

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LINGUOCULTURAL UNITS IN UZBEK AND TAJIK LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya (in Uzbek)

Maqolada o‘zbek va tojik tillaridagi lingvokulturologik birliklarning umumiy va farqli jihatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Lingvokulturologiya tilda yashiringan madaniy-ma’naviy qadriyatlarni ochib beruvchi fan sifatida milliy tafakkur va dunyoqarashni tadqiq etadi. Tadqiqotda ona, non, mehmondo‘stlik, mehnat, tabiat, hayvonot obrazlari, marosimiy birliklar, diniy qadriyatlar, sevgi-sadoqat, metaforik obrazlar kabi konseptlar tahlil qilindi. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, tarixiy-madaniy yaqinlik tufayli ko‘plab umumiyliklar mavjud, biroq ayrim marosimiy va maishiy birliklarda milliy o‘ziga xoslik saqlangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: lingvokulturologiya, konsept, qadriyat, qiyosiy tahlil, o‘zbek tili, tojik tili.

Аннотация (in Russian)

В статье проведён сравнительный анализ лингвокультурологических единиц узбекского и таджикского языков. Лингвокультурология как наука изучает духовные и культурные ценности, отражённые в языке. В исследовании рассмотрены такие концепты, как мать, хлеб, гостеприимство, труд, природа, образы животных, обрядовые выражения, религиозные ценности, любовь и преданность, метафорические конструкции. Результаты показывают, что благодаря исторической близости двух народов существует множество сходств, однако в ритуальной и бытовой сфере сохраняются национальные особенности.

Ключевые слова: лингвокультурология, концепт, ценности, сравнительный анализ, узбекский язык, таджикский язык.

Abstract (in English)

The article presents a comparative analysis of linguocultural units in the Uzbek and Tajik languages. Linguoculturology, as a scientific field, examines cultural and spiritual values reflected in language. The study analyzes such concepts as mother, bread, hospitality, labour, nature, animal imagery, ritual expressions, religious values, love and loyalty, and metaphorical constructions. The findings indicate that due to the historical closeness of the two nations, many similarities exist, but national specificities remain in ritual and everyday expressions.

Keywords: linguoculturology, concept, values, comparative analysis, Uzbek language, Tajik language.

Introduction

Language is the primary mirror of a nation's culture, worldview, and spiritual heritage. Linguoculturology is an important field that studies the values and culture of people through the medium of language. Although the Uzbek and Tajik peoples have lived side by side for centuries and share a common cultural layer, differences stemming from national lifestyle and traditions also exist. Therefore, a comparative study of linguocultural units in the Uzbek and Tajik languages is relevant not only for linguistics but also for cultural studies.

Materials and Methods

- Comparative-typological method – to identify similarities and differences of linguocultural units.
- Semantic analysis – to reveal the inner meaning and cultural connotation of concepts.
- Discourse analysis – by employing proverbs, sayings, ritual expressions, and literary texts.
- Source-based approach – relying on the works of T.R. Choriyev, V.N. Telia, V.I. Karasik, and other scholars to establish theoretical foundations.

Results

The study identified twelve key findings, which are presented in both descriptive and tabular forms below.

No	Concept / Unit	Expression in Uzbek Examples	in / Tajik	Expression in Tajik Examples	Similarities / Differences
1	Mother	Ona yurting – oltin beshiging	/	Модар муқаддас аср	Shared: sacred image of mother; Difference: Uzbek links with homeland, Tajik with religious-moral sanctity
2	Bread	Non bo'lsa, jon bo'ladi	/	Нон ҳафт, қон ҳафт	Shared: bread as life and abundance; Difference: stylistic expression

3	Hospitality	Mehmon rizqing bilan keladi	Меҳмон баракат ас	– Shared: guest as blessing; Difference: ritual details
4	Ritual units	Sumalak, Osh	Samanak, Palov	Shared: spring renewal; Difference: preparation process
5	Nature (spring)	Bahor dalaga kelsin	kelsa, chiroy Баҳор – фасли зиндағӣ	Shared: spring as renewal; Difference: imagery
6	Animal imagery	Ot – yigit qanoti, o‘z terisini tashlamaydi	Асп – болу парри чавон, Гург табиаташро иваз намекунад	Shared: symbolic meanings; Difference: animal choices
7	Religious values	Alloh qilgan bilan	sabr Худо бо сабрқунандаго н аст	Shared: patience, prayer; Difference: terminology
8	Labour and sustenance	Mehnat qilgan – to‘yadi	Заҳмат кашӣ – неъмат хӯрӣ	Shared: labour as source of prosperity; Difference: stylistic
9	Love and loyalty	Bulbul gul uchun sayraydi	Булбул барои гул месарояд	Shared: rose and nightingale; Difference: stylistic
10	Everyday differences	Choy marosimi	Sabzi osh	Shared: cultural value; Difference: lifestyle- specific practice

11	Value hierarchy	Ota-ona duosi, mehmondo'stlik ustuvor	Ona va mehnat qadriyatlarini yetakchi	Shared: respect for values; Difference: order of priority
12	Metaphorical units	Ko'ngil ko'zi, Qalb oynasi	Чашми дил, Ойнаи қалб	Shared: spiritual perception; Difference: linguistic expression

Discussion

The analysis shows that linguocultural units of Uzbek and Tajik peoples are largely shaped around shared values. However, differences in national lifestyle and ritual practices demonstrate the preservation of each nation's cultural identity. Variations in the hierarchy of values also indicate distinct orientations in their mentalities.

Conclusion

- Linguocultural units reflect the cultural memory and values of a people.
- Due to historical closeness, Uzbek and Tajik peoples share many conceptual similarities.
- Differences are most evident in ritual and everyday units tied to national lifestyle.
- Linguocultural research provides a scientific basis for understanding cultural connections between nations.
- Such studies are vital for preserving and strengthening national values among younger generations.

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