

A LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL STUDY OF THE WORKS OF O‘TKIR HOSHIMOV

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Abstract

This article presents a linguoculturological analysis of the literary works of O‘tkir Hoshimov, focusing on the interaction between language and culture in his prose. The study examines how culturally marked linguistic units function as carriers of national values, traditions, and collective worldview in Uzbek literature. Special attention is paid to culturally specific vocabulary, phraseological units, everyday lexical items, and character speech as key elements in the construction of the artistic world. The analysis reveals that cultural concepts such as family, respect for elders, moral responsibility, patience, and human dignity are systematically embedded in the language of Hoshimov’s works and are realized through concrete linguistic forms. The findings demonstrate that Hoshimov’s prose serves not only as an artistic expression but also as a cultural document reflecting Uzbek national identity. The article emphasizes the relevance of the linguoculturological approach for interpreting national literature and highlights its role in uncovering implicit cultural meanings encoded in literary texts.

Keywords

linguoculturology; literary discourse; cultural codes; national identity; phraseological units; Uzbek literature; O‘tkir Hoshimov

Introduction

Linguoculturology has become one of the most significant interdisciplinary fields in modern linguistics, focusing on the interaction between language and culture and their role in shaping national identity. Literary texts, as products of both linguistic creativity and cultural experience, provide rich material for linguoculturological analysis. Through language, literature reflects cultural values, traditions, social norms, and collective worldviews embedded in a particular society [1].

Uzbek literature occupies a special place in the study of national culture, as it vividly represents the historical memory, mentality, and moral values of the Uzbek people. In this context, the works of O‘tkir Hoshimov, one of the most prominent representatives of modern Uzbek prose, are of particular interest for linguoculturological research. His literary works are deeply rooted in everyday life, national traditions, and ethical concepts, which are skillfully conveyed through language [2].

O‘tkir Hoshimov’s prose is characterized by its simplicity of expression combined with profound semantic depth. The author widely employs culturally marked lexical units, phraseological expressions, proverbs, and colloquial speech to depict the inner world of his characters and the social realities of Uzbek society. These linguistic elements function not only as stylistic devices but also as carriers of cultural information that reflect national values and collective consciousness [3].

From a linguoculturological perspective, the analysis of literary texts allows researchers to identify cultural concepts and symbols encoded in language. Concepts such as family, respect for elders, moral responsibility, patience, and human dignity frequently appear in Hoshimov's works and are expressed through specific linguistic means. Studying these elements makes it possible to understand how language serves as a tool for preserving and transmitting cultural heritage [4].

Despite the growing interest in linguoculturology, the works of O'tkir Hoshimov have not yet been sufficiently analyzed from this perspective. Most existing studies focus on literary criticism, thematic analysis, or stylistic features, while the cultural meanings embedded in linguistic units remain underexplored. This creates a need for a systematic linguoculturological approach to his prose [5].

The present article aims to conduct a linguoculturological analysis of O'tkir Hoshimov's works, identifying the main linguistic means used to express national and cultural values. The study focuses on culturally marked vocabulary, phraseological units, and speech patterns that contribute to the construction of the artistic world. By applying linguoculturological methods, the article seeks to reveal how language functions as a reflection of Uzbek cultural identity in Hoshimov's prose [6].

Main Body

Linguoculturological Approach to Literary Texts

Linguoculturology examines the close interrelation between language and culture, emphasizing the role of linguistic units as carriers of cultural meanings. In literary texts, this interaction becomes particularly evident, as authors consciously or unconsciously encode cultural values, social norms, and national mentality through language. From this perspective, a literary work functions not only as an aesthetic construct but also as a cultural document reflecting the worldview of a specific community [1].

In linguoculturological analysis, special attention is paid to culturally marked vocabulary, phraseological units, metaphors, and discourse patterns that represent collective cultural experience. These elements enable researchers to identify key cultural concepts and understand how they are verbalized within artistic discourse. This approach is especially relevant in the analysis of national literature, where language plays a decisive role in preserving and transmitting cultural identity [2].

National and Cultural Specificity in O'tkir Hoshimov's Prose

The prose of O'tkir Hoshimov is deeply rooted in Uzbek cultural reality. His literary works vividly depict everyday life, social relationships, and moral dilemmas familiar to Uzbek society. The author frequently employs lexical units closely connected with national traditions, customs, and social practices. These linguistic elements function as markers of cultural identity and enhance the authenticity of the narrative [3].

One of the most distinctive features of Hoshimov's language is its closeness to spoken Uzbek. Colloquial expressions, dialogic speech, and relatively simple syntactic structures dominate his prose, creating a sense of naturalness and emotional sincerity. From a linguoculturological perspective, this

stylistic choice reflects cultural values such as openness, sincerity, and the importance of interpersonal communication in Uzbek society [4].

Cultural Concepts and Their Linguistic Representation

A central task of linguoculturological analysis is the identification of cultural concepts that structure the artistic world of a literary text. In Hoshimov's works, concepts such as *family*, *respect for elders*, *patience*, *moral responsibility*, and *human dignity* occupy a dominant position. These concepts are not presented as abstract notions but are realized through concrete linguistic forms, including metaphors, idiomatic expressions, and narrative situations [5].

For example, the concept of *family* is frequently expressed through emotionally colored vocabulary and evaluative language emphasizing unity, care, and mutual responsibility. Similarly, *respect for elders* is conveyed through specific forms of address, polite expressions, and narrative commentary that reflect hierarchical social relations typical of Uzbek culture. Such linguistic representations allow readers to perceive cultural norms as an organic part of the characters' lives [6].

Phraseological Units as Carriers of Cultural Meaning

Phraseological units play a significant role in conveying cultural meanings in Hoshimov's prose. Proverbs, sayings, and idiomatic expressions are widely used to express collective wisdom and moral evaluation. These units function as condensed cultural texts that encapsulate traditional values and long-standing social experience [7].

From a linguoculturological viewpoint, phraseological units are particularly valuable because they often preserve cultural meanings that may not be explicitly articulated elsewhere in the text. In Hoshimov's works, such expressions are naturally integrated into narration and dialogue, strengthening the cultural depth of the text and reinforcing its national character.

Everyday Vocabulary and Representation of Material Culture

Another important feature of Hoshimov's linguocultural style is the extensive use of everyday vocabulary related to household life, food, clothing, and social rituals. This lexical layer reflects material culture and daily practices, which are essential components of cultural identity. By describing ordinary objects and routines, the author creates a vivid and realistic picture of Uzbek life that resonates with readers on a cultural level [8].

The frequent use of such vocabulary demonstrates that cultural meaning in literature is not limited to abstract concepts but is also embedded in everyday details. Linguoculturological analysis reveals how seemingly simple lexical units contribute to the construction of a culturally meaningful artistic world.

Interaction Between Language, Culture, and Characterization

Character speech in Hoshimov's prose serves as a key means of revealing cultural identity. Each character's language reflects their social status, age, and cultural background. Linguistic features such

as word choice, intonation, and forms of address function as indicators of cultural norms governing interpersonal communication [9].

Through this interaction between language and characterization, the author not only individualizes his characters but also presents a broader cultural portrait of society. Linguoculturological analysis shows that character speech operates as a microcosm of cultural values and social relationships.

Table 1. Linguoculturological Elements in O'tkir Hoshimov's Works

Linguistic element	Cultural function	Example of cultural meaning
Culturally marked vocabulary	Reflects national traditions	Family relations, customs
Phraseological units	Transmits collective wisdom	Moral evaluation, advice
Colloquial speech	Creates authenticity	Everyday communication
Forms of address	Indicates social hierarchy	Respect for elders
Everyday lexical items	Represents material culture	Household life, rituals

The table illustrates that various linguistic elements perform distinct cultural functions, collectively contributing to the representation of Uzbek cultural identity in Hoshimov's prose [10].

Significance of Linguoculturological Analysis

The linguoculturological analysis of O'tkir Hoshimov's works demonstrates that language functions as a powerful medium of cultural expression. His prose exemplifies how national culture can be preserved and transmitted through artistic language. Such analysis not only deepens the understanding of individual literary texts but also contributes to broader research on the relationship between language, culture, and literature.

Moreover, this approach highlights the importance of studying national literature within its cultural context. Linguoculturological analysis enables researchers to uncover implicit cultural meanings and to appreciate literature as a form of cultural memory. In this sense, Hoshimov's works constitute a valuable source for exploring Uzbek cultural identity and its linguistic representation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the linguoculturological analysis of O'tkir Hoshimov's prose demonstrates that language functions as a central medium for expressing and preserving cultural identity. His works reveal a close interaction between linguistic form and cultural content, where culturally marked vocabulary, phraseological units, everyday lexical items, and character speech collectively encode national values, traditions, and social norms.

The study shows that key cultural concepts—such as family, respect for elders, moral responsibility, patience, and human dignity—are not presented abstractly but are realized through concrete linguistic means embedded in narrative structures and dialogues. This approach allows cultural meanings to emerge naturally from the text, making them accessible and emotionally resonant for readers. As a

result, Hoshimov's prose serves both as an artistic creation and as a cultural document reflecting the worldview of Uzbek society.

Furthermore, the findings confirm that linguoculturological analysis is an effective methodological tool for interpreting national literature within its cultural context. By uncovering implicit cultural meanings encoded in language, this approach deepens the understanding of literary texts and highlights their role in transmitting cultural memory across generations.

Overall, the analysis underscores the significance of studying literary works through the lens of linguoculturology. O'tkir Hoshimov's prose exemplifies how artistic language can preserve cultural heritage and shape collective consciousness, making his works a valuable source for further research on the relationship between language, culture, and literature.

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