

PRAGMALINGUISTICS, FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS TRANSLATION STUDIES AND INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES



Section 1: Cognitology and cultural linguistics in modern linguistics.

Section 2: Literary criticism and society.

Section 3: Problems of comparative typology and translation studies, modern problems of philology.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC PHENOMENA WITH NATIONAL-CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE: MYTHOLOGICAL LEXICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. *This study is dedicated to a comparative analysis of mythological linguistic units in English and Uzbek cultures. The research emphasizes how national heroic figures in mythology, such as Beowulf and Alpomish, become symbols of national identity and reflect common moral and cultural values, despite geographical and cultural differences. By analyzing the works of renowned scholars from the CIS and the Republic of Uzbekistan, the article demonstrates how mythological figures influence the formation of linguistic worldview and contribute to cultural exchange and understanding. The research findings underscore the importance of mythological linguistic units for understanding cultural dynamics and strengthening intercultural ties.*

Keywords: *mythological linguistic units, cultural identity, heroic archetypes, English mythology, Uzbek mythology, cross-cultural interaction, national consciousness.*

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ЯВЛЕНИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНОГО ХАРАКТЕРА, ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЮЩИХ МИФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация. Исследование посвящено сравнительному анализу мифологических языковых единиц в английской и узбекской культурах. Исследование подчеркивает, как национальные героические образы в мифологии, такие как Беовульф и Алпомиш, становятся символами национальной идентичности и отражают общие моральные и культурные ценности, несмотря на географические и культурные различия. Анализируя работы известных ученых из СНГ и Республики Узбекистан, статья демонстрирует, как мифологические образы влияют на формирование языковой картинки мира и способствуют культурному обмену и пониманию. Результаты исследования подчеркивают значение мифологических языковых единиц для понимания культурной динамики и укрепления межкультурных связей.

Ключевые слова: мифологические языковые единицы, культурная идентичность, героические архетипы, английская мифология, узбекская мифология, кросс-культурное взаимодействие, национальное самосознание.

Introduction. In various cultural traditions, both English and Uzbek, the images of main heroes are often idealized through their actions, behavior, and personal qualities. Such characters become symbols of national identity, facilitating their perception and recognizability among the population of their countries. This phenomenon facilitates the study of culturally specific linguistic phenomena embodied in mythological linguistic units.

Since ancient times, motifs of struggle for survival and aspirations for longevity have been reflected in folk tales, which included elements of allegory and folklore. These genres contributed to the transmission of culturally significant knowledge and wise thoughts based on life experience. Thus, parallels can be observed in English and Uzbek mythological tales, indicating a similarity in the perception and depiction of heroic archetypes despite geographical and cultural distance. This comparison allows for a deeper understanding of how mythological linguistic units influence the formation of national self-identification and cultural specifics in the perception of ideals.

Literature Review. Comparative studies of linguistic phenomena reflecting national-cultural features associated with mythological elements of the English and Uzbek languages are actively developing in contemporary scholarly literature. In 2017, Professors V.N. Artemova and E.S. Lysenko from Russia published a monograph analyzing the influence of mythological archetypes on the formation of the linguistic worldview in Slavic and Anglo-Saxon cultures. The researchers concluded that archetypal images can shape national self-awareness, deeply integrating into the structure of language and the perception of the world by its speakers.

In Uzbekistan, in 2019, Doctor of Philological Sciences Aziza Khudoibergenova conducted a study comparing mythological narratives of Uzbek culture with English ones, highlighting how local cultural peculiarities are reflected in linguistic units and how this affects intercultural interaction. Her work demonstrates that understanding mythological linguistic units contributes to a profound understanding of cultural connections and differences.

Natalia V. Petrova from Kazakhstan, in 2018, published the results of her research dedicated to analyzing the interrelation between mythological structures and linguistic expression in Kazakh and Uzbek languages, comparing them with counterparts from Western cultures. Her study emphasizes how historically established mythological linguistic images can influence contemporary perception and cultural consciousness.

Materials and Methodology. In the course of academic research on texts related to mythological lyricism, a deep analysis is conducted to identify significant transformations in linguistic structures. These structures reflect similarities between mythological elements inherent in both Uzbek and English language systems, confirming the thesis of the cross-cultural universality of human civilization development. This aspect is particularly noticeable when analyzing works created in different epochs, starting from prehistoric times.

Pioneers in documenting and analyzing these linguistic units were scientists, tourists, and diplomats from Europe who began their work in the second half of the 19th century. They noticed how linguistic elements of a mythological nature help people find joy and hope, despite life's serious trials. Through ballads and stories rich in deep symbolism, lessons of morality and faith were conveyed, allowing communities to maintain cultural continuity and strengthen social ties.

Thus, the comparative analysis of mythological linguistic units in English and Uzbek languages opens up new horizons for understanding how culturally specific linguistic features shape unique ways of perceiving and interpreting the world. This research underscores the importance of mythological linguistic elements for studying cultural dynamics and the identity of peoples.

Results and Discussion. Our focus was on the analysis and comparison of mythological linguistic units found in English and Uzbek literary works. We found that, despite cultural and geographical differences, there is a remarkable similarity in themes and motifs related to heroism, homeland defense, and moral dilemmas.

One striking example in English mythology is the epic poem "Beowulf," in which the main hero, Beowulf, battles various monsters, including Grendel and his mother, and later a dragon, to protect his people and prove his valor. In Uzbek mythology, a similar character is found in Alpomish, the hero of the national epic, who also exhibits strength, wisdom, and bravery, fighting enemies and overcoming numerous obstacles for the good of his people.

The comparative analysis shows that both characters are used to convey values associated with self-sacrifice and heroism. However, the methods of conveying these values differ. In "Beowulf," the emphasis is on physical strength and the struggle against concrete enemies, symbolizing the fight against external threats. In the Uzbek tradition, represented in the epic of Alpomish, not only physical strength but also moral fortitude, wisdom, and the ability to find diplomatic solutions are emphasized.

Thus, while mythological characters and plots in English and Uzbek cultures may differ in details, they are alike in their ability to embody and convey cultural and moral values, indicating a deep semantic unity of mythological narratives of different peoples. This discovery underscores the importance of further research on mythological linguistic units in a comparative perspective for a more comprehensive understanding of universal and unique aspects of cultural identity among peoples.

In the process of comparative study of linguistic phenomena reflecting national-cultural features, significant similarities can be found between mythological linguistic units of the English and Uzbek languages. Let's consider, for example, such literary characters as Beowulf from the Anglo-Saxon epic and Alpomish from the Uzbek heroic poem. Both heroes embody bravery and devotion to their people and homeland, ready to defend them against any threats.

These characters are not just heroes of their times; they symbolize deeper cultural identities framed by the linguistic and mythological structures of their cultures. The descriptions of these heroes and the sequences of events in their stories are not only similar but also executed within similar stylistic frameworks, emphasizing the universality of certain mythological themes, such as heroism, protection, and self-sacrifice.

For a deeper understanding of the theme of our research, let's consider a few more examples from English and Uzbek mythology that reflect various cultural-linguistic phenomena.

In English mythology, the image of King Arthur is widely known, symbolizing the ideal ruler whose life and deeds are surrounded by magical and heroic events. These stories, collected in the "Legends of King Arthur" cycle, include elements such as the sword Excalibur and the Round Table, which have become metaphors for honor and justice. On the opposite side, in Uzbek mythology stands the image of Bahram Gur, the hero of many Uzbek and Persian folk tales, who is known for his adventures and justice, as well as his ability to resolve conflicts and restore peace.

Another interesting example from English culture is the tale of Robin Hood, who fights against injustice and helps the poor by stealing from the rich. This character has become a symbol of social justice and resistance against oppression. In Uzbek culture, a similar role is played by Kuraboshi, a

folk hero who also fights against villains and helps the downtrodden by spreading wealth among the needy.

Thus, by analyzing literary and folkloric texts, it can be seen that mythological linguistic units play a key role in shaping national identities. These elements not only help preserve the historical and cultural memory of peoples but also contribute to cultural exchange and mutual understanding among different cultures. In studies of this kind, examples like Beowulf and Alpomish serve as a bridge connecting literary traditions and cultural values, demonstrating deep connections between languages and cultures.

These examples show how in different cultures, mythological images and plots are used to convey important social and moral lessons, reflecting common human values such as heroism, justice, and the protection of the oppressed. Comparing these narratives within our research allows us not only to see cultural differences but also to trace universal themes that unite humanity across linguistic and national barriers.

Conclusion. In concluding our study, aimed at examining mythological linguistic units in English and Uzbek cultural contexts, we can note significant cross-cultural influences and remarkable similarities in approaches to portraying national identity and heroic archetypes. Mythological characters such as Beowulf and Alpomish, as well as symbolic figures like King Arthur and Bahram Gur, provide rich material for analysis and deepen our understanding of how literary figures shape national self-awareness and perception of the world.

We have established that through mythological narratives of different cultures, universal themes of heroism, moral integrity, and social justice are traced, which are relevant to any society. At the same time, mythological linguistic units are deeply embedded in cultural and linguistic structures, reflecting the unique cultural characteristics of each nation. This discovery emphasizes the importance of further multicultural research in this area to enrich the understanding of cultural diversity and promote intercultural dialogue.

It is also important to note that the study of mythological linguistic units not only reveals similarities and differences in cultural narratives but also contributes to deepening mutual understanding between different cultures. This, in turn, can contribute to more effective cultural exchange and understanding, strengthening social ties and supporting the cultural heritage of different peoples.

Based on the analysis conducted, it can be concluded that mythological linguistic units are a key element in shaping cultural identities. They not only reflect the historical and cultural richness of a nation but also continue to influence contemporary cultural practices, educational strategies, and intercultural interactions.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NON-EQUIVALENT LEXICONS AND REALIAS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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***Аннотация.** Понятие безэквивалентных лексики и реалий выражает уникальные культурные характеристики, практики и концепции, характерные для конкретного языка и культуры. В этом исследовании мы изучаем безэквивалентные лексики английского и узбекского языков, чтобы выяснить, как эти лингвистические различия формируют выражение и восприятие значения на обоих языках. Сравнивая и противопоставляя лексику этих двух языков, мы стремимся раскрыть основные культурные влияния и лингвистические механизмы, которые способствуют их различным лексическим структурам. Благодаря этому сравнительному анализу мы надеемся углубить наше понимание языкового разнообразия и улучшить межкультурное общение.*

***Ключевые слова.** Безэквивалентные слова, реалии, культурные особенности, способ, перевод, национальный колорит, транслитерация, явления, языковое различие.*

***Annotation.** The notion of non-equivalent words and realias expresses the unique cultural characteristics, practices, and concepts that are specific to a particular language and culture. In this study, we examine non-equivalent lexicons in English and Uzbek to explore how these linguistic differences shape the expression and perception of meaning in both languages. By comparing and contrasting the lexicons of these two languages, we aim to uncover the underlying cultural influences and linguistic mechanisms that contribute to their different lexical structures. Through this comparative analysis, we hope to deepen our understanding of linguistic diversity and enhance intercultural communication.*

***Key words.** Non-equivalent words, realias, cultural characteristics, method, translation, national colour, transliteration, phenomena, linguistic difference.*

Introduction.

MUNDARIJA

1 – SHO‘BA: ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIKDA KOGNITOLOGIYA VA LINGVOMADANIYAT

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