



LINGUOCULTURAL CODES OF THE CONCEPT OF PATRIOTISM IN THE UZBEK, ENGLISH, AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Abstract The concept of patriotism is deeply rooted in the linguistic and cultural traditions of societies. This study examines the linguocultural codes of patriotism through proverbs, fixed expressions, metaphors, blessings, and curses in Uzbek, English, and Russian languages. By analyzing these linguistic elements, the research highlights the similarities and differences in the cultural expressions of patriotism, shedding light on the underlying values and worldviews of each nation.

Key words: linguoculturology, cultural code, proverb, metaphor, concept, patriotism, fixed expressions, idioms, biomorphic, anthropomorphic, somatic.

Introduction

Patriotism is a universal concept reflecting love and devotion to one's homeland. However, the linguistic and cultural manifestations of patriotism vary across societies. Modern definitions of the concept of "cultural code" in linguoculturology and views in this regard developed based on the ideas of V.N. Telia. In the monograph of D.B. Gudkov and M.L. Kovshova, this concept is defined as follows: "Cultural code is a symbol of the material and spiritual world with a cultural meaning, which forms secondary semiotic systems interconnected by the names of certain objects." Cultural codes, as an important component of linguoculturology, occupy a central place in the national-cultural environment.

In the worldview of language, cultural codes perform two different functions. On the one hand, they help to metaphorically reflect in language the similarities that our consciousness constantly seeks, to explain reality, to interpret abstract concepts, to evaluate and predict the action program based on similarity. On the other hand, cultural codes do not simplify the world, but rather complicate it: the similarity of different objects forces us to perceive the world as a "magic book" whose ciphers must be deciphered, and we need "keys" (codes) to decipher these ciphers. Linguocultural codes, embedded in proverbs, metaphors, and fixed expressions, serve as valuable tools for understanding how nations perceive and express patriotism. This study focuses on the Uzbek, English, and Russian languages, exploring how the concept of patriotism is represented and understood through linguistic elements.

The objectives of this study are:

1. To identify and compare the linguocultural codes of patriotism in Uzbek, English, and Russian.
2. To analyze the cultural values and worldviews embedded in these codes.
3. To examine how historical and social contexts influence the linguistic expressions of patriotism.

Methods

This research employs a qualitative comparative approach, analyzing linguistic materials such as proverbs, idioms, metaphors, blessings, and curses. Sources include dictionaries, literary works, and folklore collections in Uzbek, English, and Russian. The study focuses on the following linguistic categories:

- Proverbs and sayings
- Fixed expressions and idioms
- Metaphors
- Blessings and curses

The collected data were analyzed thematically to identify recurring patterns and cultural nuances

Results

In English, the image of "Britannia" demonstrates an inseparable connection between language and culture. Her imagery, metaphors, and phrases are an integral part of the linguistic landscape of British culture. For example, the phrase "Britannia rules the waves" represents Britain's naval power and imperial ambitions. This phrase is an important element of British historical memory in a linguocultural context.

The term "Britannia" originally referred to the British Isles during the Roman Empire. Later, she became the female symbol of the islands. In the early depictions, Britannia appeared as a Roman goddess, but in later periods, her image changed and incorporated new meanings related to British culture, politics, and historical events. From a semiotic perspective, this process can be viewed as an evolution of the sign system.

The archetype of womanhood: Britannia is often portrayed as a strong, independent, and protective woman. This is an important aspect of her gender construction and reflects the aspects of national identity related to femininity.

- Emblem of motherhood: Britannia is also seen as a mother who cares for her people and protects them. This metaphor is based on the idea of a nation as a family and serves to strengthen a sense of national unity.

- National allegory: Britannia represents national values, ideas and ideals as a symbol of Great Britain. Her image is widely used in political rhetoric, patriotic speeches, and cultural expressions.

As mentioned above, Britannia is often depicted wearing a helmet, holding a trident spear (Poseidon's weapon) and a shield in her hand. This reflects her strength, defensiveness,

and military potential. Currently, there is a phrase used with this word that reflects the patriotic aspect of people:

"Britannia's shield": This metaphor refers to the Royal Navy or British armed forces as defenders of the nation. This unit has two different cultural codes: Britannia (mythological) and shield (object): "The Royal Navy has long been considered Britannia's shield, defending the nation from invasion" ("The Royal Navy has long been Britain's shield, protecting the country from invasion").

When talking about "patriotism," the British, of course, refer to the image of the legendary hero "King Arthur" (King Arthur). Because it occupied an important place in English folklore and was a symbol of courage, patriotism, courage, and loyalty. Today, there are several phrases that are used in speech in conjunction with her name:

As noble as Arthur, this persistent analogy directly equates someone's personality with the idealized nobility of King Arthur. He was as noble as Arthur, always putting the needs of others before his own (He was as noble as Arthur, always putting the needs of others above his own needs).

The metaphor "A modern-day Arthur" describes a modern leader who possesses qualities characteristic of King Arthur, such as wisdom, patriotism, courage, and the ability to unite people: The newly elected prime minister, hoping to bridge the political divide, declared his intention to be a modern-day Arthur for the country.

"Camelot": Arthur became a metaphor for the idealized time or place of peace, prosperity and justice in the legendary Kingdom of Camelot. It is often used in a nostalgic or ironic way to refer to the past or a utopian imagination: The mayor aimed to create a new Camelot, a city free from crime and corruption.

In the Russian language, the word " богатырь " ("hero") is associated with the names of epic heroes such as Dobrynya Nikitich, Ilya Muromets, and Alyosha Papovich, rather than mythological and religious images, and occupies a special place as a cultural code that embodies strength, courage, endurance, and readiness to defend the Motherland. It embodies mythical and cultural values associated with patriotism. The use of this word in proverbs, sayings, metaphorical expressions and stable combinations expresses the image of a hero defending the homeland and reflects the symbol of national pride:

“Богатыря узнаешь на поле брани” This proverb emphasizes that true patriots, like heroes, manifest themselves when their homeland is in danger. It reflects values related to the readiness to defend one's country, people, and honor in difficult situations.

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“Богатырская честь” is a symbol of the hero's courage, loyalty, and purity: *Богатырская честь не позволяла ему отступить перед врагом* (the honor of the hero did not allow him to retreat before the enemy).

“Сила богатырская — как щит от врага.” Hero's strength is metaphorically expressed as a bulletproof shield protecting the people and the homeland: *Его богатырская сила стала щитом для всей деревни в тяжёлые времена* (His heroic strength became a shield for the whole village in difficult times).

In the Uzbek language, there are also legendary heroes such as Alpomish and Shirak, who are also considered symbols of national patriotism. The comparative unit "Alpomishdek" in the Uzbek language is semantically close to lexical units such as "baquvvat," "pahlavon," "gavdali," "juda kuchli," "bahodir" and expresses the concepts of strength and heroism. Similarly, the English phrase "as brave as Robin Hood" includes the meanings of courage and bravery. This indicates the presence of synonymy between the two comparative units. The fact that comparative standards create interlingual synonymy is observed in many languages as a linguistic phenomenon, and the above examples can be evidence of this.

Discussion

The cultural identity of each nation is clearly manifested in the symbols of its language, including anthropomorphic images. Language, as one of the most important manifestations of culture, reflects the worldview, values, and mentality of the people. Moreover, the figurative expression of various phenomena related to human activity is also a form of manifestation of national mentality through linguistic and cultural means.

Allusive names, that is, names arising through references to other literary or cultural sources, enrich the linguistic and cultural content of texts and enhance their accumulative, that is, collective, character. Personal names used in fiction are important signs reflecting the level of cultural and intellectual development, worldview, and values of a particular people, thereby creating an understanding of the culture and intellect of that people. "A well-known, widely popular among representatives of a certain linguistic and cultural society, a stable model base that serves to express similar phenomena related to the life and history of society is called a precedent unit. Precedent units are absorbed into the ideology of a linguocultural society, its mental image, and the way of perceiving existence. Their bodies are constantly changing. Precedent units are also dynamic and changeable, adapting to cultural, historical, and linguistic conditions. Such precedent units have become the object of study in modern linguistics today and are manifested in such symbols as Shirak - patriotism, Luqmon - wisdom, Layla and Majnun - lovers.

In Muhammad Yusuf's poem "My Homeland," the words Khojandsan, Muqannaasan, and the shepherd appear as a precedent:

Sirdaryoga sakragan,

***Muqannasan** qorachig‘i*

Olovlarga sachragan,

*Shiroqlarni ko‘rgan **cho‘pon,***

Cho‘lig‘imsan, Vatanim.

In addition, in the poem "Mendurman Öshal" by the Uzbek poet Botir Ergashev, the image of Jaloliddin Manguberdi occupies a central place, and his patriotic qualities are praised:

Vatan uchun ko‘ksim tog‘ qalqondir sha‘nim

Uni desa shamolday uchqur samanim

Bor bo‘lsam chamanidir o‘lsam kafanim

***Manguberdilik** menga taqdiri azal...*

In English, the word "Uncle Sam" is an image that is interpreted as a kind of cultural code for the concept of "patriotism," conceived in accordance with the initials of the name of the United States (US) in this language. From the beginning of the 19th century, Uncle Sam began to appear in American culture as a popular symbol of the U.S. government and sense of patriotism. Its entries also refer to the flag of the homeland:

"Uncle Sam wants you!" (In the sense that America is calling you): This is probably the most famous phrase associated with Uncle Sam. It originated from the soldier recruitment poster during World War I and symbolizes the call of the nation, especially to military service. This phrase expresses a sense of duty and obligation to one's homeland.

"Serving Uncle Sam" (Serving America): This phrase refers to serving in the United States military or government. It emphasizes the idea of serving the interests of the nation.

Biomorphic codes related to the concept of "patriotism"

Biomorphic codes are used to objectify concepts in linguistics, connecting abstract phenomena and realities existing in culture with animal or plant names. The existing zoomorphic and phytomorphic metaphors within the concept of "patriotism" are considered to have been absorbed into the consciousness of the people and reflected in their mentality.

In the culture of English-speaking peoples, the zoomorphic code "British Lion" is associated with the concept of "patriotism." The lion has been reflected in coats of arms and royal insignia for centuries as a symbol of the British crown and power. The British lion symbolizes courage, strength, and national pride. It is often used in political cartoons and other visual means to represent Britain and her interests.

"The roar of the British Lion": This metaphor expresses the power, influence, or voice of Great Britain on the world stage: The roar of the British Lion was heard across the globe during the height of the empire.

In the Uzbek language, we can see the zoomorphic metaphor "Turon qoplani" related to the above animal name in the example of the following sentence: *Jaloliddin Manguberdi: Turon qoplani.*

Uzbek folk proverbs within the concept of "patriotism" contain animal names such as nightingale, bird, wolf, and phytonymic words such as tree, flower. English and Russian paremiology also contain numerous proverbs with phytonyms and zoonyms. We will discuss them in the next section of this chapter.

In the Russian language, the zoomorphic metaphor " **русский медведь** is a symbol of strength, power, sometimes awkwardness - often used to represent Russia: *Русский медведь не позволит никому посягать на свои земли.*

For patriotic Americans, the eagle is of particular importance. It is a symbol of the country's heritage and values. The eagle represents the strength and freedom, the courage and determination of the people, which are the foundation of the English nation. It also reflects the power of unity and the idea of all being one nation under one flag. While in the United States the bald eagle is directly a symbol of the nation, in England it is often used to represent certain aspects of the nation, such as its military power or historical heritage. While you may hear the phrase "Uncle Sam Speaks" in America, you hardly ever hear the phrase "The English Eagle Speaks" in England.

Conclusion

Patriotism, as expressed through linguocultural codes, serves as a mirror of a nation's history, values, and identity. The Uzbek, English, and Russian languages demonstrate both universal and culturally specific aspects of patriotism, highlighting the richness of linguistic expressions. Further research could explore how these codes evolve in contemporary contexts, particularly in response to globalization and shifting national identities.

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