

Rahmatova Shalola Saparboy qizi

O'zbekiston Davlat Jahon Tillari Universiteti magistranti

Abstract: This thesis examines the verbalization of cultural values in English and Uzbek, highlighting how these languages express societal beliefs, norms, and customs. Language serves as a reflection of culture, and understanding the unique linguistic mechanisms in each language helps to bridge cultural differences. The thesis identifies key cultural values, such as family, hospitality, and community, and how they are expressed differently through language. The study aims to provide insights into the cultural significance embedded in everyday language use, contributing to cross-cultural communication and language education.

Keywords: Verbalization, cultural values, English, Uzbek, language, communication, cross-cultural understanding.

Culture and language are deeply intertwined, with language serving as both a reflection of and a tool for conveying cultural values. Each culture verbalizes its values uniquely, which in turn shapes how members of that society perceive and interact with the world. This thesis explores the verbalization of cultural values in English and Uzbek, two languages from different linguistic families and cultural backgrounds. Given the growing need for cross-cultural communication in a globalized world, understanding how cultural values are expressed linguistically is crucial. English, as a widely spoken global language, often verbalizes individualism, efficiency, and directness. In contrast, Uzbek, as part of a collectivist culture, emphasizes community, family, and hospitality. Despite the growing interaction between cultures through globalization, there remains a significant gap in understanding how cultural values are verbalized in different languages. Misunderstandings and miscommunications often arise when values embedded in one language do not align with those of another. The verbalization of key cultural concepts in English, often centered around individualism, may conflict with those in Uzbek, which prioritizes family and community. Thus, studying these differences is crucial to improving communication between English and Uzbek speakers and preventing cultural misunderstandings. In today's interconnected world, there is a heightened demand for intercultural communication and cooperation. Understanding how cultural values are encoded and expressed in language helps not only in avoiding misunderstandings but also in promoting mutual respect. The verbalization of cultural values is especially relevant in language learning, diplomacy, business, and migration contexts. By focusing on English and Uzbek, this thesis addresses a practical and urgent need for improved understanding between cultures that are increasingly interacting on various global platforms. This thesis aims to compare the ways in which cultural values are verbalized in English and Uzbek. By analyzing the linguistic expressions tied to key cultural concepts such as family, hospitality, individualism, and collectivism, this study seeks to identify the underlying cultural narratives that shape communication in each language. The research will highlight both the similarities and differences in verbal expression, providing insights for linguists, educators, and intercultural communication specialists. The study will employ a qualitative analysis of spoken and written texts in both English and Uzbek, focusing on how cultural values are expressed. Sources will include literature, proverbs, media, and everyday language usage. Specific attention will be paid to linguistic structures, vocabulary, and idiomatic expressions that reflect cultural norms. A comparative approach will be used to contrast the verbalization of key cultural values in both languages.

Discussion:

1. Verbalization of Family in English and Uzbek: Family is a key cultural value in both English and Uzbek, but its verbalization differs significantly. In Uzbek, the word "ota-ona" (parents) carries a deep sense of respect and duty, often emphasized in everyday language and proverbs. The use of honorifics when referring to elders further illustrates the importance of family hierarchy. In English, while family is valued, the language reflects a more individualistic approach, with expressions like "personal space" or "independent living" being common, especially in the Western cultural context.

2. Hospitality and Community: Hospitality is a core value in Uzbek culture, reflected in phrases like "Mehmon otangdan ulug'" (A guest is greater than your father). In English, hospitality exists, but it is often verbalized more practically, with terms like "guest" or "host" lacking the same depth of cultural reverence. The Uzbek language often includes expressions of deep gratitude and respect toward guests, while in English, hospitality is often a matter of formal politeness.

3. Individualism vs. Collectivism: English verbalizes cultural values that promote individualism through phrases like "self-made" or "personal success," while Uzbek emphasizes collective success with expressions such as "jamo'a bo'lib ish qilish" (working as a community). This contrast highlights the cultural values embedded within each language, where English often prioritizes the individual's achievements, and Uzbek focuses on the collective well-being.

The verbalization of cultural values in English and Uzbek reflects the underlying societal beliefs and customs of each culture. While English emphasizes individualism and directness, Uzbek values community, family, and hospitality. Understanding these differences is essential for fostering effective cross-cultural communication and language education. As globalization continues to bring diverse cultures together, recognizing and respecting these verbalized values becomes increasingly important. This thesis contributes to the growing body of work on intercultural communication by offering a comparative analysis of how two distinct languages express their cultural values.

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