

THE CONCEPT OF "PEACE" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK NATIONAL CULTURE

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Abstract. This thesis analyzes the linguocultural characteristics of the concept of "peace" in English and Uzbek national cultures. The study comparatively studies the expression of the concept of peace in folk thought, proverbs, literary works, and national values. It also highlights the similarities and differences in the cultures of the two peoples.

Keywords: concept of peace, linguocultural, English culture, Uzbek culture, comparative linguistics, national value.

The concept of "peace" is one of the most important spiritual values of human development. Each nation, based on its historical experience, national traditions, religious views and cultural values, gives its own meaning to the concept of peace. The English and Uzbek peoples have also valued peace as the highest blessing for centuries. This concept occupies an important place in the literature, folklore, everyday communication and national thinking of the two peoples. In modern linguistic and cultural studies, the concept of a concept is considered an important tool in studying the relationship between language and culture. From this point of view, how the concept of "peace" is expressed in English and Uzbek culture, and analyzing its semantic and cultural aspects is one of the urgent issues. Peace means security, tranquility, stability and harmony for human life. The Uzbek people have a proverb "Where there is peace, there is blessing", which shows how important a place peace occupies in the thinking of the people. In English, phrases such as "Peace begins with a smile" or "Peace is not the absence of conflict, but the ability to cope with it" associate peace with human relationships and tolerance[1].

The concept is explained in linguistics and cultural studies as a complex concept formed in human thinking. It is expressed through language and reflects the cultural worldview of a particular nation. Despite the fact that the concept of "peace" is also a universal concept, it is interpreted differently in different nations.

In English, the word "peace" comes from the Latin word "pax" and means the absence of war, tranquility and harmony. In Uzbek, the word "tinchlik" expresses such meanings as tranquility, security, calmness, and life without war. For both peoples, peace is the highest social and spiritual value.

From a linguistic and cultural point of view, concepts are products of national thinking, closely related to the historical experience of the people. The fact that the Uzbek people have experienced various trials throughout their long history has led to a strong sense of appreciation for peace. In the English people, peace is interpreted more in connection with human rights, freedom and democracy.

Peace and tranquility occupy a special place in the national values of the Uzbek people. Peace, harmony and kindness are always promoted in Uzbek families. The neighborhood system, neighborly relations also serve to maintain peace.

In Uzbek folklore, the concept of peace is reflected in many proverbs and sayings:

“The garden of a peaceful country is flowers.”

“Peace is the greatest wealth.”

“War brings trouble, peace brings happiness.”

These proverbs show that peace is a source of prosperity and happiness in the minds of the people.

The theme of peace is also widely covered in Uzbek literature. Especially in the literature of the post-war period, people's desire for a peaceful life is described. The ideas of peace and humanity were one of the main themes in the works of such creators as Abdulla Qahhor, Oybek, Gafur Ghulom.

The Islamic religion also had a great influence on the views of the Uzbek people on peace. The word "Islam" itself means peace and submission. The Holy Quran and hadiths advocate maintaining peace and eliminating enmity between people. Therefore, tolerance and solidarity have been formed as important values in the national mentality of the Uzbek people.

During the years of independence, strengthening peace in Uzbekistan became a priority direction of state policy. Within the framework of the idea of "New Uzbekistan", great attention is paid to the development of interethnic harmony and religious tolerance.

In English national culture, the concept of “peace” is inextricably linked with democracy, human rights and freedom. In the history of Great Britain, maintaining peace is closely linked with international diplomacy and political balance.

In English, the word “peace” means not only the absence of war, but also calmness in the human state of mind. The expression “inner peace” expresses a person's inner peace. This is explained by the high appreciation of personal freedom and individualism in English culture[2].

The idea of peace also plays an important role in English folklore and literature. The works of the famous English writer Charles Dickens promote the ideas of human kindness, solidarity and a peaceful society. The dramas of William Shakespeare show

the tragic consequences of war and conflict and promote the idea of the pursuit of peace.

Peace is also valued in English proverbs:

“Peace makes plenty.”

“A peaceful home is a happy home.”

“Better peace than always war.”

These proverbs show that the English people associate peace with prosperity and family happiness.

In modern English culture, peace is also associated with global security, environmental sustainability, and the protection of human rights. In particular, the participation of Great Britain in the activities of the United Nations is aimed at ensuring peace on an international scale.

Similarities of the concept of “peace” in English and Uzbek culture

In the cultures of both peoples, peace is recognized as the most important value. Similarities are manifested in the following:

The English and Uzbek peoples consider peace to be the main factor of human happiness.

In both cultures, it is emphasized that a peaceful family is a source of happiness.

It is widely expressed in proverbs and idioms.

There are many wise sayings about peace in folk folklore.

A negative attitude towards war.

Both peoples condemn the destructive consequences of war.

Interethnic harmony and human respect are seen as important conditions for peace.

There are also some different aspects of the concept of peace in English and Uzbek culture.

While in Uzbek culture, peace is more associated with collective values, neighborhood and community peace, in English culture it is more associated with personal freedom and individual peace.

While religious and spiritual values are one of the main components of the concept of peace among the Uzbek people, democratic principles and the rule of law play an important role in English culture[3].

Also, while in Uzbek the word “tinchlik” is used more in the sense of social stability, in English the concept of “peace” actively expresses psychological peace.

In conclusion, the concept of “peace” is manifested as an important spiritual value in the English and Uzbek national cultures. The idea of peace occupies a special place in the language, folklore, literature and everyday life of both peoples. While in Uzbek culture, peace is associated with collective tranquility and tolerance, in English culture it is combined with individual freedom and inner peace.

In the context of globalization, a deep study of the concept of peace is important in developing cultural dialogue and cooperation between different peoples. Valuing peace is a common goal of humanity, which serves to strengthen friendship and solidarity between peoples.

References

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