

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ROOTS OF HOSPITALITY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the analysis of the expression of the concept of "hospitality" in the proverbs of the Uzbek and English languages. The article considers lexico-semantic, cultural and cognitive aspects that determine the specifics of the perception of hospitality in two linguistic worldviews. Comparative analysis allows us to identify similarities and differences in the reflection of this concept, due to the national and cultural characteristics, mentality and historical development of peoples. The work focuses on the importance of hospitality as an important social value reflected in language and folklore.

Keywords: hospitality, proverbs, Uzbek language, English language, cultural differences, concept, lexico-semantic analysis, folklore, intercultural communication, ethnolinguistics

Hospitality as a concept is a universal value, but its expression and perception vary depending on the national culture. Proverbs reflecting the concept of "hospitality" provide an opportunity to explore the cultural characteristics of peoples. Uzbek culture, with its collectivist traditions, and English culture, based on individualism, show an interesting contrast.

The purpose of the study is to compare the reflection of the concept of "hospitality" in Uzbek and English, analyze cultural and cognitive differences, and identify similarities that help build bridges of intercultural communication.

First, let's turn to the dictionaries of the modern language. Thus, the word hospitality is represented as cordiality towards guests, a kind reception of guests [1]. In another dictionary, hospitable also means welcoming to guests [3].

The dictionary provides a detailed definition of "hospitality". Hospitality is the willingness to receive guests with sincere joy, whoever they are and at whatever time they come.:

- this is the generosity of the human soul;
- a combination of nobility, generosity and respect for people;
- a hospitable house is never empty, and its owner is lonely [8, p. 175].

Thus, from all of the above, we can conclude that hospitality is a willingness, a desire to receive guests; it is cordiality, hospitality.

It is hospitality that is the moral and ethical value of a person, which is confirmed by extensive proverbial material: 66 linguistic units were analyzed to

represent data on the national and cultural specifics of the concept of hospitality in the Uzbek and English proverbial worldview, which is also the subject of our research. Uzbek and English proverbs and sayings about hospitality reflect the idea of the priority of moral qualities in guest etiquette, indicate the national and cultural determinacy of values and stereotypes in the hospitality situation [7, p. 83].

It should be pointed out that hospitality, due to the paradoxical Uzbek mentality, has not only advantages but also disadvantages.

Today, the concept is the subject of study of a number of sciences - cultural studies, political science, ethnopsychology, cognitive linguistics, sociology, linguoculturology. However, the concept acts as one of the fundamental concepts in linguoculturology, where the characteristic manifestations of culture in language, the interrelation of culture and language in development are studied [6, p. 36].

S.A.Askoldova, A.D.Arutyunova, S.Stepanov, D.S.Likhachev, A.P.Babushkin, A.Vezhbetskaya, V.I.Karasik, S.G.Vorkachev, V.V.Vorobyov, V.V.Krasnykh, E.S.Kubryakova, M.V.Pimenova are indisputably responsible for the widespread recognition of the term "concept" by the scientific community. Popova, G.G.Slyshkin, I.A.Sternin, Yu.E.Prokhorov, and others [4, p. 416].

In general, the paremias record a variety of ideas about the value of relationships in a situation of hospitality, characterizing the everyday consciousness of the people. We find confirmation in the scientific works of such prominent linguists as E.Benvenista, V. von Humboldt, A.A. Potebni, E. Sepir; in the philosophical treatises of I. Herder, E. Cassirer, K. Levi-Strauss, G. Steinthal; in the works of linguists dealing with the problems of cognitive semantics, namely N.D. Arutyunova, A. Vezhbetskaya., V.V. Krasnykh, I. M. Kobozeva, E.S. Kubryakova, Yu.S. Stepanova, I.A. Sternina, S.T. Ter-Minasova [5].

The concept of "hospitality" in linguoculturology

A concept is a complex multi-layered education reflecting culturally significant ideas. In linguoculturology, the concept of "hospitality" is considered as a socio-cultural phenomenon that forms behavioral stereotypes.

Uzbek language: The concept of "hospitality" is closely related to such concepts as "rizk" (grace), "kynai" (overnight stay), "mexmon" (guest). Uzbek proverbs reflect the idea that a guest brings happiness and good luck to the house. For example: «*Mehmonning qo'nishidir rizqidir*» (*A guest is grace*).

English language: In English culture, the concept of "hospitality" is more focused on individual boundaries, restraint and personal comfort. Proverbs often focus on time and boundaries. For example: "*A cheerful host keeps guests happy, but time makes them weary.*"

Lexico-semantic analysis. An analysis of the proverbs of the two languages shows the difference in accents and cultural associations.

Uzbek language: Uzbek proverbs describe hospitality as a sacred duty. Metaphors related to bread and prosperity are often used.

Examples: «*Mehmon kelgan uyga farishta keladi*» (*An angel comes to the house where there is a guest*).

«*Mehmon - rizq egasi*» (*The guest is the host of well-being*).

Thus, a comparative analysis of the paremias allowed us to explore the concept of "hospitality" and its actualization in the mentality of this people. There was a commonality in the presentation of this concept in the parodies, manifested in the recognition of the postulate: "being hospitable is good." Similar patterns of behavior are recorded in the paremias, namely, the attitude towards invited, uninvited, unexpected guests, and people who have stayed. Paremias are characterized by the use of precedent names, animal names to designate unwanted guests and greedy hosts. A distinctive feature of paremias is the presence of proverbs that express a pattern of behavior, namely, the attitude towards unexpected guests. By the number of parodies, one can judge the relevance of the concept of "hospitality", being an indicator of internal culture, develops a sense of friendship and camaraderie in the linguistic consciousness.

The proverbs with the concept of "hospitality" indicate a very specific understanding in the national consciousness: we are ready not just to give the best piece, but to share the last. To meet, to feed, and even to give something finally is natural for a person.

English language: English proverbs reflect a practical attitude towards guests. Vocabulary often focuses on time, space, and convenience.

Examples: "*Hospitality opens doors, but overstaying closes them.*"

"*Welcome your guest, but remember your rest.*"

In English linguoculture, there are concepts about the social importance of the phenomenon of hospitality. Hospitality is perceived as a tool for expanding social contacts and maintaining public order. The specificity lies in the detailed naming of aspects of hospitality, the high degree of ritualization of etiquette interactions in the hospitality process. The hosts should organize a warm welcome, be polite and friendly, show due honor, respect and be generous in the food.

The analysis of the phraseological and paremiological system of the English language allowed us to identify several thematic groups related to the concept of "hospitality", which reflect English hospitality in decent reception, tactful treatment, cordiality, and hospitality, which correspond to the following expressions: *please, do me the honour, be so good as to enter the house, you are most welcome; with open arms; hospitality is one of form of worship* и др.

The study of proverbs and sayings about hospitality revealed linguistic and cultural values. For the British, the tradition of hospitality is the most important and

fundamental principle of communication etiquette. The analysis made it possible to identify proverbs that reflect the elements of the concept of "hospitality" in English linguoculture [6, p. 35].

Cognitive features of the concept

The concept of "hospitality" includes the following key aspects:

The value of a guest:

In Uzbek culture, a guest is associated with a divine blessing. In English culture, the emphasis is on mutual respect.

Duties of the host:

In the Uzbek tradition, a guest must be received with honors, even if it requires considerable effort. In English culture, the host can set limits.

Pragmatism:

English culture is pragmatic, which is reflected in proverbs: *"Guests bring joy, but their absence brings peace."*

Comparative analysis

Comparative analysis shows both similarities and differences.

Similarities: Both languages emphasize the importance of treating guests with respect and harmony in relationships.

Examples:

Uzbek: «*Mehmon boshi to'y boshi*» (Guest - the beginning of the holiday).

English: *"A warm welcome makes a guest's heart glow."*

Differences:

Uzbek culture gives the guest the status of an almost sacred person.

English culture focuses on the boundaries of personal space and time.

Hospitality and mentality

Hospitality is closely connected with the mentality of nations.

Uzbek culture: collectivism, generosity, openness.

English culture: individualism, rationality, moderation.

These aspects form a unique proverbial picture of the world of each nation.

The importance of concept research

The comparative study of the concept of "hospitality" is important for:

The development of intercultural competence.

Deepening the understanding of national cultural characteristics.

Reducing the risks of cross-cultural conflicts.

Conclusion

Proverbs as part of the linguistic heritage allow us to better understand the specifics of expressing the concept of "hospitality". Uzbek culture emphasizes collectivism and commitment, whereas English culture emphasizes individualism and

moderation [8, p. 176]. These differences enrich the idea of the diversity of world cultures and contribute to better interaction between peoples.

The concept of "hospitality" occupies a central place in Uzbek and English cultures, but the interpretation and expression of this concept vary significantly. Uzbek proverbs focus on moral obligations to the guest, while English proverbs emphasize the balance between hospitality and personal comfort. Comparative analysis allows for a deeper understanding of cultural differences and promotes the development of intercultural communication.

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