



Analysis of peculiarities of symbols in the expression of condolence in English and Uzbek languages

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ABSTRACT

In this article, information about the symbols included in the linguistic and cultural units in the English and Uzbek languages is analyzed in a cross-sectional aspect. The culture of each nation is reflected in its language, and the language develops together with the culture. The topic under study is related to the linguistic and cultural features of the speech of condolence, and opinions and considerations are based on the peculiarities of the colors that represent the symbol of condolence in both languages, which belong to different systems.

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Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ta'ziya nutqi ifodalanishida ramzlardagi o'ziga xosliklar tahlili

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

lingvomadaniyatshunoslik,

lingvomadaniy birliklar,

til,

madaniyat,

lingvokultureme,

ramz,

ta'ziya,

motam.

Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida lingvomadaniy birliklar sirasiga kiruvchi ramzlar xususida ma'lumotlar chog'ishtirma aspektda tahlil etilgan. Har bir millatning madaniyati uning tilida namoyon bo'ladi va til madaniyat bilan mushtarak holatda taraqqiy etadi. Aynan tadqiq etilayotgan mavzu ta'ziya nutqining lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, turli tizimga mansub bo'lgan har ikki tilda ta'ziya belgisini ifodalovchi ranglardagi o'ziga xosliklar haqida fikrlar va mulohazalar asoslangan.

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Анализ особенностей символов выражения соболезнования в английском и узбекском языках

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

лингвокультурология,
лингвокультурные
единицы,
язык,
культура,
лингвокультурема,
символ,
соболезнование,
траур.

В данной статье анализируются сведения о символах в перекрестном аспекте, входящих в состав лингвокультурных единиц английского и узбекского языков. Культура каждого народа отражается в его языке, а язык развивается вместе с культурой. Исследуемая тема связана с лингвокультурными особенностями речи соболезнования, а мнения и соображения базируются на особенностях цветов, представляющих собой символ соболезнования, в обоих языках, принадлежащих к разным системам.

INTRODUCTION

Expressing condolences is of great importance in the national culture of all nations and peoples. In the world community, more precisely, in international relations, it is necessary to express correctly the speech of condolence, to understand and understand its specific features. Each nation forms a certain national culture within itself and remains faithful to its traditions. Every nation has its national traditions, customs, and values, and before expressing condolences, it is necessary to know which nation the listener or mourner represents customs, traditions, and national values. It is known that the concept of language and culture is a mutually reinforcing social reality. Language reflects national culture in all its aspects, so culture is manifested through language. There can be no doubt that language and culture are closely related, especially in the expression of condolence speech. Appreciation for the interdependence of language and culture is expressed in the sources of the text.

It is known that in the system of social communication, certain objects, for example, an object, action, event, text, image, animal, plant, color, and numbers serve as symbols. Symbols can be material (item, subject), conceptual, verbal, pictorial, and sound. Sometimes the symbolic meanings of colors in the culture of different peoples can be unique. In the process of condolence, symbols also have their meaning and meaning. Symbols of condolence are also expressed through colors. In the English national culture, black is a sign of condolence and mourning, while in the Uzbek national culture, blue is a symbol of condolence.

RESEARCH METHOD

Linguistic description, component analysis, contextual analysis, and comparative and cross-cultural analysis methods were used in the process of writing the article.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

V.N. Telia revealed that linguacultural studies, first of all, researches live communication processes and the connection of language expressions used in them with the mentality of the people in synchronous movement. As it was mentioned, linguacultural is a field of linguistics that studies language as a cultural phenomenon, and its subject is language and culture in mutual relationship.

According to Sh. Safarov, each person's linguistic ability and communication skills are formed and activated in a certain cultural area and cultural environment. Therefore,

it is natural that cultural elements are reflected in the structural and substantive levels of the units that arise in the process of human thinking and linguistic activity.

Black color is emphasized as a symbol of condolence and mourning. Today, in English national culture, black clothing is acceptable for funerals and is considered a symbol of mourning. This is because death can often be associated with eternal sleep or darkness. For centuries, people have saved their best and most valuable clothes for attending church and funerals. For those special occasions, the dresses they wore were usually black, especially in the village and among the common people, this process was given great importance. In English culture, the symbolic expression of black color is also reflected in the language, as evidence of this, it can be shown that the symbolic meaning of this color is recorded in English dictionaries. For example, MacMillian's dictionary is based on the following information about the color black.

English language:

Black color (qora rang).

1. *of darkest colour* (qayg'uli rang).

2. *involving something bad/sad* (yomon / qayg'uli narsalarni o'z ichiga olmoq).

3. *showing anger/sadness* (g'azab / qayg'uni ko'rsatish).

4. *about unpleasant things* (yoqimsiz narsalar haqida).

In the English national culture, the black color serves as a symbolic expression of anger, anger, and depressed mood.

A black look

A black mood

A black day

The Black Death- a disease that killed millions of people in Europe and Asia in the 14th century medical name is bubonic plague.

In the world community, different peoples are distinguished by their national customs and traditions. The national-cultural characteristics of the Uzbek nation are also reflected based on the unity of language and culture. In English, black color is interpreted as a symbol of condolence and mourning, while in Uzbeks, this color is white, blue, and in some areas, black.

It is known that the white color is a symbol of purity, honesty, and goodness in the imagination of almost all people. In the Uzbek national culture, white color is used as a symbol of purity, purity, and goodness, as well as a color of mourning. For example, expressions such as "*oqlik olib qo'yish, oq o'rar, oq kiyit kiymoq*" are widely used among the people.

The phrase "wearing white clothes" is used to wear mourning clothes, in some places, on the contrary, when the period of condolence is over, it means to replace black clothes with white clothes, to throw away mourning clothes. Among the Uzbek people, they believe that if the black color is worn during mourning, the soul of the deceased will not see anything. White color is considered a symbol of seeing life after this world. That is why, in the Uzbek nation, our elderly mothers consider it permissible to wear a white headscarf during the condolence process. As a result of the research, it was witnessed that in the Khorezm and Samarkand regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is a tradition for our women to wear white clothes or wrap a white headscarf in mourning.

Uzbek language:

“Ro‘zimurodning onasi aza ochdi. Qarindoshlar oq kiyib, ovoz chiqardilar.
[Sh. Ashurova, O‘zbekiston adabiyoti va san’ati gazetasining 2002 y 33-sonidan].

In the given example, wearing white, that is, white color, is considered a symbol of condolence and mourning. At this point, we can say that wearing white is used in some regions of Uzbekistan, on the contrary, when the period of condolence is over, it means replacing black clothes with white clothes and throwing off mourning clothes.

When studying the national and cultural characteristics of the Uzbek people, it was witnessed that blue color is used as a symbol of condolence in other regions of the country. It is a tradition for women of the Samarkand region to wear blue dresses and wrap white scarves on the day of mourning. Some people take off their blue clothes at 3 months, and in some regions at 5,7 months, to mark the end of mourning. On the day of mourning, women wear blue dresses and mourn:

Niyatim shumidi ayting

Ko‘k ko‘ylak o‘rniga

Alvon-alvon ko‘ylak kiyib

To‘ylarda yursam bo‘lmasmidi?

Shohona ko‘ylak kiyganimda

Yonimda tursangiz bo‘lmasmidi? [Xalq og‘zaki ijodidan].

The black color is considered a symbol of mourning and condolence in the English national culture, so the black color is a symbol of mourning and mourning in the Uzbek nation (Tashkent city).

Uzbek language:

Yusufbek hoji xatmi qur‘on qilib, yurtga osh berdi. O‘zbek oyim qora kiyib, ta‘ziya ochdi. [Abdulla Qodiriy, O‘tgan kunlar. 220-bet].

CONCLUSION

An interesting fact that we can tell is that one of the prominent cases in the English and Uzbek national culture is that women should not wear any ornaments and jewelry on the day of mourning. That is, not to use jewelry or other items that attract attention to any part of the body. This is also a symbolic expression of condolence. In the English nation, special importance is attached to the day of mourning, even down to hairstyles, which is ignored in the Uzbek nation because Uzbek women wear headscarves. As a similarity in the cultures of both nations, it was studied that the use of jewelry by those who come to express condolences is considered disrespectful to the deceased person and his family members.

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