



## The Role Of The "Motherland" Concept In Different Nationalities And Cultures

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**Abstract:** Modern Linguistics is undoubtedly one of the major branches of linguistics, which considers the extensive study of various conceptual, mental and anthropocentric problems in language as one of its urgent tasks. All over the world, different languages reflect the culture, mentality, national and ethnic image, values of different countries, and therefore, this language is an important tool that reflects the world view. At this point, the following words of the Russian scientist Vorkachev clarify the idea we are promoting. In his opinion, *"Today, it is becoming a good tradition for the humanities to move away from the structuralist approach and enter the field of different knowledge."*

**Key words:** Modern Linguistics

Modern Linguistics is undoubtedly one of the major branches of linguistics, which considers the extensive study of various conceptual, mental and anthropocentric problems in language as one of its urgent tasks. All over the world, different languages reflect the culture, mentality, national and ethnic image, values of different countries, and therefore, this language is an important tool that reflects the world view. At this point, the following words of the Russian scientist Vorkachev clarify the idea we are promoting. In his opinion, *"Today, it is becoming a good tradition for the humanities to move away from the structuralist approach and enter the field of different knowledge."*

We know from the development of linguistics that the languages of the world reflect the culture of the peoples of the world as well as their values. Studying the verbalization of the concept of "Motherland" in different systematic languages makes it possible to study different cultures and mentalities through those languages. In fact, the concept of "Motherland" itself is a special value. The concept of 'Motherland' in English and Uzbek languages, in current globalization period, and various political and economic problems around the world are occurring, dangerous illnesses threatening to human life is very important for everyone. It demands deeper study of the place and role of the concepts of nation, state and Motherland at a time when such kind of vices are growing. The aim of this article is not only to sound the concept of 'Motherland' in English and Uzbek languages, but also to find its place in the spiritual and cultural life of the people who speak these languages and to organize the scientific basis for the emergence and formation of this status and their national-cultural features. Its task is to determine the role of the concept in cognitive linguistics and to study the verbalization of the concept of 'Motherland' by various means. While the object of research is mainly English, Uzbek and Russian linguistic sources, its subject matter is to determine



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how everyone praises the Motherland, respects it as a mother, or sees it simply as a place of residence based on civic duty, and organizes the approach to the motherland in every corner of the world.

Our compatriots who live in the mountainous regions of our country with no transport links, or in remote villages that do not have sufficient conditions as in the city, because they have completely loved the place where they live, exchange it for cities or megacities with all kinds of amenities. Here the importance of the concept of love for the motherland is clearly demonstrated. A clear example is the residents of the village "Kundaijuvoz" in Sariaisia district of Surkhondarya region, which is located on the southern border of our country. more than hundreds kilometres away from the center, there is no car traffic, only sailing on special boats, or trails through high mountains which can be reached on foot. Until recently, the cool and airy place between these sky-high mountains was deprived of electricity, gas and mobile communication system. And finally, on the initiative of the regional governor and officials, a modern solar photoelectric plant was installed in the area and the villagers were provided with electricity. Extensive work is being done to create the remaining conditions. One of the old residents of the village, Bibiniyaz Sattorova, who welcomed the 103-year-old from Kundaijuvoz, says:

*"I was born and grew up among these high and majestic mountains, got married, had children, and spent the happiest moments with my husband, had grandchildren and great-grandchildren here. Although there are not enough conditions here, and it is far from the city, but we love this place where we live, we honor it. My whole life was spent here, the air, nature, and waters of the streams are ingrained in my blood. If I had the opportunity to live again, I would not hesitate to live in a place with such beautiful nature, clean air, soft chirping of birds, various flowers and plants, pistachios and almonds. "I would have chosen my precious child, the place where my umbilical cord blood was spilled, the place where the good and bad days of my life have passed, my sacred flower-Kundaijuvoz from my mother."*

There is no doubt that the words of our mother will reach the depths of the heart of every person who reads these verses, and will rekindle the love for the country and the feeling of the country in his heart. It can be seen that regardless of where and in what condition a person lives, how he expresses or interprets the concept of Motherland in his own language, the place where he was born is always the best for him. We can see a similar situation in the example of how much an African, whose native land consists of deserts, respects it. Otherwise, it is theoretically possible for the Yamal and Nenes peoples who live in the expanses of Siberia or the taiga to move to other more convenient areas in the era of today's technology and technology development, but their ancestors lived in the same place, they lived on the help of deer in cold countries. A few from the family or from the village may go to big cities, but others have got used to that country both mentally and spiritually. They may not even be able to live in other countries. Most importantly, they are drawn and united by a great feeling of the Motherland. From this point of view, it is a necessity of the time that modern linguistics should cover cultural, psychological and sociological aspects related to the problem, not limited to the study of language.

The relevance of the theme of the concept "Motherland" is that today, at a time when globalization is at its peak, political, economic problems are increasing in various countries of the world, and evils that are extremely dangerous for human life are increasing, the nation, the state. The place and role of the concept of homeland is increasing. In such a complicated situation, only



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peoples capable of development and new civilizations can have their say in the new world. American scientist S. Huntington in his *"Clash of Civilizations?"* wrote in his work, *"The new era will be a period of development only for nations with strong national values."*

In no other country can we honor the sacred corner of the motherland as much as the Uzbeks. In most cases, the thoughts and actions of Uzbek writers about the homeland can be a clear example of this. The countries of the world may have various values characteristic of various cultures, but it can be seen that honoring the Motherland, which is one of the greatest gifts given to people, is somewhat different in the countries of the East. "If in one part of the world it is equated with the Mother, and if in another part it is recognized as a place of residence based on the obligation of citizenship or associated with the name of the land of the colonists who conquered it centuries ago, it is for everyone, first of all, for the science of linguistics, is interesting.

From this point of view, the attitude towards the Motherland in our country is characterized by the fact that it found its true essence and value during the years of Independence. It was after our independence that the writers and poets of our country had the opportunity to glorify the motherland. Each of our compatriots is ready to do everything in order for our youth to instill the feeling of the Motherland in their hearts from the kindergarten age, to understand its essence at school age, and later to feel its sanctity with their bodies. This means that the Motherland is extremely glorious as a being, and to love it, to honor it, to serve it as our own mother, to protect it, and to praise it is our ancestral value.

All in all, it is important to learn the concept of the 'Motherland' in both English and Uzbek languages. Since we, as Uzbeks, have a duty to study this concept in our small language, it will be useful for all of us to determine the place of English, which is the language of the world today and is used in almost all international relations. Studying the verbalization of the concept of 'Motherland' in English and Uzbek languages, determining its role in the national world, its national and cultural features in many other languages are always significant for the lingual development of every country in our globe. It is believed that the results of the such studies will be a necessary resource and guide not only for young researchers, students and young people, but also for any reader who is not indifferent to the motherland, in understanding the sense of motherland, and as well as future researchers working on this topic.

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