

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT OF "MOTHERLAND" IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LITERATURE

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Abstract

This article deals with exploring linguocultural features of the concept "Motherland" in English and Uzbek literature. On the top of that the notion of concept and its expressive ways have been mentioned.

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One of the basic concepts of cognitive linguistics is the concept. This term began to be widely used by the 90s of the 20th century. The word concept is actually Latin *conceptus*, meaning "concept". Even now, often the term "concept" is used as a synonym of the word "notion". Also, the term concept is used in mathematical logic, cultural studies; psychology is also actively used in such sciences. As Ye. S. Kubryakova noted, "Concept" problems such as thinking, understanding, storing and processing information in cognitive psychology and cognitive linguistics dealing with serves as an "umbrella" for linguistic and cultural sciences.

Definition of the concept is carried out by researchers using different methods is increased:

1. Using word etymology. In this case, the concept is up to the writing the way of determining its history is followed.
2. Learning basic groups, that is, words formed from the given etymology study group.
3. By studying the use of artificial words in diachrony, that is, epigrammatic learning connections.
4. To learn the main used ones from the given words at a synchronous level. In this, syntagmatic connections are studied.
5. Paradigmatic relations of the analyzed word-concept study.
6. Match the given word with the exact (or similar) word concept in another language comparison [5. p 45].

The listed methods are also derived material and extralinguistic national-cultural specification of the analyzed word by synthesizing factors and in connection with this, the national-cultural concept of the analyzed concept specification can be determined. The concept will exist in the system, it is different arises from the concepts, if it is separated from the system, it is being studied gives false ideas about the

object. Concept analysis conceptosphere research within the framework, search for dominant and marginal (adjacent) concepts is appropriate. The term conceptosphere serves to express mental reality does. The role of concepts in conducting culture and professional ethics is incomparable. General concepts from individual concepts, ethnocultural differs from ethno-sociocultural ones.

The concept of the homeland occupies a large place in the works of almost all artists. In addition, many scientists have focused on this issue in their works passed. It should be noted that the topic of homeland and patriotism is the biggest as a need, always needed by humanity, in its spiritual maturity is a tool that serves as the main factor. Young generation for a great future when raising enthusiastic children, the main focus is on the motherland in their hearts. It is focused on instilling deep roots in their feelings, educating them in the spirit of patriotism.

In Hazrat Alisher Navoi's works, the theme of the Motherland and the idea of patriotism are important takes place. With great love for the city where the great thinker was born and raised love.

According to the interpretation of the great poet, the Motherland is better than the gardens of paradise, wider than the sky, higher than the seventh Heaven. The geographical environment, climate of the motherland, the freshness of the beauty, the soil equal to gold, mountains, deserts, vegetables and basil, sing the golden glimmers of bright seasons with tender and intimate love.

The theme of the homeland is particularly important in modern Uzbek poetry. This is a separate research topic. About the concept of homeland in education giving an understanding and instilling it in the minds of students is always important will remain a topic that does not lose and gains relevance. It should be noted that the concept of homeland in classical literature, its specific explanation and little attention is paid to subtleties of meaning.

The expression of the concept of "Motherland" in English and Uzbek languages is a deep understanding of the relationship to the motherland, its meaning and content in the cultural and cognitive systems of these two languages. The concept of "Motherland" can be understood in broad and narrow terms. In a narrow sense, the Motherland is the land where people were born and raised, the place of the people belonging to one region. In a broad sense, the Motherland is the only planet for humanity, which unites humanity for one purpose.

Uzbek linguistic culture is historically characterized by collectivism. Therefore, the concept of motherland is represented in Uzbek proverbs by the image of mother. In Uzbek proverbs, the concept of motherland is side by side with the feeling of freedom. "Ona yurting-oltin beshiging. Bulbul chamanni sevar, Odam vatanni. Ona yurting omon bo'lsa, Rangu-ro'ying somon bo'lmas".

In the English language culture, love for the Motherland is expressed more often through the concept of "home". This situation is explained by the individualism of the English language culture. The English people love their place of residence, i.e. their home, and therefore interpret it as the equivalent of the Motherland. In their proverbs, a house is compared to a castle, a kingdom, heaven, and the world: Englishman's home is his castle. Home is where you hang your hat. Every bird likes its own nest. Home is the father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world. East or West, home is best.

A motherland, a loaded term, usually refers to the land of one's birth, residence, or citizenship, or a place of origin. Old country, native land, fatherland, homeland, mother country, place of birth, country of origin, native country, native soil, home country, home town, nation, state, place of origin, God's country, birthplace, home, old world, terra firma, nation, cradle, government, kingdom, root, soil native, soil, aboriginal, while in Uzbek: mamlakat, yurt, diyor, el, ona yurt, kindik qon to'kilgan joy, maskan, o'lka, shahar, davlat, o'lka, boshpana, uy, zamin, qadrdon yer, turar joy, mulk. The motherland is associated with objects that evoke feelings of familiarity, comfort, and belonging.

The core of motherland is the verb to be born, the nouns parents and relatives, the adjective native, and the concept of one's own, something integral to oneself. Motherland evokes strong emotions in both

children and adults. We call our country motherland because we were born there, our native language is spoken there, and everything there is for us.

It is worth noting that the concept of "Motherland" has a distinct place in the worldviews of the English and Uzbek peoples. Affection and love for the parental home, family and friends, and the inner circle are always evident in both nations' every field, particularly in their life style, art, and literature. Any man who is familiar with English and Uzbek cultures knows that the concept "Motherland" is much more significant in Uzbek lingua-culture than in English: there are words of motherland and fatherland in English, but they are almost never used by Englishmen in relation to their own motherland. Motherland is a symbol of deep love, devotion, and respect among Uzbek and English people.

In general, the semantic meaning of the concept of "motherland" in English and Uzbek has been defined. They are: "the place of birth, the country, the country of birth," "the territory of a certain people and its nature, its population, its unique culture, language, culture, life and traditions", "a place of something, such as the location of the plant".

The following are the main definitions of "motherland":

It is always personal, personal perception of "their demographic space reflects the following knowledge structure: the place (and / or space). Value attitude, which is determined for the subject that is the subject's birthplace and perception of themselves as part of the microcosm and macrocosm and part of society, a place of awareness of their inner world and mastery of their native language. The subject had and continues to have an emotionally positive attitude toward his native land, their parents and consanguinity "roots," close people, familiar childhood traditions, and their native language.

The English language practically does not use the lexeme motherland in practice. Basically, they use the words home, house and country indeed. The following are examples of this: "Germans live in Germany, Romans live in Rome, Turkish live in Turkey, and Englishmen live at home", "home of Englishman - his fortress", "home is home, though it's never so lovely", "house is comfortable ". [4.p 59-63].

As we wrap up the overall review, let's highlight some of the crucial moments:

Living in a linguistic community allows a person to expand their conceptual framework not just via their individual experiences but also through the language that preserves social, historical, and shared human experiences alongside their own. The final one describes particular linguistic quirks at all its levels. The final one describes particular linguistic quirks at all its levels. Due to the variations in the cultures and traditions of various peoples, it offers the worldviews some distinctive characteristics and national flavor. Motherland was a nurse and poilitsey for the native land, and as a result, it was connected to his mother ancestress. Hence the metaphor of the motherland, which dates back to the matriarchal archetype and represents the return to the wet earth's womb at the end of life's journey.

Conclusion

In short, to understand the concept of homeland in a broad and narrow sense it is possible. It should be noted that the topic of homeland and patriotism is the biggest as a need, always needed by humanity, in its spiritual maturity. It is a tool that serves as the main factor. Young generation for a great future when raising enthusiastic children, the main focus is on the motherland in their hearts. It is focused on instilling deep roots in their feelings, educating them in the spirit of patriotism. After all, only a person who realizes his identity and has patriotism in his heart is for his land capable of showing heroism in the true sense. The concept of the homeland is almost universal occupies a large place in the work of artists. Many scientists do the same in their work also touched on the issue separately. It should be noted that the homeland and the theme of patriotism, like the greatest need, has always been needed by mankind, it is a tool that serves as the main factor in his spiritual maturity.

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