

## VERBALIZATION OF CULTURAL VALUES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

*This article is devoted to the analysis of verbalization of cultural values in English and Uzbek. In particular, it deals with the linguistic units most relevant to verbalize some cultural values. The aim of the research is to compare how cultural values are represented in English and Uzbek languages via phraseological units, proverbs, sayings, quotations. In this article, mainly phraseological units and proverbs can verbalize some cultural values in different contexts: a) values such as hardwork, hospitality, richness and friendship, promise.*

**Keywords:** Verbalization, linguoculturology, culture, cultural values, culture specific units, phraseological units.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

*Данная статья посвящена анализу вербализации культурных ценностей в английском и узбекском языках. В частности, речь идет о языковых единицах, наиболее подходящих для вербализации некоторых культурных ценностей. Цель исследования – сравнить, как культурные ценности репрезентируются в английском и узбекском языках посредством фразеологизмов, пословиц, поговорок, цитат. В данной статье преимущественно фразеологизмы и пословицы могут вербализовать некоторые культурные ценности в разных контекстах: а) такие ценности, как трудолюбие, гостеприимство, богатство и дружба, обещание*

**Ключевые слова:** Вербализация, лингвокультурология, культура, культурные ценности, культуроспецифические единицы, фразеологизмы.

### INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, problems related to the study of verbalization of cultural values in English and Uzbek in a typological sense are particularly relevant. Apparently, the peoples of the world differ from each other in terms of their history,

socioeconomic development, cultural development, and way of life. Every nation has its own dress culture, customs, traditions, and manners. The expression of such national and cultural values in any work reflects the uniqueness of that nation. The need for expressing these values shed light on the topic. As you know, a culture is nothing without its values. Cultural values – the commonly held system of standards of what is acceptable or unacceptable, important or unimportant, right or wrong etc., in a society. They represent not only nation's traditions and way of life, but also the history and culture of a nation, the needs of civilization, lifestyles and achievements in intellectual and material culture with the help of culture relevant linguistic units.

Cultural values are an important aspect of any society, as they shape the beliefs, behaviors, and norms of its people. Verbalization of these cultural values refers to expressing and communicating them through language. English and Uzbek, being two distinct languages, have their own ways of verbalizing cultural values.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

It is obvious that one of the most crucial components of culture is cultural values expressed in the language. Language is interlinked with culture. Verbalization is regarded as expressing or communicating cultural values through words and language.

Several linguists such as N.F. Alefirenko, Heidegger, D. Likhachyov, R. D'Andrade conducted research on linguoculturology. Mainly, N.F. Alefirenko classified a number of cultural values while interpreting these values. According to N.F. Alefirenko, the following types of cultural values are widely represented in the language (Алефиренко, 2010):

- vital: life, health, living, environment;
- social: social status, profession, wealth, gender equality, tolerance;
- political: freedom, democracy, lawfulness, peace;
- religious: God, faith, sacred laws, salvation, blessing;
- moral: goodness, kindness, friendship, honour, decency;
- aesthetic: beauty, ideal, harmony, lifestyle

Linguoculturology is a new branch of general linguistics, which came into existence at the beginning of the XX century. Linguoculturology studies how various types of cultural values are presented in the linguistic world picture. The professor V.N. Teliya who contributed the formation of linguocultural studies considers culture as —a world-vision and world-comprehension that possesses semiotic nature («мировидение и миропонимание, обладающее семиотической природой») [Teliya, 1996]

One of the predominant and leading scientists V.V. Vorobyov who wrote several articles and books dedicated to linguoculturology defines the phenomenon of

interrelation between language and culture and states the main objects and subjects of linguoculturology in his book "Linguoculturology" [Vorobyov, 2008]. The major function of this science is to sort out the linguistic units most relevant to cultural values by analyzing linguoculturemes which convey cultural information.

The scientific-methodological guide "Values - the basis of spiritual maturity" by M. Farmonova, it is emphasized that folk proverbs and phraseological units reflect the national cultural values of the people and its characteristics in a unique way. Proverbs and proverbs are the beauty of life, they were created by our ancestors from ancient times based on their life experiences, and they have been appreciated and reached us through folk oral creations (proverbs). N.M. Makhmudov, D.S. Khudoyberganova, V.V. Vorobev, V.A. Maslova, V.V. Krasnykh, S.V. Ivanova also recognized proverbs and expressions as linguistic and cultural wealth.

Regarding with D.S. Khudayberganova's doctoral dissertation, she researched the linguistic and cultural features of texts in the Uzbek language. According to linguistic and cultural approaches, the text is studied as a linguistic and cultural unit that shows the cultural values of a particular people, the national-mental way of thinking. Texts containing similes, metaphors, proverbs and phraseological units, speech etiquettes are recorded as a linguistic-cultural phenomenon embodying national-cultural values. In the work, the role of precedent units in the creation of the text, the history of learning is given importance.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is considered to be a theoretical research as it is based on qualitative nature of research. While approaching verbalization of cultural values in both English and Uzbek languages, some types of linguistic analysis are used in this research: a) comparative contextual analysis b) linguistic description c) lexical analysis d) generalization, observation, deduction e) typology of phraseological units

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on observations, the research was carried out in identifying the most relevant linguistic units on verbalization of cultural values. They are nearly the same in both languages. The following units: phraseological units, stylistic devices, proverbs and sayings, quotations, aphorisms and literary texts. They all express various cultural values.

I. Phraseological units are regarded as culturally specific linguistic means. According to Telia, phraseology is the mirror where the human's national and cultural identity is reflected. There is a close relationship between phraseological units and signs of culture, as a system of values are presented in the form of etalons, symbols and stereotypes in language. For example, in English Hobson's choice, the green-eyed

monster, Queen Ann is dead, Dmascus road are culture relevant, as they convey historical facts, social aspects, cultural values, traditions. In Uzbek “ берган тузини оқламоқ, игнадек нарсани туядек қилмоқ, ёмон йўлга кириб кетмоқ” are examples of phraseological units that are culture relevant and reflect cultural values. Uzbek language is very rich in stable combinations of words - playful and ironic expressions and allegories, allusions, expressions of ethics, goodwill, blessing, ethnographisms and folklorisms. They are also rich in content, but also have an external cultural character.

II. Proverbs and sayings are also culture biased linguistic means as they carry cultural connotations and meaning. Another group of linguistic units which by nature are aimed to express cultural values are proverbs. Apparently, proverbs reflect people’s wisdom, experience and therefore cultural values are mostly expressed with the help of these linguistic units. It is well-known that politeness and consideration are regarded as cultural values and peculiar qualities of English culture and people, therefore, “the English language is more polite, more concerned about the feelings of the individual” (TerMinasova, 2004): Do as you would be done by; You can catch more flies with honey than with vinegar; A soft answer turns away wrath; There’s a time to speak and a time to be silent; Think before you speak. Uzbek culture is known for its Hospitality and this cultural value is certainly reflected in Uzbek proverbs: Mehmon kelgan uy — barakali. Mehmon kelgan uyning chirog‘i ravshan. Mehmon kelsa, pastga tush, Palov bermoq ahdga tush Mehmon — uyning ziynati.

Take an example of this proverb: “Shovla ketsa ketsin obro‘ ketmasin”. In this proverb the hospitality of Uzbek nation is described. If anyone visits home of Uzbek people, they will be entertained at least with the food shovla. Shovla is the kind of food that made from rice and carrot, looks like ‘Palov’ but it is a little bit watered. Though the family is poor and there is nothing to eat, the host tries to find the food which left only for their living. They don’t want to be embarrassed and in order not to decrease their reputation they open their special box where they keep their food for only guest. They may not eat such a delicious food themselves, but they give it for their guests.

In Uzbek culture, hardwork is appreciated and Uzbek people are really hardworking. This value is widely represented in Uzbek proverbs. Let us consider this proverb “ Ish ishtaha ochar, dangasa ishdan qochar”. In this example, it means that a person really works hard, they feel pleasure in the end, if person doesn’t work hard, they might have some troubles. Other examples of proverbs that express hardwork: Ishchanlik to‘rga tortar, yalqovlik go‘rga tortar", "Eringan ikki ishlar, oxiri barmog‘in tishlar", "Mehnatdan kelsa boylik, turmush bo‘lar chiroylik", "Ari zahrin chekmagan, Bol qadrini bilmas", "Betashvish bosh qayda, Mehnatsiz osh qayda", "Daryo suvini bahor toshirar, Odam qadrini mehnat oshirar".

In English, the following proverbs depict the lifestyle and views of Englishmen as well as their cultural values such as life, friendship, living, wealth: An Englishman's house is his castle; A hedge between keeps friendship green; A man can die but once; live not to eat, but eat to live; Never put off till tomorrow what you can today; He who would search for pearls must dive below; Every dog is a lion at home; The devil is not so black as he is painted.

As it is clear from the examples of phraseological units and proverbs, sayings that cultural values can be verbalized in both English and Uzbek languages through phraseological units, proverbs, sayings.

### CONCLUSION

Last but not least, the culture specific linguistic units such as phraseological units, proverbs, sayings play a crucial role in verbalizing cultural values. As a result of our investigation, the above examples highlight the verbalization of cultural values in both English and Uzbek, showcasing the importance of these values in shaping societies and promoting understanding between different cultures.

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