NATIONAL-CULTURAL CONTENT OF “JASORAT” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation. *This article analyzes the national and cultural content of the concept of “jasorat” (courage). The semantic, linguocultural, and conceptual features of this notion are examined comparatively in Uzbek and English languages. “Jasorat” is interpreted as an important moral category that reflects a person’s inner strength, willpower, and ability to face danger and difficulties. The study explores how this concept is represented in Uzbek historical, cultural, and literary sources, and compares it with related English concepts such as “courage” and “bravery,” identifying both similarities and differences. The research reveals that the concept of “jasorat” is closely connected with national mentality, cultural values, and social stereotypes.*

Keywords: *courage, bravery, national-cultural content, linguoculturology, concept, semantics, culture, values, mentality.*

In contemporary linguistics, the relationship between language and culture has become one of the most important areas of research. Language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of a nation’s worldview, traditions, and system of values. Cultural concepts play a crucial role in understanding how different societies perceive reality.

One of such significant concepts is “jasorat,” commonly translated as “courage.” This concept represents both an individual psychological quality and a socially valued moral trait. It is deeply embedded in the cultural and historical context of a nation. The purpose of this study is to analyze the national-cultural content of the concept of “jasorat” in Uzbek and English using a linguocultural approach. The research aims to identify similarities and differences in meaning, usage, and cultural significance.

The concept as a unit of cultural knowledge has been extensively studied in linguoculturology. Scholars such as Vorobyov (1997), Stepanov (2004), and Wierzbicka (1997) emphasize that concepts reflect national consciousness and are key elements of cultural identity. In Uzbek linguistics, “jasorat” is associated with bravery, heroism, and moral strength. It often appears in historical narratives and literary works as a symbol of patriotism and honor. In English linguistics, similar meanings are conveyed through words like “courage,” “bravery,” and “valor.” However, each term has its own semantic nuances. “Courage” may refer to both moral and physical strength, while “bravery” is more often linked to physical actions.

Literary sources also highlight these differences. Uzbek classical literature presents courage as a collective and moral duty, whereas English literature often portrays it as an individual choice or personal struggle. This research is based on a qualitative comparative approach. The following methods were used:

- **Comparative analysis** – to identify similarities and differences between Uzbek and English concepts
- **Semantic analysis** – to examine meanings and lexical structures
- **Linguocultural analysis** – to explore cultural interpretations
- **Textual analysis** – to analyze examples from literary and historical sources

In Uzbek, the concept of “jasorat” includes several semantic components:

- fearlessness
- ability to confront danger
- bravery and heroism
- strong willpower

It is always positively evaluated and associated with moral excellence.

In English, the word “courage” includes:

- the ability to face fear
- mental and emotional strength
- determination in difficult situations

Additionally, “bravery” often emphasizes physical action, while “courage” may include internal or moral strength. The concept of courage reflects different cultural values in Uzbek and English societies.

In Uzbek culture, “jasorat” is closely connected with:

- patriotism
- loyalty to family and society
- respect for elders
- collective responsibility

Historical figures such as Jalaliddin Manguberdi and Amir Temur symbolize courage as a form of national pride and defense of the homeland. In contrast, English culture emphasizes:

- individualism
- personal freedom
- self-expression
- independence

Courage is often viewed as the ability to stand up for oneself and make independent decisions. From a lingo-cultural perspective, the concept of “jasorat” consists of three main components:

1. **Cognitive component** – knowledge and understanding of courage
2. **Emotional component** – feelings associated with overcoming fear
3. **Evaluative component** – positive moral judgment

In Uzbek culture, these components are shaped by collective values and social expectations. In English culture, they are more influenced by individual experiences and personal choices.

Similarities:

- Courage is a universally positive quality
- It involves overcoming fear
- It is associated with heroism and strength

Differences:

- Uzbek culture emphasizes collectivism and patriotism
- English culture emphasizes individualism and autonomy
- Different lexical expressions and semantic nuances

In conclusion, the study demonstrates that the concept of “jasorat” shares a common semantic core in both Uzbek and English languages. However, its national-cultural content varies significantly. In Uzbek, courage is deeply connected with collective values, social responsibility, and patriotism. In English, it is more closely related to individual strength, independence, and personal choice. Therefore, “jasorat” can be considered an important lingo-cultural concept that reflects the interaction between language, culture, and human values.

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