождение слова, обряды, культура, сравнительный анализ, свадебный обет, свадебный марш, свадебный торт.

Key words: linguoculturology, linguistics, tradition, custom, belief, origin of word, rituals, culture, comparative analysis, wedding vow, wedding march, wedding cake, stag-night.

INTRODUCTION

By comparing Uzbek and English languages, we can gain insight into the historical and cultural influences that have shaped each culture. This can lead to a greater appreciation and respect for different cultures and traditions. Furthermore, comparing traditional terms can help with communication and understanding between people from different cultures. It allows us to find

common ground and build bridges between different communities. Also, comparing traditional terms can help linguists better understand the cultural and linguistic diversity of a region, as well as the historical and social factors that have shaped its languages and dialects.

BACKGROUND

By the end of the 20th century, linguists and cultural scientists, deeply aware of the previous linguists' theories and ideas at the same time the uniqueness of the above relations about culture in linguistics, then named them "Linguoculturalology". The term linguoculturalology is derived from the Latin words "lingua" and "cultus", which means lingua - "language", cultus - "respect, bow". It is assumed that the term "Linguaculturology" was first used by Ronald Lankager, one of the founders of the cognitive linguistics direction. He used this term to describe the relationship between cultural knowledge and grammar. In his opinion, the development of cognitive linguistics indicates a return to linguo-cultural studies. The theories of cognitive linguistics accept cultural knowledge as the basis of not only the lexicon, but also the basic aspects of grammar.

The origins of linguocultural research can be traced back to Wilhelm von Humboldt, who believed that there is a connection and mutual accompaniment between cultural inventiveness and language formation. A. Wierzbickaya, R.M. Keesing, R. Langacker, V. Maslova, V. Karasic, S. Vorachev, V. Telia, V. Shaklein, F. Vorobev, J. Stepanov, E. Levchenko, V. Kononenko, and V. Zhayvoronok are the scientists who put out the most effort in this field.⁵²

In Uzbek linguistics, there are several scientific works dedicated to the study of linguo-cultural studies, which are focused on a number of issues, such as the scientific foundation of linguistics and the reflection of culture in language. In particular, as examples of initial scientific research dedicated to linguo-cultural studies in Uzbekistan, linguist A. Nurmonov's "Linguo-cultural direction in the Uzbek language", N. Mahmudov's "Looking for ways of perfect study of the language", N. Sayidrahimova's "Scientific study of linguo-cultural studies" Some comments on the foundation of the language", "Components of Linguistic Culture", as well as D. Khudoyberganova's monograph on "Anthropocentric study of the text", "Annotated Dictionary of Uzbek Language Similes" can be cited as examples. In these studies, the issues of the essence, subject and object of the science of linguistic and cultural studies were studied. Because the communication behavior is an integral part of the character of the nation, they are closely related to each other.⁵³

The words and expressions used to represent customs, rituals, and beliefs in each language, as well as the cultural significance linked to these traditions, are examined in linguistic and cultural analysis of lexemes expressing tradition in English and Uzbek. By dissecting traditional proverbs that depict marriage rituals in both Uzbek and English, it is possible to demonstrate the distinct perspectives of the ethnic communities that speak these two languages.

A ceremony is a meeting held in connection with traditional customs, which forms the basis of the human way of life. Rituals appear and develop in the course of human life. They show the values and national identity of each nation. In the words of Tog'ay Murad⁵⁴, the great representative of Uzbek literature, the writer: "What is the people with the people! People with their traditions! People with their national traditions left from their ancestors!"

Traditions and ceremonies are the priceless heritage of every nation from their ancestors, which occupy a unique place in the world culture with them. Wedding is considered the most famous and pleasant ceremony celebrated by the peoples of the world. Many national customs are held in this ceremony, and many unique lexemes are used during their performance. They have gone through various stages of change and development from ancient times to our century. Below we will talk about the wedding ceremonies of the Uzbek people and the linguistic and cultural units related to them.

RESULTS

⁵² O'Imasxon Xomidova Linguistic and cultural analysis of lexemes expressing tradition in English and Uzbek languages. SCIENCE SHINE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL, ISSUE 13, VOLUME 1, ISSN: 3030-377X. P:105-108

⁵³ O'Imasxon Xomidova Linguistic and cultural analysis of lexemes expressing tradition in English and Uzbek languages. SCIENCE SHINE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL, ISSUE 13, VOLUME 1, ISSN: 3030-377X. P:105-108

⁵⁴ Tog'ay Murod. "Yulduzlar mangu yonadi". Qissalar. – Toshkent: Sharq. 2009. -B.47.

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Traditional terms can be appropriated by other cultures, leading to changes in meaning and usage. It is important to consider the cultural context when comparing traditional terms in English and Uzbek. It is crucial to compare traditional terms in English, and Uzbek because doing so helps people recognize the cultural similarities and differences. Understanding the significance of each culture's values, beliefs, and customs as well as how they have been transmitted through the generations is helpful. Our understanding of the historical and cultural factors that have shaped each culture can also be improved by comparing these terms. As a result, one might develop a deeper understanding of and respect for various traditions and cultures.

In the "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"⁵⁵ the lexeme of wedding is explained as follows: wedding - a general name for some ceremonies, often accompanied by a feast with parties and spectacles.

1. A set of money, sarpo-suruq, material, etc. given by the groom to the girl in accordance with the agreement between the suitors.

2. Party and games dedicated to an event celebrations with laughter.

B. Sarimsakov⁵⁶ one of the literary critic in linguistic divided the ceremonies into four groups in terms of its purpose and process:

The group I - rituals based on the magical power of the lexeme: kinna, gulafsho, burei - burei, avrash and curses etc.

The group II - is the ceremony of the children's period in the cradle: chilla, uyqu qochirish, beshikka solish.

The group III - is wedding ceremonies: jar, yor-yor, o'lan, lapar, kelin salom, kuyov salom, to'y olqishlari, oyna ko'rsatar etc.

The group IV - is the mourning ceremony: yig'i-yo'qlovlar va motam yor-yorlari etc."

The term "to'y" is a lexeme used in Uzbek language only in a positive sense, and all its forms, in particular, "tug'ilish to'yi", "beshik to'yi", "chilla to'yi", "sunnat to'yi", "muchal to'yi", "nikoh to'yi", "payg'ambar to'y", "hoji to'y", "uy to'y", "moshina to'y" are celebrated with joy, entertainment and lavishness.

Among the wedding ceremonies listed above, the marriage ceremony is of particular importance. After all, the prelude to the sacred fortress called the family is laid through a wedding ceremony, and it includes the unique values and traditions of these peoples.

Analyzing the lexemes representing the names of wedding ceremonies based on the materials of the Andijan group dialects, A. Jo'raboyev⁵⁷ notes that ethnographic terminology plays an important role in revealing the important theoretical and practical issues of linguistics. He analyzed and compared 120 names related to circumcision and more than 130 weddings in other dialects of the Uzbek language with Turkish, Tajik and other languages and tried to learn.

Researcher B. Sarimsakov⁵⁸ in his research on the ethnography of Southern Surkhondaryo region noted that Uzbek weddings take place in three stages:

The first stage - rituals such as choosing a bride, sending a matchmaker to her, "non sindirish", "fotiha";

The second stage: bringing the bride to the groom's house, getting married, holding a wedding reception;

The third stage: after the wedding, it consists of "yuz ochdi", "kelin salom", "kuyov chaqirdi"; If they are used by the two wedding families and those attending the wedding, the wedding songs are usually performed by the groom's family.

In the lexicon of Uzbek wedding rituals, there is a large group of lexemes related to wedding rituals. When analyzing them from a lexical - semantic perspective, they can be categorized into three groups: lexemes that express customs and traditions performed during the wedding ceremony: sovchilik, oq kiydi, sep berdi, sarpo yig'ar, ko'rpahashar, fotiha to'yi, unashtirish, qizbazmi; lexemes that express customs and traditions performed by the bride's

⁵⁵ Саримсоқов Б. Ўзбек маросим фольклори. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986. – В.9

⁵⁷ Жўрабоев А. Ўзбек тилида тўй-маросим номлари (Анджон группа шевалари материаллари асосида): филология фанлари номзоди дисс. – Тошкент, 1971. – Б.29.

⁵⁸ Саримсоқов Б. Ўзбек маросим фольклори. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986. – В.9

family: kuyov o'tirmadi, to'ngiygizar, tovoqhaqi, kuyovqamar; lexemes that express customs and traditions that take place at the groom's house after the wedding: yuzochdi, yuzochar, betochar, surpayoyar, un elatar, bol yatar, moy tomizar, kuyruqkesar, ota ko'rdi, uchkunlik, kelinsalom.

Weddings in the Great Britain has a lot of tradition and customs. Although not all of them are used in today's modern world, they are not entirely forgotten. Each wedding is carried out in accordance with national values, but today the importance of using English wedding customs is not significant.

In English, lexemes expressing tradition include words such as "heritage," "custom," "ritual," "legacy," "folklore," "ancestral," and "cultural practice." Each of these lexemes carries a specific nuance related to traditional aspects, such as the passing down of customs through generations, the importance of cultural practices, and the preservation of heritage.

The study of customs related to English folk wedding traditions, such as the traditional bridal entry song (An'anaviy kelin kelish qo'shig'i) is performed in English weddings as "Wedding march"/"The bridal chorus" ("To'y marshi"/"Kelin xori") or "Here comes the bride" ("Kelin kelishi"). There are many variations of the wedding march in English culture, but among them, the "Wedding march" is especially famous.

Giving away the bride - on the wedding day, the bride's father holds her hands and gives her away to the groom. Its meaning is: "The girl was the property of the father and now she is sold to the groom."

Wedding vow - in English culture, on the wedding day, the bride and groom exchange wedding rings on each other's fingers and make their wedding vows at the head of the church by a priest or a church official. Wedding vow and related ethnographic lexemes, provides specific information about the customs and traditions of the country. The wedding vow has been honored in English weddings as a family tradition since the Middle Ages. This indicates the uniqueness of the local ethnographic lexical layer.

The traditional wedding vow in England is:

I, (name), take you, (name) To be my wife/husband, To have and to hold From this day forward; For better, for worse, For richer, for poorer, In sickness and in health, To love and to cherish, Till death us do part, According to God's holy law. In the presence of God I make this vow.

Throwing the bouquet - there is such a saying that has come down from tradition: "Whoever catches the bouquet will be the next to get married - which usually leaves the men sweating in a corner!"

DISCUSSION

Such ceremonies have their own lexeme or performance in different regions of Uzbekistan, and they are made up of examples of folk art. From the beginning to the end of the wedding, various forms of the folklore genre are used. In particular, prayers, advice, songs, proverbs and sayings are among them. So, wedding ceremonies include materials with the participation of ethnographic lexemes based on folklore.⁵⁹

While traditions and customs related to English weddings, such as stag parties/ stag nights, hen parties, throwing rice, wedding cake etc., are considered ancient traditions and customs, nowadays not all of them are observed in weddings. It is also natural for one wedding to not exactly replicate another. This can be attributed to the freedom and diversity among the English people.

Studying the customs and traditions related to English weddings through rituals such as stag parties/stag nights, hen parties, and other ethnographic lexemes provides specific information about the traditions and customs of the country. Some of these rituals are not performed by English people living in other regions, indicating the uniqueness of the regional ethnographic lexicon.

CONCLUSION

The data collected from this small study suggests that the study of lexical units in customs and traditions in the Uzbek and English languages is important not only for linguistics, but also for history and ethnography. After all, they express the uniqueness of these two languages, the past,

⁵⁹ O'lmasxon Xomidova Linguistic and cultural analysis of lexemes expressing tradition in English and Uzbek languages. SCIENCE SHINE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL, ISSUE 13, VOLUME 1, ISSN: 3030-377X. P:105-108

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lifestyle, cultural heritage, imagination and values of the Uzbek and English people who are the owners of these languages. And scientific research strengthens the evidence, opens the way to new views and discoveries. Linguistic and cultural analysis of lexemes expressing tradition in English and Uzbek languages provides insights into the values, beliefs, and practices that are integral to the cultural identity of the speakers of these languages.

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