

The Concept of Homeland in the Uzbek People and its Expression in Proverbs

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Abstract: This article provides information on how high the concept of "Motherland" is for the Uzbek people and how this concept is honored and considered sacred for them. It is reflected in the proverbs that have been passed down to the generation, as well as the problems and solutions when they are translated into English.

Keywords: the concept of "Motherland", concept, proverbs, translating problems, lingvocultural differences

Introduction: It would not be wrong to say that love for the Motherland is embodied in a person's confidence, joy, and sweet worries about the future. That is why our forefathers do not pray for nothing, "May our deeds be blessed, our land be peaceful, and our sky be clear." Simple at first glance, this prayer, which we are used to hearing almost every day and which has passed the tests of life, contains the meaning that our tomorrow's joy is closely related to the peace of our country and the development of our Motherland.

As long as humanity exists, it is always looking for an answer to the question of what is the stimulus (rag'bat), which gives hope for the future - love for the Motherland or what is the Motherland itself. It will be appropriate if we talk a little about this topic.

The motherland is the cemetery where your ancestors are buried, the house with a low roof... The streets where your parents left their traces, the place where you saw snow for the first time, where you were surprised by the playful snow. Homeland is the place where you first saw spring, where you flew a leaf for the first time, where you met your husband for the first time, where you met your first teacher, your first love - the country.

That's why I have no tolerance for those who put their own interests before the interests of the country, regardless of who they are, whether they know it or not, my dear, I see those who say negative words, those who bring negative words to the honor of our Motherland, whether from inside or outside, or those who try to create such an atmosphere, and those who want to cast a shadow on its name in international arenas. I have no eyes...

If we look at the concept from a scientific point of view, it appeared in the 20th century, and S. Askoldov's role in its introduction into linguistics is incomparable. According to S. Askoldov, representatives of different nationalities communicate with each other through the concept of creations and perceptions is a two-way communicative process is considered. As you can see, the concept is linguistically and culturally defined based on the relationship between different cultures. But this term is only used when comparing or contrasting two nations.¹ Y. S. Stepanov, tried to reveal

¹ Аскольдов С.А. Концепт и слово / Русская словесность. От теории словесности к структуре текста. Москва: Академия, 1997. – 16 с.

the essence of mental formation in his research, studied the etymology of the word concept applies. Concept is derivated from the Latin word *conceptus*.²

In Yusupov's words: "A concept can be compared to an iceberg. If a concept is an iceberg, the tip of it is a concept."³ D. Khudaiberganova also cites the following points: "The concept shows psychological, cognitive-semantic and linguo-cultural aspects at the same time, because the fact that the concept is classified as an object of cognitive and linguo-cultural studies also proves this."⁴

If we define the concept, it is a word with a special concept that includes the concepts of all linguistics, can be used independently, and can be the object of analysis of all linguistics.

Materials: We can see that the concept is an actual topic, and a lot of scientific research has been carried out in both Uzbek linguistics and foreign sources. In particular, as sources related to the concept in Uzbek linguistics, N. Mahmudov's "In search of perfect ways of language research", U. Karimov's "Concept and its essence in fiction" ⁵ articles, Sh. Usmanova's "Lingvokulturology" ⁶, S. Mukhamedova, M. Saparniyozova's "Text Linguistics" ⁷ textbooks, D. Khudayberganova's monograph "Anthropocentric study of the text", G. Abdurazzokova's master's thesis "Linguocultural research of phraseological and paremiological units representing the concepts of bread, soup, salt" in Uzbek, as well as scientific articles of a number of young researchers.

Methods: One of the methods found to be useful in this research is the method of comparative analysis, the method of etymological analysis, the method of semantic-lexical analysis, etc.

Results: The concept of "Motherland" occupies the largest part in the wealth of proverbs of the Uzbek language, because honor and love for the homeland are very important for the Uzbek people. Below is a analyzed table of some of them

No	Uzbek proverbs that the concept of "Motherland" are used	Their alternative variations
1	<i>Vatan gadosi – kafan gadosi</i>	<i>The homeland is the shroud</i>
2	<i>Vatan uchun o'lmoq ham sharaf</i>	<i>It is an honor to die for the country</i>
3	<i>Vatandan yiroqlashgan nomusdan o'lar</i>	<i>One who is far from the homeland will die of dishonor and shame</i>
4	<i>Vatanni sotgan er bo'lmas</i>	<i>There will be no man who sold his country</i>

² Stepanov Yu. S. On the entropy of the concept in modern linguistics//foreigner languages in higher education. Scientific journal. Moscow, 2009.-24 p.

³ Muxamedova S., Saparniyozova M. Matn lingvistikasi - Toshkent. 2011. – 87 b.

⁴ Xudayberganova D. Matnning antroposentrik tadqiqi. — Toshkent: "Fan", 2013. – 45 b.

⁵ Karimov. U. Konsept tushunchasi va uning badiiy adabiyotdagi mohiyati. // O'zMU xabarлари -2017.

⁶ Usmanova Sh. Lingvokulturologiya — Toshkent: "Universitet".2014.

⁷ Muxamedova S., Saparniyozova M. Matn lingvistikasi - Toshkent. 2011.

5	<i>Vatansiz inson – kuysiz bulbul</i>	<i>A person without a country is a nightingale without a tune</i>
6	<i>Yoridan ayrilgan yeti yil yig'lar, Vatandan ayrilgan o'lguncha yig'lar</i>	<i>The one who lost his wife cries for seven years, the one who lost his country cries until he dies</i>
7	<i>Kishi yurtida sulton bo'lguncha, o'z yurtida gado bo'l</i>	<i>Until there is a sultan in another's country, be a beggar in your own country</i>

Discussion: In almost all of these above-mentioned proverbs, the translation is not done directly. In addition, there are many proverbs with the concept of "Motherland" in English, because there is a person who is ready to give his life for his country. It doesn't matter whether the homeland is a field or a meadow or a garden or a meadow. If we analyze semantically and lexically, all these proverbs express love for the country. If we analyze the language and culture, in Uzbek languages, love, respect and value for the Motherland are compared to mother, beloved land, and birds. In English, animals are not compared, but there are cases of mother and beloved land.

Conclusion: When it comes to the concept of motherland, the concept is linguistic and cultural. It can be concluded that it should be taken into account that it has a national character as well as unity. Not only the differences in their cultures, but also the fact that they are separate nations with different ethnographies have a significant impact on the diversity of identities formed in people's minds when it comes to the motherland. Therefore, the term "Motherland" can be included among national-cultural concepts.

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