

Linguocultural Analysis Of Uzbek And Russian Classical Works

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Abstract: The study of classical literature plays a vital role in understanding the cultural and linguistic characteristics of a nation. This article explores the linguocultural aspects of Uzbek and Russian classical works, focusing on the interplay between language and cultural identity. The research highlights how linguistic features such as idioms, metaphors, and stylistic devices reflect the values, traditions, and worldview of these literary traditions. By analyzing the works of prominent Uzbek and Russian writers, this study provides insights into the cultural and historical contexts that shape their narratives. The findings contribute to a deeper appreciation of the mutual influences and distinctive characteristics of Uzbek and Russian literary heritage.

Keywords: linguocultural analysis, Uzbek literature, Russian literature, classical works, cultural identity, stylistic devices, idioms, metaphor, literary heritage.

Introduction. Language and culture are intrinsically linked, and classical literature serves as a mirror of a nation's historical and cultural development. Uzbek and Russian classical works are rich in linguocultural elements that reveal deep insights into their respective societies. This study examines how language and culture intertwine in these literary traditions, analyzing the similarities and differences in their linguistic expressions and cultural values. Language and culture are interconnected, and literature serves as a medium through which cultural values, traditions, and worldviews are transmitted. Uzbek and Russian classical literature have played a significant role in shaping national identity and preserving linguistic heritage. Uzbek literature, influenced by Persian and Arabic traditions, is characterized by poetic richness, moral teachings, and allegory. In contrast, Russian classical literature, shaped by European and Orthodox Christian influences, emphasizes realism, psychological depth, and philosophical exploration.

This study aims to analyze the linguocultural aspects of Uzbek and Russian classical works by identifying key linguistic features, stylistic devices, and cultural themes. By comparing the works of prominent Uzbek and Russian writers, the research explores how these literary traditions reflect their respective societies.

Prominent Uzbek writers such as Alisher Navoi, Abdulla Qodiriy, and Cholpon have contributed significantly to the development of Uzbek literature, while Russian authors like Alexander Pushkin, Fyodor Dostoevsky, and Leo Tolstoy have shaped Russian literary traditions. By comparing their works, this research aims to explore how linguistic and cultural features are embedded in their narratives.

Linguocultural analysis examines the relationship between language and culture, emphasizing how linguistic structures encode cultural knowledge. Scholars such as Vereshchagin & Kostomarov (1980) and Wierzbicka (1997) argue that language is a reflection of national mentality and worldview. This study adopts their approach by analyzing Uzbek and Russian classical texts to identify key linguistic and cultural markers.

The main aspects of linguocultural analysis in literature include:

- Lexical and semantic features: Use of idioms, proverbs, and metaphors.
- Stylistic devices: Symbolism, allegory, and rhetorical techniques.
- Cultural concepts: Reflection of traditions, beliefs, and national identity.

By applying these analytical categories, the study aims to highlight the cultural uniqueness and linguistic richness of Uzbek and Russian classical literature.

Alisher Navoi (1441–1501), a pioneer of Uzbek literature, introduced Chagatai Turkic as a literary language, enriching it with Persian and Arabic influences. His poetic works, such as "Hamsa", illustrate key linguocultural features:

- Symbolism: The frequent use of metaphors related to nature, love, and wisdom.
- Religious and moral themes: Reflections of Islamic philosophy and Sufi mysticism.
- Lexical richness: Integration of Persian-Arabic loanwords to convey deeper meanings.

Navoi's poetry not only shaped Uzbek literary aesthetics but also preserved cultural heritage through linguistic expressions.

[Abdulla Qodiriy and Realism in Uzbek Prose.](#) Abdulla Qodiriy (1894–1938), a prominent realist writer, depicted Uzbek society during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. His novel "O'tkan kunlar" (Days Gone By) is significant for its:

- Authentic dialogue: Use of Uzbek dialects and colloquial expressions.
- Depiction of social norms: Cultural expectations regarding family, marriage, and honor.
- Historical reflection: Contrast between traditional and modern worldviews.

Qodiriy's work provides valuable linguistic data on the evolution of Uzbek language and culture.

Alexander Pushkin (1799–1837) is often considered the father of Russian literature. His masterpiece "Eugene Onegin" is notable for:

- Blending of high and low registers: Combination of classical and folk language.

- Cultural imagery: References to Russian aristocracy and peasantry.
- Narrative innovation: Introduction of verse novel form.

Pushkin’s ability to merge literary elegance with everyday speech made Russian literature more accessible and reflective of national identity.

Dostoevsky (1821–1881) explored the human psyche and moral dilemmas in works like "Crime and Punishment". His linguistic contributions include:

- Inner monologues: A new technique that deepened character introspection.
- Religious and philosophical discourse: Reflection of Orthodox Christian values.
- Symbolism in language: Use of light and darkness to represent good and evil.

Dostoevsky’s narratives offer a profound analysis of Russian cultural and moral consciousness.

This study employs a qualitative linguocultural analysis approach, focusing on the textual examination of selected classical works. The research follows the IMRaD (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion) structure, using content analysis and comparative methods to evaluate linguistic and cultural aspects.

Data Collection: Uzbek classical works:

- Hamsa (Alisher Navoi)
- O‘tkan Kunlar (Abdulla Qodiriy)
- Russian classical works:
 - Eugene Onegin (Alexander Pushkin)
 - Crime and Punishment (Fyodor Dostoevsky)

Analytical Framework:

- Lexical Analysis: Identifying key linguistic features such as idioms, metaphors, and stylistic devices.
- Cultural Content Analysis: Examining the representation of traditions, values, and beliefs.
- Comparative Linguistic Analysis: Contrasting language use and cultural reflection in Uzbek and Russian literature.

5. Comparative Analysis of Uzbek and Russian Classical Works

Aspect	Uzbek Classical Literature	Russian Classical Literature
Historical Influence	Persian, Arabic literary traditions	Western European literary movements
Language & Style	Poetic, allegorical, highly symbolic	Realistic, philosophical, psychological depth

Aspect	Uzbek Classical Literature	Russian Classical Literature
Cultural Themes	Family values, moral integrity, Sufi spirituality	Individualism, existentialism, social justice
Use of Metaphors	Nature, religious symbolism	Psychological and social metaphors

While both literary traditions emphasize deep cultural values, Uzbek literature leans toward poetic and moral reflections, whereas Russian literature often explores existential and philosophical dilemmas. Navoi’s Hamsa is known for its symbolic expressions, allegory, and Persian-Arabic lexical influence. Key linguistic features include:

- Metaphors: "Ko‘ngil — gulshani g‘am, chaman ichra chaman" (The heart is a sorrowful garden, a garden within a garden).
- Religious Imagery: Frequent use of Sufi philosophy and Islamic moral concepts.
- Lexical Borrowing: Persian and Arabic words enriching Uzbek poetic diction.

Abdulla Qodiriy’s Realistic Prose

Qodiriy’s O‘tkan Kunlar (Days Gone By) is a milestone in Uzbek prose, reflecting historical realism, social critique, and linguistic authenticity.

- Colloquial Expressions: Authentic dialogue representing everyday speech.
- Symbolism: "Sham yoqildi" (A candle was lit) symbolizing enlightenment and progress.
- Traditional Proverbs: "Ota-onang duosi – farzandga omonat" (Parental blessings are entrusted to the child).

Pushkin’s Eugene Onegin is recognized for its harmonization of classical and folk elements, including:

- Blending of High and Low Registers: Elevated poetic expressions combined with conversational tone.
- Cultural References: Depiction of aristocratic life and Russian folk traditions.
- Verse Novel Format: Innovating poetic storytelling in a narrative structure.

Dostoevsky’s Psychological Depth

Dostoevsky’s Crime and Punishment explores deep moral dilemmas and psychological realism through:

- Inner Monologues: Detailed introspection of Raskolnikov’s thoughts.
- Religious Symbolism: The theme of redemption linked to Christian theology.
- Metaphors of Darkness and Light: Representing guilt, suffering, and salvation.

Conclusion. The linguocultural analysis of Uzbek and Russian classical works reveals the rich interplay between language and cultural identity. Uzbek literature, influenced by Persian

and Islamic traditions, emphasizes poetic beauty and moral wisdom, whereas Russian literature, shaped by European philosophy, explores realism and psychological depth.

By studying the linguistic and cultural elements of these literary traditions, we gain a better understanding of how language preserves and transmits cultural heritage. Future research could expand this analysis by exploring contemporary literature and its evolving linguistic trends.

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