A CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK VALUES IN LEXICAL TERMS

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ABSTRACT: This article explores the cultural values embedded within the lexical items of the English and Uzbek languages. By analyzing specific terms and their connotations, this study aims to reveal how language reflects cultural norms, beliefs, and identities in both societies. The research employs a comparative approach, focusing on key themes such as family, community, honor, and work ethic. To overview of the English and Uzbek languages and their cultural contexts, investigating how lexical choices in both languages reflect underlying cultural values are every time one of the crucial aspects of language learning.
Keywords: values, lexical terms, languages, cultural contexts, familial roles, culture.

Compilation of academic sources that support the research and analysis presented in the thesis. This structure provides a comprehensive framework for exploring the interconnections between language and culture through lexical analysis, highlighting the unique and shared values of English and Uzbek societies.

For a cultural analysis of English and Uzbek values in lexical terms, the following theoretical frameworks are particularly suitable for understanding these values enhances cross-cultural communication these concepts should be analyzed:

Family Values: Examination of terms related to kinship and familial roles in both cultures.

Community and Social Bonds: Analysis of lexical items reflecting community involvement and social responsibility.

Honor and Respect: Exploration of language surrounding concepts of honor, particularly in Uzbek culture.

Work Ethic: Comparative analysis of terms denoting hard work and ambition in English and Uzbek.

The **Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis**, also called **Linguistic Relativity**, is a theory in linguistics that explores the relationship between language and thought. It suggests that the structure and vocabulary of a language influence how its speakers perceive and think about the world. The hypothesis proposes that the way people think is strongly affected by their native languages. It doesn't just reflect reality—it helps shape it.

2. Two Versions of the Hypothesis

Version	Description
Strong Version (Linguistic Determinism)	Language **determines** thought completely. If a concept doesn't exist in your language, you can't think about it.
Weak Version (Linguistic Relativity)	Language **influences** thought and perception, but does not limit them. This is the more widely accepted version today.

 Examples of Linguistic Relativity
Time and Space
The **Hopi language** (studied by Whorf) reportedly lacks verb tenses for past, present, and future, which Whorf suggested led to a different conception of time.Some **Australian Aboriginal languages** (like Guugu Yimithirr) use cardinal directions (north, south) instead of "left" or "right," influencing how speakers navigate and perceive space.Color PerceptionLanguages differ

in the number of basic color terms. For example, some languages don't distinguish between blue and green.Speakers of such languages may find it harder to differentiate between those colors.

Gendered Nouns

In languages like Spanish or German, nouns have grammatical genders. This can subtly influence how people think about objects (e.g., describing a bridge differently depending on whether it's masculine or feminine in their language).

Criticism and Modern Views

The strong version (determinism) is largely rejected due to lack of empirical evidence. The weak version (relativity) is supported by many cognitive and psychological studies, suggesting language **affects** attention, memory, and perception, but does not constrain thought entirely. This theory posits that language shapes thought and perception. Analyzing how specific lexical terms in both languages influence cultural values can reveal the extent to which language reflects and constructs cultural realities.These frameworks can provide a robust foundation for analyzing the cultural dimensions of lexical terms in English and Uzbek, facilitating a deeper understanding of how language and the concept of "mehmon" (guest) plays a significant role in shaping Uzbek social interactions. Here are some key influences:

1. Cultural Hospitality

Emphasis on Hospitality: Uzbeks take pride in welcoming guests, often going to great lengths to ensure their comfort and satisfaction. This reflects the cultural value placed on hospitality.

2. Social Obligations

Duties of Hosts and Guests: Hosts feel a strong obligation to provide food and shelter, while guests are expected to accept offers graciously. This reciprocal relationship reinforces social bonds.

3. Community and Family Ties

Strengthening Relationships: Hosting guests fosters community ties and strengthens family connections, as gatherings often involve extended family members and neighbors.

4. Ceremonial Significance

Celebrations and Traditions: Special occasions, such as weddings and holidays, prominently feature guests, highlighting the importance of community participation and shared experiences.

5. Respect and Honor

Cultural Norms: The treatment of guests embodies respect and honor, with guests often receiving the best in terms of food and hospitality. This reinforces social hierarchies and cultural values.

6. Communication Dynamics

Conversational Etiquette: Interactions with guests often involve specific etiquette, such as formal greetings and expressions of goodwill, reflecting cultural norms around politeness and respect.

The concept of "mehmon" deeply influences social interactions in Uzbekistan, shaping behaviors, reinforcing community bonds, and reflecting the cultural significance of hospitality and respect.

Rural Uzbekistan

Strong Tradition of Hospitality

Deep-rooted Practices: In rural areas, hospitality is often more traditional and ritualistic, reflecting long-standing cultural norms.

Community Involvement

Collective Hosting: Hosting guests may involve the entire village or community, with multiple families contributing to the meal and festivities.

Generosity and Abundance

Emphasis on Generosity: Hosts may go to great lengths to showcase their hospitality, often serving elaborate meals to honor guests.

Social Interdependence

Tight-knit Relationships: The guest-host relationship is often tied to familial and community ties, reinforcing social cohesion.

Urban Uzbekistan

Modern Influences

Blending of Traditions: Urban areas may see a mix of traditional hospitality with modern lifestyles, leading to more casual hosting practices.

Individualism

Personal Hosting: In cities, hosting may be more of an individual affair, with less community involvement compared to rural settings.

Time Constraints

Busy Lifestyles: Urban hosts may struggle with time constraints, resulting in more streamlined and less elaborate hosting compared to rural customs.

Diverse Influences

Cultural Exchange: Urban settings often incorporate diverse influences, leading to variations in how hospitality is expressed, including international cuisines and practices.

Conclusion

While the concept of "mehmon" remains important in both rural and urban Uzbekistan, its expression differs significantly due to variations in tradition, community involvement, and modern influences. Rural areas emphasize deep-rooted hospitality practices, while urban settings reflect a blend of tradition and contemporary lifestyles.

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