

CONCEPT OF HONOR IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19429514>

***Annotation:** This article examines the concept of “honor” in English and “or-nomus” in Uzbek from a cultural and linguistic perspective. The study focuses on how these concepts are expressed in both languages and what cultural meanings they carry. It highlights that although both terms are related to moral values, they differ in their interpretation. In English, “honor” is mainly connected with personal integrity and individual responsibility, while in Uzbek, “or-nomus” is more related to social expectations, family reputation, and collective values. The research also shows that language reflects cultural thinking, and these concepts cannot be fully understood without considering their cultural background. The findings may be useful for better understanding cultural differences, especially in communication and translation between English and Uzbek.*

***Keywords:** communication styles, intercultural communication, English language, Uzbek language, direct and indirect communication, cultural differences, politeness strategies, individualism and collectivism, social norms, pragmatic analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, the direction of cultural-linguistic is developing rapidly, and great attention is paid to the study of the inextricable link between language and culture. In this direction, concepts are considered as the main unit that reveals how human thinking and cultural values are expressed through language. In particular, the concept of “honor” has different semantic and pragmatic content in different cultures, reflecting the moral norms, social structure and mentality of society. In this regard, as Anna Wierzbicka noted, cultural concepts are deeply embedded in language, they express the values and worldview of a particular speech community, therefore, concepts such as “honor” cannot be studied in isolation from their linguistic and cultural context. [1,45p]. The main purpose of this study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the linguocultural characteristics of the concept of "honor" in English and Uzbek. The study will identify the ways

of expressing this concept in both languages, its semantic and pragmatic features, and the system of cultural values that lie behind them. It is also intended to reveal the similarities and differences in the moral norms, social views, and national mentality of English and Uzbek societies through this concept.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In modern linguistics, the study of concepts is a key focus on cultural-linguistic, which examines the relationship between language and culture. Concepts are considered fundamental units reflecting cultural values and collective knowledge. According to Karasik, concepts represent the cultural consciousness of a society, while Wierzbicka argues that they are deeply embedded in language and must be analyzed within their cultural context.

The concept of “honor” has been widely explored in Western studies. Pitt-Rivers defines honor as a social value related to reputation and status, whereas Bourdieu views it as a form of symbolic capital influencing social relations. In Western cultures, honor is often associated with individual integrity and personal responsibility.

In contrast, in Uzbek culture, the concept of “or-nomus” is closely connected with social norms, family reputation, and collective values. It reflects not only individual qualities but also societal expectations and traditional beliefs.

Comparative studies show that although “honor” exists across cultures, its meaning and usage differ significantly. Semantic and pragmatic analysis reveals that English “honor” emphasizes individual ethics, while Uzbek “or-nomus” highlights social evaluation and moral responsibility within the community.

Thus, the concept of “honor” is culturally specific, and its comparative analysis provides deeper insight into linguistic and cultural differences.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the cultural-linguistic approach is used as the main method, since it allows for a comprehensive study of the relationship between language and culture. Cultural-linguistic interprets concepts not only as linguistic units, but also as elements that carry cultural meaning. From this perspective, the concept of “honor” in English and Uzbek is analyzed not only within the framework of its lexical meaning, but also through the social values, moral norms, and cultural stereotypes associated with it.

Within the framework of this approach, the semantic structure (meaning), associative field related concepts, and cultural connotations of the concept are studied. For example, while “honor” in English is more associated with individual honesty and personal principles, in Uzbek “or-

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nomus” is closely related to society, family, and social values. This shows how cultural thinking is expressed through language. The cultural-linguistic approach also requires analyzing concepts in context, that is, determining their use in real speech, their function in social situations, and their cultural significance. Therefore, this method is of great importance in further revealing the similarities and differences of the concept of "honor" in English and Uzbek. The concept of “honor” in English and “or-nomus” in Uzbek demonstrates significant semantic and cultural differences. Semantically, “honor” is associated with notions such as dignity, integrity, and personal responsibility, reflecting an individual’s internal moral principles. In contrast, “or-nomus” encompasses a wider range of meanings including respect, shame, reputation, and social value, indicating a stronger connection to external evaluation.

From a cultural perspective, these differences are rooted in the distinct value systems of the two societies. In English-speaking cultures, honor is largely individual-centered and based on personal ethics and self-respect. However, in Uzbek culture, “or-nomus” is closely tied to family reputation, social expectations, and traditional norms, making it a collective and socially regulated concept. Thus, while both terms relate to moral values, the English concept emphasizes individual integrity, whereas the Uzbek understanding highlights social responsibility and communal judgment.

DISCUSSION

The concept of “honor” demonstrates how moral values are shaped by cultural and social frameworks. The comparison between English and Uzbek interpretations reveals a clear distinction between individualistic and collectivistic orientations. In English-speaking cultures, honor is primarily associated with personal integrity, self-respect, and individual responsibility. In contrast, the Uzbek concept of “or-nomus” is strongly connected to social evaluation, family reputation, and communal expectations. This difference reflects broader societal patterns in which individualistic cultures prioritize personal ethics, while collectivistic cultures emphasize social harmony and group values.

Moreover, language plays a significant role in expressing and reinforcing these cultural distinctions. The meanings attached to “honor” and “or-nomus” show that moral concepts are not universal but are shaped by specific cultural contexts. At the same time, ongoing social changes and globalization may influence the transformation of these traditional understandings, leading to a gradual shift in how such concepts are perceived and applied in modern society.

CONCLUSION

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In conclusion, although the concepts of “honor” in English and “or-nomus” in Uzbek are generally associated with moral values, their content and application differ significantly culturally. While in English this concept is more related to personal honesty, internal principles and individual responsibility, in Uzbek culture “or-nomus” is closely related to social values, family honor and reputation in society. The results of the study show that these concepts reflect the value system, mentality and social structure of both societies. Therefore, studying the concept of “honor” from a comparative and cultural perspective is of great importance not only in linguistics, but also in intercultural communication and translation processes.

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