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THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT “HOSPITALITY” IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: It is not only a person's appearance or language but also his or her behavior, attitudes, and attitudes that determine who he or she is and what nationality he or she belongs to. For example, if you meet an Uzbek on the street, on the road, at work or at a place of rest, he will say, "Come home, we will have a cup of tea." Because hospitality is in the blood of Uzbeks. This verb, this quality, can only come from it with the soul. Why is that? There are many such qualities that Uzbeks pass down from generation to generation. For example, honesty, truthfulness, piety, non-betrayal of trust, shame, honor, speech, respect for the elderly, respect for the little ones, and the pride is one of the innumerable qualities of Uzbek nation.

Key words: *hospitality, guest, host, attitudes, respect, honor, truthfulness, communication, curiosity, peace, constant smile, awareness*

摘要：决定一个人的身份和国籍的不仅仅是一个人的外貌或语言，还有他或她的行为、态度和态度。例如，如果你在街上、路上、工作中或休息处遇到一个乌兹别克人，他会说：“回家吧，我们喝杯茶。”因为好客是乌兹别克人的血液。这个动词，这个性质，只能来自它的灵魂。这是为什么？乌兹别克人代代相传的品质有很多。例如诚实、真实、虔诚、不背信弃义、耻辱、荣誉、言谈、敬老、敬小，是乌兹别克民族无数品质的骄傲。

关键词：好客，客人，主人，态度，尊重，荣誉，真实，沟通，好奇心，和平，微笑，意识

Introduction.

In fact, the Uzbek does not spare the last loaf of bread at home for the guest. Even if he borrows from a neighbor, he treats the guest well. After all, in our daily lives, we face the same situation every day: a man, of course, hands over to his wife the groceries he brings home. The wife gives the fruits to her children and husband, and she eats them herself. He hides the best ones aside. Ask him out well if he is no longer absorbed in the connection.

In fact, hospitality is valued among all peoples. In some countries which are located in the foothills of the mountains, hospitality is very important at holidays and weddings. The same is true of

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a number of Asian, European, and African countries who has traveled to. But the people of Uzbek country sincerely want to welcome everyone they meet, at least once. I think it's a great value for every Uzbek person. That's what can amaze the visitors of the country.

Indeed, our people have always been respected for their hospitality and hospitality. Representatives of many countries around the world emphasize this value and always treat it with respect, admiration and admiration. If an Uzbek family does not have a family, does not welcome guests, does not pour all the blessings of the house on the table. Proverbs and sayings such as "The guest is greater than your father", "The guest comes through the door, the food comes through the hole", "Even if the hotel is narrow, let your kindness be wide", "Don't even cook your cat in front of the guest" are not in vain.[1,32.]

Our people consider hospitality as a symbol of goodness. The reputation of the family as a frequent visitor to the house grows. Their children also develop good qualities, such as kindness and sincerity.

On the etiquette of waiting for a guest and visiting a guest, Yusuf Khas Hajib's Qutadghu Bilig says: A person who does not know the rules, who is ignorant, bad-tempered, is confused when he sees a disciplined person.[7, 964.]

Don't go for less than your full potential. Don't be impatient. Whatever you take, bite, chew, and don't blow hot soup with your mouth. A person's heart is like a thin bottle, be very careful with it, don't move it, it will break ... "[3, 17.]

There are many such examples. In any case, the hospitality, which is the millennial value of our people, serves to strengthen the bonds of friendship, brotherhood, harmony and mutual understanding between people.

So can we find a nation in the world other than the Uzbeks that provides for its own food, the share of its children, and cuts and cuts it for guests.

This quality is passed down from Uzbek ancestors to our children and grandchildren, whether we like it or not.

Materials and review.

The concept of "hospitality", explored in this work, is relevant for all cultures, since it is associated with the traditions of an ethnic group, which means that it gives an idea of the cultural picture of the world of a given nation.

The relevance of the study is due to the following points:

- increased interest in the social spheres of human existence; insufficient knowledge of the linguocultural and cognitive specifics of this concept in the Russian and English phraseological pictures of the world;
- interest in the problem of national character and the expression of typical national traits in the language, and in phraseology in particular;
- a phraseological expression of the spiritual and moral life of a person;

The object of the research are phraseological units that have fixed the concept of hospitality in their semantics through the description of various prototypical situations.

The literature is the possible way of studying the power of hospitality in Uzbek country, as well as in the great work of A Kodiriy "The days past gone". The author tries to explicit how the Uzbek people express their respect and gratitude to the guest in some parts of the work.[5]

National customs are the part of social life and morality of an entire nation in customs and traditions norms, practices, practical experiences, and historical living conditions are unique will be integrated. They are born during the activity of the nation, each nation as a whole history is based on the peculiarities of living conditions set guidelines for interpersonal relationships.

These norms and guidelines are passed down from generation to generation, and customs and traditions are passed down from generation to generation becomes a tradition. Abdulla Kadiri, a prominent figure in Uzbek literature during the National Awakening, is Uzbek based on his novelism, marked a new era for national prose, and it is a creator who brings the heights of the modern world closer to heights. It's a unique talent has an honorable place in the history of Uzbek literature of the XX century.

"It should be noted that there is a special etiquette and rules of hospitality," F.Kuvonova - First of all, it is necessary to greet the visitor with an open face and invite him home. Then the table is set and the first bread and tea are served. It is best to keep the food on the table within easy reach. Invite a guest to dinner, but don't overdo it. The etiquette of hospitality is to sit quietly in the presence of the guest, to say something that will please him, not to leave him alone for a long time, and not to treat anyone badly around the guest. When a guest asks for permission, permission is granted and they are followed with an open face. [4, 98.]

Another great example of the proverbs about hospitality of Uzbek nation is the "Devonu lug'atit turk". History of Uzbek proverbs: Uzbek folkmasterpieces, the history of collecting and studying proverbs, one of the most popular genres of Uzbek folk art, in the works of writers and scholars. Its use also goes back a long way. In particular, the great of the eleventh century Scholar M. Kashgari in his book "Devonu lug'atit turk" to the Turkish language family made extensive use of proverbs of unwanted peoples.[6, 15]

Discussion and results

There is a parable of an Uzbek woman: when the doorbell rang in her house, she took an umbrella, put on a raincoat, and went to open the door, and if they greeted the guest, she said, "Oh, how lucky you are!" I was at home, I came back from a walk a minute ago. Please come in and have some tea. If he doesn't like the guest, he replies: sorry, but I can't accept you because I'm in a hurry to meet. You can service this technique. The basic rule of hospitality: a guest is the best thing that can happen to you this moment (the time you invite guests to your place), so if you don't like to receive guests, it's best not to.

The first thing we do is send out invitations. They can be verbal, written (anniversary, family holiday) or message. You must respond to the offer in the same form in which you received it. Once you accept an offer, you cannot cancel it without an objective reason. If it's an invitation to dinner, it's best to let people know a week in advance so they can change their schedules, if it's an anniversary or holiday, invitations will be sent a month in advance. The day before receiving guests, clean the house (apartment), check the cleanliness of all the dishes on your table. Prepare clean, well-ironed tablecloths

and napkins. Also, replace the toilet towels with new ones. Think about the menu, choose 'ngilochar program... It is a habit to come on time, it is rude to be late. It is not worth arriving before the appointed time, as the hostess may have completed the final preparations before receiving the guests. If you are late, be sure to let the hostess or host know how long you are late. If you are visiting, take care of small souvenirs for the whole family. For example, for the owner of flowers for a housewife (gives a male guest) - a bottle of good wine, for children - sweets or small souvenirs.

Rules for introducing and introducing guests:

the male is introduced to the female;

big - represents age;

to the master - subordinate.

Seating rules:

As a rule, the owner and the hostess occupy the last sides of the table (the most inconvenient), if the table is round, they sit opposite each other. To the right of the hostess is the most honored guest - a man, to the right of the owner, the most honored guest - a lady. To the left of the host and hostess are no less esteemed guests. Remember, you and your husband can sit at formal events!

Behavior of the table:

back flat;

no elbows on table;

we do not lie down at the table for a meal, but ask to pass it on;

cloth napkins on your knees;

falling devices are replaced with clean devices;

during the toast, the men hold their glasses under the lady's glass;

the man at the table looks at the lady on the right, and then at the woman on the left, if necessary.

Prohibited topics of conversation during the holiday:

your;

pul;

health;

policy

When to leave:

The simple method is to ask the hostess in advance when the event is scheduled and be prepared to leave it for minutes. It can also serve as a sign of watching the host or hostess for hours during a conversation. There are guests who need to report verbally, correctly: it was a wonderful evening, thank you for coming, I will have a difficult day tomorrow.

Good guest:

never comes without a call;

does everything to make the holiday a success (dances, sings karaoke, participates in other activities imagined by the owners);

located in the reception room;

does not show bad mood to others;

do not stand aside, but meet and communicate with guests;

thank the hostess for the hospitality and delicious food;
goes on time.

Conclusion.

According to the structure of phrases, a phrase is a lexical unit that is equivalent to a sentence, semantically whole, has a generalized meaning, is not created in the speech process, but is ready to be introduced into the speech. According to the linguist Mamatov, phrases are a separate unit of language, which, according to their structure, is a free connection or equivalent to a sentence, fully or partially semantically reconstructed figurative, stable phrases. Phrases are specific figurative expressions of people's conclusions based on observation of life events, assessment of acceptable and unacceptable actions in society, generalization of life experiences. Writers are often not content to select and use phrases appropriate to the purpose of the image. Perhaps the nature, mood, and lifestyle of the protagonists change and rework. In this way, folk expressions are refined and saturated with new subtleties of meaning.[2, 21]

This means that a translator must work hard to explain the whole existence of a nation to another one clearly. Because the level of the literary work that he "created" will be the basis for complete understanding that nation. We did not use the word "created" in vain. A translator works harder than a writer in translating a work of art. [8, 320]. The state of the characters in the work aims to convey their feelings to the reader in their own way, as described by the author. In this process, stylistic knowledge in two languages the original and the target ones helps the translator. The use of various paremias, phraseological units, and metaphors in speech is unique to each nation. But how and when to use them can vary from nation to nation. Only a translator who understands this correctly can create a great translation work

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