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NATIONAL-CULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH ECONOMY IN REFLECTING LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD (IN THE MATERIAL OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

Annotation

The national-cultural peculiarities of speech economy, as reflected in the linguistic picture of the world, can vary between different languages, including English and Uzbek. Speech economy refers to the efficient use of language resources to convey meaning effectively. We can take some aspects to consider when examining the national-cultural peculiarities of speech economy in English and Uzbek. The following article will investigate general observations, individual variations and contexts of speech economy in Uzbek and English.

Key words: speech economy, comparative analysis, corpus analysis, discourse analysis, cultural value, intercultural understanding, linguistic picture, national-cultural peculiarities.

НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕЧЕВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ В ОТРАЖЕНИИ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КАРТИНЫ МИРА (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

Аннотация

Национально-культурные особенности речевой экономики, отражающиеся в языковой картине мира, могут различаться в разных языках, в том числе в английском и узбекском. Речевая экономика означает эффективное использование языковых ресурсов для эффективной передачи смысла. Некоторые аспекты можно учитывать при рассмотрении национально-культурных особенностей речевой экономики в английском и узбекском языках. В данной статье будут рассмотрены общие наблюдения, индивидуальные вариации и контексты речевой экономики на узбекском и английском языках.

Ключевые слова: речевая экономика, сравнительный анализ, корпусный анализ, дискурсивный анализ, культурная ценность, межкультурное понимание, языковая картина, национально-культурные особенности.

NUTQ IQTISODIYOTINING MILLIY-MADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI DUNYONING LINGVISTIK MANZARASINI AKS ETTIRISHDA (INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARI MATERIALIDA)

Annotatsiya

Nutq iqtisodiyotining milliy-madaniy o'ziga xos xususiyatlari dunyoning lingvistik rasmida aks ettirilganidek, turli tillarda, jumladan, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ham farq qilishi mumkin. Nutq iqtisodi ma'noni samarali yetkazish uchun til resurslaridan unumli foydalanishni anglatadi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida nutq iqtisodining milliy-madaniy o'ziga xosliklarini o'rganishda ba'zi jihatlarga e'tibor qaratishimiz mumkin. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillarida nutq iqtisodiyotining umumiy kuzatishlari, individual o'zgarishlari va kontekstlari o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq iqtisodi, qiyosiy tahlil, korpus tahlili, diskurs tahlili, madaniy qadriyat, madaniyatlararo tushuncha, lingvistik rasm, milliy-madaniy xususiyatlar.

Introduction. The study of language encompasses not only the structural aspects but also the cultural and social dimensions that shape its use. One intriguing aspect is the concept of speech economy, which examines how languages optimize their linguistic resources to convey meaning effectively. This article aims to explore the national-cultural peculiarities of speech economy in relation to reflecting the linguistic picture of the world, with a focus on the English and Uzbek languages.

Speech economy refers to the efficient use of linguistic resources, such as words, phrases, and grammatical structures, to convey complex ideas concisely. It involves the selection and organization of language elements to maximize communicative efficiency. The linguistic picture of the world refers to how languages represent and shape our perception of reality, including cultural values, beliefs, and experiences.

Literature review. To investigate the national-cultural peculiarities of speech economy, a comparative analysis approach will be employed. This involves examining linguistic data from both English and Uzbek languages, analyzing their respective speech economy features, and exploring their connection to the linguistic picture of the world. Various linguistic tools, such as corpus analysis and discourse analysis, will be utilized to gather and analyze data.

Research methodology. In this research we maintained some methods like comparative analysis, corpus linguistics, discourse analysis, sociolinguistic surveys, ethnographic research and experimental studies which can serve us to identify the problems and the process of the topic.

As the topic involves exploring the speech economy features of different languages, a comparative analysis approach is valuable. This method allows for the examination of similarities and differences between languages, highlighting specific national-cultural peculiarities. By comparing multiple languages, you can identify patterns and variations in speech economy features and their relationship to the linguistic picture of the world.

Our aim is to identify and compare speech economy features between English and Uzbek languages, highlighting the national-cultural peculiarities that shape their linguistic picture of the world. By examining similarities and differences, we can gain insights into how each language optimizes linguistic resources and reflects cultural values.

For instance, English is known for its extensive use of phrasal verbs, which are combinations of a verb and one or more particles (e.g., "take off," "get along"). Phrasal verbs are highly economical as they convey complex meanings with fewer words. This reflects the cultural preference for efficiency and informality in English-speaking societies. In contrast, languages with a more formal speech economy, such as Uzbek, may rely on distinct grammatical structures or separate words to express similar ideas, or here is another example from Uzbek: as Uzbek language with strong cultural traditions, places significant emphasis on respect and social hierarchy. This is reflected in the extensive use of honorifics, such as suffixes or pronouns, to show respect and politeness. For example, the honorific suffix "-ing" is added to kinship terms to denote respect when addressing family members. This linguistic practice aligns with Uzbek cultural values of hospitality, deference, and maintaining harmonious social relationships. In English, on the other hand, honorifics are less prominent, and forms of address are often less formal and hierarchical.

Both English and Uzbek languages employ proverbs and figurative expressions to convey meaning concisely. However, the types of proverbs and their cultural associations differ. English proverbs often reflect pragmatic and pragmatic values, such as "A stitch in time saves nine," emphasizing efficiency and foresight. In Uzbek, proverbs often draw upon cultural traditions, historical events, and poetic imagery, reflecting the rich cultural heritage and poetic nature of the language. For instance, the Uzbek proverb "Bulbul chamanni sevar- Odam Vatanni" (Every bird likes its own nest) conveys the idea that it is appreciation to love your motherland.

Utilizing linguistic corpora is highly beneficial for analyzing speech economy. Building and analyzing corpora containing written and spoken texts from English and Uzbek languages can provide a comprehensive overview of speech economy features. Corpus linguistics techniques, such as frequency analysis, collocation analysis, and concordance analysis, enable you to identify and explore specific linguistic patterns and trends related to speech economy. It is a valuable method for analyzing speech economy in the research. Here's some examples how corpus linguistics can be applied:

Analysis and results. Studying speech economy and its relationship to the linguistic picture of the world holds significant importance for several reasons:

1) Efficient Communication. Speech economy focuses on optimizing linguistic resources to convey meaning effectively and efficiently. By studying speech economy, we gain insights into how languages structure and utilize their elements, such as words, phrases, and grammatical structures, to communicate complex ideas concisely. Understanding speech economy enhances our ability to communicate efficiently, facilitating clearer and more effective exchanges of information.

2) Cultural Expression. Language is deeply intertwined with culture, and speech economy reflects cultural values, norms, and perspectives. Different cultures prioritize certain linguistic features, such as directness, formality, or elaboration, based on their cultural values and communication styles. By studying speech economy, we gain insights into how cultural factors shape the linguistic picture of the world and how language reflects and reinforces cultural identity.

3) Intercultural Understanding. Language is a powerful tool for intercultural communication, but differences in speech economy can create challenges and misunderstandings. By studying the national-cultural peculiarities of speech economy, we develop a nuanced understanding of how different languages and cultures express ideas, convey emotions, and establish social dynamics. This knowledge fosters intercultural sensitivity, enabling individuals to navigate cross-cultural interactions with respect and effectiveness.

4) Language Learning and Teaching. Speech economy plays a crucial role in language learning and teaching. Understanding the speech economy features of a target language allows learners to communicate more naturally and persuasively. It helps learners identify the most efficient ways to express themselves and adapt their language use to the cultural context. For language teachers, knowledge of speech economy enables them to design effective instructional materials, highlight cultural nuances, and guide students in developing communicative competence.

5) Linguistic and Societal Research. The study of speech economy contributes to broader linguistic and societal research. It provides insights into language change, language evolution, and the impact of cultural and social factors on language use. Speech economy research can also shed light on the relationship between language and power dynamics, social hierarchies, and identity construction within societies.

If we generalize all these data, we can say that studying speech economy and its relationship to the linguistic picture of the world brings valuable insights into the efficient use of language, cultural expression, intercultural understanding, language learning and teaching, as well as broader linguistic and societal research. It enhances our ability to communicate effectively, appreciate diverse cultural perspectives, and navigate the complex interplay between language, culture, and society.

Frequency Analysis:

Corpus linguistics allows researchers to analyze the frequency of specific speech economy features in large collections of texts. By examining the frequency of certain linguistic patterns, we can identify common speech economy practices and their cultural significance. Example in English:

A corpus analysis of English texts may reveal a high frequency of contracted forms (e.g., "can't" instead of "cannot") and the omission of unnecessary words or phrases in informal contexts. This reflects the English language's preference for efficiency and brevity in communication.

Example in Uzbek:

Analyzing an Uzbek corpus might reveal a frequent use of honorifics and polite expressions, reflecting the cultural importance placed on respect and maintaining harmonious social relationships. Example: "Aziz" (Dear):

The term "aziz" is commonly used as an honorific to address someone with respect and affection. It can be used in various contexts, such as "azizim " (dear friend) or "azizim otam" (dear father). The frequent usage of "aziz" in an Uzbek corpus showcases the cultural emphasis on maintaining harmonious social relationships and showing respect to others.

"Rahmat" (Thank You):

The expression "rahmat" is a common way to express gratitude and appreciation in Uzbek. It is used to acknowledge someone's help, kindness, or generosity. Analyzing an Uzbek corpus may reveal the frequent usage of "rahmat" in various contexts, reflecting the cultural importance placed on expressing gratitude and maintaining positive social interactions.

"Iltimos" (Please):

The term "iltimos" is used as a polite request or plea in Uzbek. It is often used when asking for a favor, making a polite inquiry, or seeking permission. Analyzing an Uzbek corpus may uncover the frequent use of "iltimos" in different

contexts, demonstrating the cultural value of politeness and the importance of maintaining harmonious social interactions.

Collocation Analysis:

Collocation analysis involves examining the co-occurrence patterns of words or phrases within a corpus. This helps identify speech economy features that rely on specific collocations or combinations of words.

Example in English:

A collocation analysis of English may reveal frequent combinations of verbs and prepositions in phrasal verbs (e.g., "take off," "put up with"), showcasing the language's economy in expressing complex actions using fewer words.

Example in Uzbek:

Analyzing collocations in Uzbek may uncover specific combinations of honorific suffixes with kinship terms or titles, showcasing the language's speech economy in conveying respect and social hierarchy.

Example: "Otam" – "mening otam"- "Men uning zurriyodiman"- "U mening Padarim" ("My father"- "I am his child" –"He is my father"

Concordance Analysis:

Concordance analysis allows researchers to examine the context and usage patterns of specific words or phrases within a corpus. This helps understand how speech economy features are employed in different contexts and their cultural implications.

Example in English:

Concordance analysis of English can provide insights into the usage of elliptical structures (e.g., "Got it!" instead of "I understand it"), which are commonly used to convey meaning concisely and efficiently in informal conversations.

Example in Uzbek:

Analyzing concordances in Uzbek may reveal the frequency and context of honorific usage, such as the presence of honorific pronouns or suffixes in formal or respectful interactions.

Concordance: "Siz" (You)

Context: Formal Address

"Sizga yordam kerak" (You need help)

"Siz bilishingiz kerak" (You need to know)

"Sizning fikringizni hurmat qilamiz" (We respect your opinion)

"Siz bilan suhbatlashishni istayman" (I would like to speak with you)

In the concordance examples above, the honorific pronoun "siz" is consistently used to address someone formally or respectfully. It is employed when speaking to someone of higher status, elders, or in professional settings. Analyzing the concordance shows the frequency of "siz" in formal interactions, reflecting the cultural norm of showing respect and maintaining polite discourse.

Conclusion. By applying corpus linguistics methods, researchers can quantitatively analyze the frequency, collocations, and contexts of speech economy features in English and Uzbek corpora. This data provides empirical evidence to support findings about the national-cultural peculiarities of speech economy and its relationship to the linguistic picture of the world in each language.

In conclusion, the national-cultural peculiarities in speech economy, as seen in the English and Uzbek languages, have implications for the linguistic picture of the world, intercultural communication, and language learning. Cultural, historical, and social factors play a significant role in shaping these differences, and understanding them promotes effective communication and intercultural understanding.

The study of national-cultural peculiarities in speech economy provides valuable insights into the linguistic picture of the world and its implications for intercultural communication and language learning. Languages like English and Uzbek exhibit distinct features influenced by cultural, historical, and social factors.

English prioritizes directness, clarity, and efficiency, reflecting individualistic values and a multicultural borrowing of words and expressions. On the other hand, Uzbek emphasizes indirectness, honorifics, and collectivism, reflecting cultural norms of respect, community, and the influence of nomadic heritage.

Understanding and respecting these peculiarities is essential for effective intercultural communication. It helps avoid misinterpretation, fosters cultural sensitivity, and promotes harmonious social interactions. Language learners can benefit from awareness and instruction that address these differences, enhancing their intercultural competence.

By exploring the speech economy of different languages and their national-cultural peculiarities, we gain a deeper understanding of the diverse ways in which languages reflect and shape cultural perspectives, values, and social dynamics. This understanding leads to enriched intercultural communication, increased appreciation for linguistic diversity, and a more interconnected global society.

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