

Linguocultural Characteristics Of Compound Nouns Representing Customs And Ceremonies In English And Uzbek

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Abstract

The ritual occurs when important events occur in a person's life and records and formalizes the most important events in a person's life (for example, birth, marriage, death). In this article, we aim to analyze the compound nouns representing such traditions and ceremonies on the example of the place they hold in the culture of different nations and peoples. Researching compound words, analyzing them not only in terms of structure, but also through their customs, which determine their place in English and Uzbek culture, remains one of the important tasks facing the science of linguistics today. The traditions of each nation are important because they contain the history, way of life, and traditions of that nation. The fact that there are fewer compound nouns representing traditions in the English language compared to the Uzbek language, means that this topic should be studied more deeply. The problem of compound nouns has been studied and researched in some borrowed languages, but the topic of compound nouns denoting tradition has not yet been fully resolved.

Key words: tradition, attitude, way of life, tradition, ancestor, culture.

INTRODUCTION.

Every nation has its own national traditions, customs, customs, customs, rituals. Such traditions are considered valuable as they reflect the culture and lifestyle of the nation as well as its history. Every ceremony that has become an ancient tradition of one or another nation, emerges from the shell of nationality and becomes a universal value; unites neighboring peoples whose language, religion, lifestyle are close to each other. It creates bridges between sister nations.

Through this article, we aimed to analyze the linguistic and cultural aspects of the compound nouns representing customs and ceremonies in the English and Uzbek languages.

METHODS. Observations show that all folk customs, traditions and rituals are the product of a certain historical period, which appeared as a result of the influence of material living conditions; over time, they have become stronger and have been passed down from ancestors to generations. All the traditions, ceremonies, customs and traditions of the people are embedded in the daily life of the inhabitants of the city and the countryside, and reflect the noble desires and aspirations of the people.

The English nation is famous for its ancient customs and traditions. Some traditional English foods, holidays and sports are known around the world.

Pancake Day, or Shrove Tuesday, is a special day celebrated in many countries around the world. It is celebrated in English-speaking countries like the UK, Ireland, Australia and Canada. In France, the USA and other countries, it is called 'Mardi Gras' or 'Fat Tuesday'. In others like Spain, Italy or Brazil, Shrove Tuesday is at the end of Carnival. On this day many people eat pancakes: thin, flat cakes made in a pan.

Pancake Day is always on a Tuesday in February or March. It is the day before Ash Wednesday, the start of Lent. Lent is a period of 40 days before Easter when people often give up or stop eating things that are bad for them like chocolate or fast food. At the end of Lent is Easter. Easter takes place on a different date each year because it depends on the moon. Easter Sunday is the first Sunday after the first full moon of spring. Traditionally, during Lent, people didn't eat rich foods like butter and eggs, so to use them up they made pancakes from these ingredients on Shrove Tuesday.

Another tradition on Pancake Day in the UK is pancake racing. People run in a race with a pancake in a pan. As they run, they have to toss the pancake (throw the pancake in the air and catch it in the pan) several times. In some pancake races people dress up in fancy dress costumes. The most famous pancake race takes place in a town called Olney, in the middle of England. People say that Olney has been celebrating pancake races since 1445!

Such a ritual is also held at the Westminster School in London - a stew cooked with horse hair is thrown from the pan so that it does not separate, and the students try to get a bigger part. Thus, every year in the cities of Albi and Libérale, women run around turning dumplings in a pan. Those who win the competition will be honored and respected. Spectators eat the dumplings left in the pan during the run.

Afternoon Tea Party (File-o-Clock): One of the most famous English traditions is afternoon tea - tea and light refreshments, which are usually served at five o'clock in the evening. The British often drink tea with unsweetened milk. Tea, canapés, donuts, rolls, muffins, jam and marmalade are usually served. Traditional dishes for tea include puddings, scones, muffins and scones.

As in other countries, Britain has many customs and traditions. The British are proud of their traditions and try to preserve them. Such traditions show the culture and way of life of the English people.

RESULTS. There are traditions in the Uzbek language that express the unique characteristics of this nation. For example: beshikketti is a Turkish word. Naming a girl as her equal at a young age is a mutual agreement between the two parties. We can give many such examples. In the table below, the formation of compound nouns representing customs and rituals in the Uzbek language through models is analyzed.

In Uzbek language, it was observed that customs, rituals, that is, compound nouns expressing Uzbek culture, linguistic and cultural characteristics are used more often through noun+verb, adjective+verb models.

Figure 1



Analyzing the compound nouns representing English and Uzbek traditions, we observed that there are more differences than similarities between them. These differences are closely related to the culture, customs, lifestyle and traditions of both peoples. In addition, it was found that there are not so many compound nouns representing tradition in English. In the Uzbek language, it was found that many compound nouns of the noun+verb and adjective+verb models are formed.

DISCUSSION. For example: compound nouns in the noun+verb model: beshikketti (custom), beshiksoldi (custom), betochar (ritual), betochdi (ritual), betochish (ritual), burunkesdi (game), borekeldi (game), gojasoldi (ritual), doryig'di (ritual), durratashla (game), yagguydi (custom), yigityigar (custom), kavushbekitti (custom), kavushyirtar (custom), yolto'sdi (custom), campirbog'ladi (at the wedding) custom, campiryiqildi (custom), bride-to-be (custom), bride-to-be (custom) wedding ceremony) custom), sepyedi (custom), sepyig'di (custom), sochordi (custom), tutmindi (game), toyjonatar (custom), tonkayordi (custom), tonkapuli (at a wedding) custom, tonpichar (custom), ukuksoldi (custom), ring (custom), did not cover (urf); adjective+verb: lied (tradition), kokkyidi (ritual), akkiyar (ethn.), aqkiydi (ethn.), aqsolar (ritual), aksoldi (mouth became rich), etc.

CONCLUSION. In short, in the process of comparative study of traditions, it was found that the English culture is very ancient, they are very protective of their traditions, and the rituals included in the Uzbek traditions and rituals have been passed from centuries-old ancestors to generations without changes. In this regard, it should be emphasized that customs, traditions, rituals and customs are the product of long-lasting historical development. That is why the life of each nation has its own signs and characteristics. But these things are created over a long period of time, as time passes, some of them fall out of daily life, and new ones appear and mature in their place. With the satisfaction of people's material and spiritual needs, their ranks and quality change.

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