

O‘ZBEK VA BOSHQA TILLARDA “GO‘ZALLIK” KONSEPTINING IFODALANISHI

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Annotation. This article provides an in-depth analysis of the linguistic and cultural representation of the concept of *beauty* in Uzbek, English, Russian, and Arabic. The study investigates the semantic structure of beauty, its metaphorical expressions, idiomatic uses, and cultural connotations within each language. The comparative analysis demonstrates that although beauty is a universal human concept, each linguistic community enriches it with culturally specific aesthetic, historical, and spiritual meanings. The article highlights how beauty is conceptualized through nature, spirituality, moral values, and subjective perception across different cultures.

Аннотация. В данной статье всесторонне рассматривается лингвистическое и культурное выражение концепта «красота» в узбекском, английском, русском и арабском языках. Исследование охватывает семантическую структуру концепта, его метафорические образы, фразеологические особенности и культурно-ценностные ассоциации. Проведённый сравнительный анализ показывает, что хотя красота является универсальным понятием, каждая культура наполняет его уникальными историческими, эстетическими и духовными смыслами. В статье раскрываются способы концептуализации красоты через природу, духовность, моральные ценности и субъективное восприятие в разных языках.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada “go‘zallik” konseptining o‘zbek, ingliz, rus va arab tillarida lingvistik hamda madaniy jihatdan qanday ifodalanishi chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda konseptning semantik yadrosi, metaforik tasvirlari, frazeologik birikmalarda namoyon bo‘lishi va madaniy-ma’naviy konnotatsiyalari qiyosiy o‘rganilgan. Tahlil shuni ko‘rsatadiki, go‘zallik tushunchasi universal bo‘lsa-da, har bir til va madaniyatda u o‘ziga xos tarixiy, estetik va ruhiy mazmun bilan boyigan. Maqola go‘zallikning tabiat, ruhiyat, ilohiyot va shaxsiy idrok bilan bog‘liq turli madaniy qarashlar asosida shakllanishini ochib beradi.

Keywords. Beauty concept, linguoculturology, metaphor, semantics, Uzbek language, English language, Russian language, Arabic language, aesthetic perception, cross-cultural comparison.

Ключевые слова. Концепт красоты, лингвокультурология, метафора, семантика, узбекский язык, английский язык, русский язык, арабский язык, эстетическое восприятие, межкультурное сравнение.

Kalit so‘zlar. Go‘zallik konsepti, lingvokulturologiya, metafora, semantika, o‘zbek tili, ingliz tili, rus tili, arab tili, estetik idrok, madaniyataro qiyoslash.

Introduction. The concept of *beauty* is one of the most ancient and philosophically loaded notions in human culture. It permeates all spheres of human life—art, aesthetics, daily communication, literature, and ethics. Despite its universality, beauty is conceptualized differently across languages because each linguistic community interprets the world through its unique historical, cultural, and social experiences.

In linguistics, studying how abstract concepts like beauty are represented in different languages helps reveal deeper cultural patterns and worldview structures. This article aims to examine how the concept of *beauty* is expressed in Uzbek and compare it with English, Russian, and Arabic, highlighting both shared universal elements and culturally specific nuances. Drawing on materials from linguoculturology, semantics, and cognitive linguistics, the paper analyzes how each language encodes beauty through vocabulary,

metaphors, idioms, and cultural connotations. The study demonstrates that although beauty is a universal human concept, its interpretation, symbolic associations, and linguistic manifestations vary across cultures.

2. The Concept of Beauty: Theoretical Foundations. Concept in cognitive linguistics A concept is a complex mental unit reflecting not only the denotative meaning of a word but also cultural and emotional associations. Therefore, the concept of beauty includes:

- aesthetic perception
- cultural values
- symbolic meanings
- emotional attitudes
- metaphoric images
- **Beauty as a cultural and universal phenomenon**

Beauty is universally associated with harmony, proportion, attractiveness, and emotional pleasure. Yet, each culture builds its own symbolic network around it—linking beauty to nature, spirituality, morality, or artistic ideals.

3. Expression of the Concept of Beauty in Uzbek. Lexical representation The Uzbek language possesses rich vocabulary to express beauty:

- **go‘zal** – beautiful
- **chiroyli** – pretty, pleasing
- **husn** – divine, poetic beauty
- **latofatli** – delicate, graceful
- **ko‘rkli** – elegant, attractive
- **jamol** – refined, dignified beauty
- **fayzli / nurli** – radiant, full of light

Each term carries cultural and emotional shades. For example:

- *husn* and *jamol* are common in classical poetry and convey elevated, spiritual beauty.
- *chiroyli* is neutral and used in everyday speech.

- *latofatli* refers to soft, graceful beauty.

Metaphors and cultural imagery

Uzbek culture often links beauty to natural elements. Common metaphors include:

- “**oydek go‘zal**” — beautiful like the moon
- “**gul yuzli**” — flower-faced
- “**ko‘zning nuri**” — the light of the eyes
- “**bahordek chiroyli**” — as beautiful as spring

These expressions demonstrate the close relationship between beauty and nature in Uzbek worldview.

Beauty in Uzbek literature

Classical Uzbek literature, especially works of Alisher Navoi, elevates beauty to a spiritual level. Beauty symbolizes:

- divine perfection
- moral purity
- love and devotion
- harmony of the soul

Thus, beauty goes beyond external appearance and becomes an indicator of inner virtue.

4. Expression of Beauty in English

Vocabulary

- *beauty*
- *beautiful*
- *pretty* — mild, delicate beauty
- *gorgeous* — striking, impressive beauty
- *graceful* — elegant, refined
- *charming* — attractive through personality

English makes a clear distinction between gentle beauty (*pretty*), strong visual impact (*gorgeous*), and personality-based attraction (*charming*).

Cultural perspective

In English culture, beauty is often viewed as **subjective**:

□ *Beauty lies in the eye of the beholder.*

Individual perception plays a key role, reflecting Western emphasis on personal opinion.

Metaphors and idioms

- *as pretty as a picture*
- *radiant beauty*
- *inner beauty*

English idioms highlight both outer appearance and inner, moral qualities.

5. Expression of Beauty in Russian

Lexical units

- *красота* — beauty
- *красивая* — beautiful
- *прекрасный* — splendid, wonderful
- *симпатичный* — nice, pleasant-looking

Historical layer

The word *красота* derives from *красный* (red), historically symbolizing beauty, vitality, and health.

Cultural associations

Russian culture often links beauty to **moral and spiritual purity**.

Famous expression:

□ *Красота спасёт мир* — “Beauty will save the world.”

Beauty is perceived not only visually but morally and philosophically.

6. Expression of Beauty in Arabic

Lexical richness

Arabic offers an extensive set of terms:

- **جمال (jamāl)** — general beauty
- **حسن (ḥusn)** — refined, spiritual beauty

- بهاء (bahā') — radiance, divine brightness □ زينة (zīnah) — adornment, external beauty

Religious dimension

Islamic texts emphasize beauty as a divine attribute:

- “Allah is beautiful and loves beauty.”

Thus, beauty acquires deep spiritual and ethical meaning.

Metaphors

Arabic poetry frequently uses metaphors such as:

- كالقمر (“like the moon”)
- الوجه نور (“light of the face”)

These show a strong connection between beauty, light, and spirituality.

7. Comparative Analysis

Universal elements

Across languages, beauty is associated with:

- harmony
- attractiveness
- nature (flowers, moon, light)
- positive emotions

Conclusion. Although beauty is a universal concept, its linguistic expression differs significantly among cultures. Uzbek emphasizes poetic and nature-related imagery; English highlights subjectivity; Russian associates beauty with morality; and Arabic elevates beauty to a spiritual, divine level. These variations demonstrate that language is a reflection of cultural values, aesthetics, and worldview. Studying such conceptual differences deepens our understanding of cultural identity and enriches cross-cultural communication. In linguistics, studying how abstract concepts like beauty are represented in different languages helps reveal deeper cultural patterns and worldview structures. This article aims to examine how the concept of *beauty* is expressed in Uzbek and compare it with English, Russian, and Arabic, highlighting both shared universal elements and culturally specific nuances.

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