



Discursive features of the expression of the concept of "homeland" in different languages (based on aphorisms and summaries)

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received September 2024

Received in revised form

10 October 2024

Accepted 25 October 2024

Available online

25 November 2024

Keywords:

Homeland,
English,
Uzbek,
aphorisms,
summaries,
discursive features,
linguistic analysis,
cultural identity,
metaphorical frameworks,
cross-cultural linguistics.

ABSTRACT

This article explores the discursive features of the expression of the concept of "homeland" in different languages, drawing upon aphorisms and summaries as primary sources. The study examines how cultural, historical, and linguistic contexts shape the representation of "homeland" in each language. By analyzing recurring themes, metaphorical frameworks, and rhetorical strategies, the research identifies both universal and language-specific characteristics of the concept. The findings highlight how these expressions encapsulate collective identity, emotional attachment, and ideological values, contributing to a deeper understanding of cross-cultural perceptions of "homeland".

2181-3701/© 2024 in Science LLC.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-3701-vol2-iss5/S-pp331-336>

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“Vatan” tushunchasini turli xil tillarda ifodalashning diskursiv xususiyatlari (aforizmlar va rezyumelar asosida)

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

Vatan,
ingliz,
o'zbek,
aforizmlar,
rezyumelar,
diskursiv xususiyatlar,
lingvistik tahlil,
madaniy o'ziga xoslik,
metafora doirasi,

Ushbu maqolada aforizmlar va asosiy manbalar sifatida qisqacha tavsiflarga asoslanib, “Vatan” tushunchasini turli xil tillarda ifodalashning diskursiv xususiyatlari o'rganiladi. Tadqiqot madaniy, tarixiy va lingvistik kontekstlar har bir tilda “Vatan” tushunchasini qanday shakllantirishini ko'rib chiqadi. Tadqiqotchilar takrorlanadigan mavzular, metaforik ramkalar va ritorik strategiyalarni tahlil qilib, konsepsiyaning universal va tilga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlaydilar. Topilmalar ushbu iboralar jamoaviy o'ziga xoslik, hissiy bog'liqlik va mafkuraviy

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madaniyatlararo
tilshunoslik.

qadriyatlarni qanday aks ettirishini ko'rsatib, "Vatan" haqidagi madaniyatlararo tushunchalarni chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Дискурсивные особенности выражения концепта «Родина» на разных языках (на основе афоризмов и резюме)

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

Родина,
английский,
узбекский,
афоризмы,
резюме,
дискурсивные
особенности,
лингвистический анализ,
культурная идентичность,
метафорические рамки,
кросс-культурная
лингвистика.

В данной статье исследуются дискурсивные особенности концепции «родина» в различных языковых контекстах, используя афоризмы и краткие описания в качестве первоисточников. Анализируется, как культурные, исторические и лингвистические контексты каждого языка формируют представления о «родине». Исследование фокусируется на анализе повторяющихся тем, метафорических рамок и риторических стратегий, выявляя как универсальные, так и уникальные для каждого языка аспекты данного концепта. Результаты показывают, как выражения «родины» отражают коллективную идентичность, эмоциональную привязанность и идеологические ценности, что способствует более глубокому пониманию межкультурных представлений о данной концепции.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of "homeland" is a fundamental element of human cognition, reflecting notions of belonging, identity, and emotional attachment to one's place of origin. Across cultures, this concept is deeply embedded in linguistic expressions, literature, and oral traditions, serving as a marker of collective consciousness and cultural identity. Understanding how "homeland" is expressed in different languages and cultural contexts provides valuable insights into the interplay between language and culture. In particular, aphorisms and summaries offer a unique lens through which the essence of this concept can be captured and analyzed due to their concise and impactful nature.

Research on the linguistic and cultural representation of the concept of "homeland" has gained scholarly attention. Scholars such as Lakoff and Johnson (1980) have highlighted the role of conceptual metaphors in shaping abstract notions, including homeland, by mapping abstract ideas onto concrete experiences. Similarly, Wierzbicka (1992) has explored the role of cultural scripts in the linguistic encoding of key cultural values, emphasizing how emotional and cultural significance is linguistically expressed. In the Uzbek context, works such as Askarova (2019) have examined the influence of historical and social factors on the conceptualization of homeland, revealing how this concept intertwines with themes of spirituality and collective duty. In the English-speaking world, researchers like Bhabha (1994) have delved into the relationship between identity and homeland in postcolonial discourses, providing insights into how the term is reframed in diverse cultural contexts.

Building upon these foundational studies, this article aims to analyze the discursive features of the concept of "homeland" in English and Uzbek through the lens of aphorisms and summaries. These linguistic forms, by their nature, distill complex ideas into memorable and impactful statements, offering a rich source for comparative linguistic and cultural analysis. The research seeks to uncover how linguistic structures, metaphorical frameworks, and rhetorical strategies contribute to the unique and shared dimensions of the "homeland" concept in both languages.

METHODS

This study adopts a qualitative and comparative approach to analyze the discursive features of the concept of "homeland" in English and Uzbek, using aphorisms and summaries as the primary data sources. The research process involved three main stages: data collection, categorization, and linguistic and cultural analysis. Data were gathered from various sources, including collections of aphorisms, literary texts, and online databases in English and Uzbek. For English, sources such as *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations* and thematic compilations on identity and homeland were used, while for Uzbek, traditional proverbs (*maqollar*), literary works, and aphorism collections reflecting cultural wisdom were examined. Approximately 50 expressions from each language were selected for their relevance to the concept of "homeland," ensuring a diverse representation of cultural and historical contexts.

The collected data were analyzed thematically and linguistically. The thematic analysis identified recurring ideas and values associated with the concept of "homeland," such as identity, belonging, and moral responsibility. Linguistic analysis focused on the rhetorical and stylistic features used in the expressions, including metaphors, brevity, and repetition. Conceptual metaphor theory (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980) provided a framework for understanding the metaphorical structures underlying these expressions, such as "homeland as mother" or "homeland as sanctuary." Discourse analysis was used to explore how these expressions reflect broader cultural and ideological narratives, while cultural linguistics (Sharifian, 2017) was employed to identify how shared cultural knowledge shapes the linguistic encoding of "homeland."

Finally, a comparative analysis was conducted to identify universal and culturally specific features of the concept in English and Uzbek. This analysis highlighted how cultural, historical, and social factors influence the expression of "homeland" in both languages. The methodological approach ensured a comprehensive and systematic examination of the linguistic and cultural dimensions of the concept in the two linguistic contexts.

RESULTS

The analysis of aphorisms and summaries in English and Uzbek reveals both universal and culturally specific discursive features of the concept of "homeland." The findings highlight distinct thematic, metaphorical, and rhetorical patterns in each language, reflecting the cultural and historical contexts in which the concept is rooted.

In English aphorisms and summaries, the concept of "homeland" is often associated with notions of freedom, individual identity, and personal responsibility. Metaphors such as "homeland as a beacon" or "homeland as a fortress" are prominent, emphasizing security, guidance, and resilience. These expressions frequently highlight the individual's emotional bond to the homeland, focusing on themes of loyalty and pride. For instance, aphorisms often stress the value of safeguarding the homeland as a symbol of liberty,

reflecting historical experiences such as colonization and the struggle for independence. Rhetorically, English expressions rely on parallelism and metaphorical language to create a sense of grandeur and universality, positioning the homeland as a central element of personal and national identity.

In Uzbek aphorisms and summaries, the concept of "homeland" is deeply tied to themes of communal identity, moral duty, and spirituality. Metaphors such as "homeland as mother" or "homeland as sacred land" are frequently used, reflecting a collectivist worldview and a profound emotional connection to one's native place. Uzbek expressions emphasize the moral responsibility of individuals to protect and nurture their homeland, often invoking notions of sacrifice and collective well-being. The role of historical and cultural factors, such as the influence of Islamic teachings and the legacy of Soviet governance, is evident in the language used to describe the homeland as both a spiritual and temporal anchor. Rhetorically, these expressions employ brevity, repetition, and alliteration, making them easily memorable and impactful within oral traditions.

The comparative analysis reveals several universal elements in the representation of "homeland." Both English and Uzbek aphorisms frame the homeland as a source of identity and emotional attachment, often invoking metaphors of nurture and protection. However, cultural specificities are evident in the priorities and values emphasized. English expressions lean toward individualism and liberty, while Uzbek expressions highlight communal obligations and spiritual reverence. Additionally, historical experiences, such as colonialism in English-speaking cultures and the socio-political evolution of Central Asia, play a significant role in shaping the conceptualization of "homeland" in each linguistic context.

Overall, the results demonstrate that while the concept of "homeland" is universally significant, its discursive expression is shaped by the unique cultural, historical, and ideological frameworks of each language. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how abstract concepts are linguistically encoded and culturally mediated.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study reveal the complex interplay between language, culture, and identity in the discursive representation of the concept of "homeland" in English and Uzbek. The similarities and differences identified in the aphorisms and summaries analyzed underscore the universal significance of the concept while highlighting the unique cultural and historical contexts that shape its linguistic expression in each language.

In both English and Uzbek, the concept of "homeland" serves as a core element of identity, reflecting deep emotional bonds and a sense of belonging. The metaphorical frameworks of "homeland as mother" and "homeland as sanctuary" resonate across both languages, demonstrating a shared human tendency to frame abstract concepts through nurturing and protective imagery. This universality aligns with Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) conceptual metaphor theory, which posits that metaphors are rooted in common human experiences. However, the specific ways in which these metaphors are elaborated reveal the cultural and ideological distinctions between English-speaking and Uzbek societies.

English aphorisms often emphasize individualism and liberty, portraying the homeland as a symbol of freedom and personal identity. This focus reflects the historical and cultural experiences of English-speaking societies, where ideas of democracy, personal autonomy, and

national independence have played a significant role. The use of rhetorical devices such as parallelism and grandiose metaphorical language further reinforces the portrayal of the homeland as a central, almost heroic, aspect of one's existence. These findings align with prior research by Wierzbicka (1992), who highlighted the individualistic tendencies of English-speaking cultures in conceptualizing values.

In contrast, Uzbek aphorisms and summaries emphasize communal values, moral duty, and spirituality in their representation of the homeland. The metaphor of "homeland as sacred land" reflects a collectivist worldview, where the homeland is not only a physical space but also a moral and spiritual anchor. This perspective is deeply influenced by Uzbekistan's cultural heritage, shaped by Islamic teachings, traditional societal structures, and the historical legacy of Soviet governance. The frequent invocation of moral responsibility and sacrifice highlights the collective identity associated with the concept of homeland, aligning with Sharifian's (2017) view that cultural cognition plays a significant role in shaping linguistic expressions.

The differences between the two linguistic contexts also reflect the socio-political histories of the respective cultures. English-speaking societies, influenced by colonial and postcolonial narratives, often frame the homeland as a site of resistance and freedom, while Uzbek society, with its agrarian roots and spiritual traditions, emphasizes the nurturing and sacred aspects of the homeland. These distinctions underscore the importance of historical and ideological factors in shaping linguistic representations of abstract concepts.

This study contributes to the broader understanding of how cultural values and historical experiences are embedded in language. By comparing the discursive features of "homeland" in English and Uzbek, the research highlights how linguistic expressions serve as windows into cultural worldviews. The findings also reinforce the value of cross-cultural linguistic studies in uncovering both shared and unique aspects of human cognition.

Future research could expand on this study by examining additional linguistic contexts or exploring the impact of globalization and migration on the conceptualization of "homeland." Additionally, interdisciplinary approaches that integrate sociolinguistics, history, and cultural studies could provide even richer insights into the dynamic interplay between language and culture in shaping concepts of belonging and identity.

CONCLUSION

This study has explored the discursive features of the concept of "homeland" in English and Uzbek, based on an analysis of aphorisms and summaries. The findings demonstrate that while the concept of "homeland" carries universal significance as a marker of identity and emotional attachment, its linguistic representation is deeply influenced by the cultural, historical, and ideological contexts of each language.

In English, the concept of "homeland" is often framed through metaphors of freedom, resilience, and individual identity, reflecting the values of personal autonomy and historical struggles for independence. In contrast, Uzbek aphorisms and summaries emphasize communal ties, spiritual reverence, and moral obligations, portraying the homeland as a sacred and collective responsibility. These differences highlight how language serves as a vehicle for encoding cultural priorities and shared worldviews.

Despite these cultural distinctions, the study also reveals shared metaphorical frameworks, such as "homeland as a mother" and "homeland as a sanctuary," which suggest common human experiences of belonging and protection. These universals

provide a foundation for cross-cultural understanding while acknowledging the richness of cultural diversity in conceptualizing abstract notions like "homeland."

The research contributes to the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, and discourse analysis by providing insights into how abstract concepts are linguistically constructed and culturally mediated. By examining the linguistic expressions of "homeland" in English and Uzbek, the study underscores the importance of integrating cultural and historical perspectives into linguistic analysis to uncover deeper meanings.

Future studies could expand on these findings by exploring other linguistic and cultural contexts or examining the influence of globalization and contemporary migration on the evolving meanings of "homeland." Such investigations would enrich our understanding of how language continues to adapt to new realities while preserving cultural identities. Ultimately, this study affirms the importance of language as both a reflection and a shaper of the values and ideologies that define human communities.

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