

THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION AND CORPUS-BASED STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF LOYALTY LEXEMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Aziza Umurzakova

Doctoral Student at Navoi State University

aziza.umurzakova1999@gmail.com

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Abstract. This study presents a corpus-based analysis of the thematic distribution of lexical units representing the concept of loyalty in English and Uzbek. The analysis focuses on key lexemes, including Uzbek *sadoqat*, *sodiqlik*, *vafo*, *vafodorlik*, *fidoyilik*, *fidokorlik*, and *sidq*, and their English counterparts *loyalty*, *fidelity*, *allegiance*, *faithfulness*, *commitment*, and *devotion*. The aim of the study is to identify the dominant functional domains of these lexemes and to examine the factors influencing their distribution. The analysis draws on data from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and a manually compiled Uzbek dataset representing a range of discourse types. The findings indicate clear cross-linguistic differences in thematic distribution: in Uzbek, loyalty is predominantly associated with interpersonal, ethical, and socio-cultural domains, whereas in English it shows a broader distribution, with a particularly strong presence in institutional and economic contexts, including business and marketing discourse.

Keywords: loyalty, *sadoqat*, corpus linguistics, thematic distribution, lexical semantics, comparative analysis

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA “SADOQAT” KONSEPTINI IFODALOVCHI LEKSIK BIRLIKLARNING TEMATIK TAQSIMOTI VA KORPUS ASOSIDAGI STATISTIK TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “sadoqat” konseptini ifodalovchi leksik birliklarning tematik taqsimoti korpus materiallari asosida qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot obyektni o‘zbek tilidagi *sadoqat*, *sodiqlik*, *vafo*, *vafodorlik*, *fidoyilik*, *fidokorlik* va *sidq* leksemalari hamda ularga mos keluvchi inglizcha *loyalty*, *fidelity*, *allegiance*, *faithfulness*, *commitment* va *devotion* birliklari tashkil etadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi mazkur leksemalarning qaysi mavzuviy va funksional sohalarida faol qo‘llanishini aniqlash hamda ularning taqsimotidagi tillararo xususiyatlarni ochib berishdan iborat. Tahlil Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) ma’lumotlari hamda turli diskurs turlarini qamrab oluvchi o‘zbek tilidagi korpus materiallari asosida amalga oshirildi. Natijalar ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida “sadoqat” konseptining tematik faollashuvida sezilarli farqlar mavjudligini ko‘rsatdi. O‘zbek tilida mazkur konsept asosan shaxslararo munosabatlar, axloqiy qadriyatlar va ijtimoiy-madaniy sohalar bilan bog‘liq holda namoyon bo‘lsa, ingliz tilida uning qo‘llanish doirasi kengroq bo‘lib, institutsional hamda iqtisodiy diskurslarda, xususan biznes va marketing sohalarida faolroq uchrashi kuzatildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *sadoqat*, *loyalty*, korpus lingvistikasi, tematik taqsimot, leksik semantika, qiyosiy tahlil.

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ И КОРПУСНО- СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЛЕКСЕМ, РЕПРЕЗЕНТИРУЮЩИХ КОНЦЕПТ «ВЕРНОСТЬ» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. В статье на основе корпусных данных проводится сопоставительный анализ тематического распределения лексических единиц, репрезентирующих концепт «верность» в английском и узбекском языках. Объектом исследования выступают узбекские лексемы *sadoqat*, *sodiqlik*, *vafo*, *vafodorlik*, *fidoyilik*, *fidokorlik* и *sidq*, а также их английские соответствия *loyalty*, *fidelity*, *allegiance*, *faithfulness*, *commitment* и *devotion*. Цель исследования заключается в выявлении основных тематических и функциональных сфер употребления данных единиц, а также в определении особенностей их распределения в сопоставляемых языках. Анализ выполнен на материале *Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)* и специально сформированного массива узбекских текстов, охватывающего различные типы дискурса. Результаты исследования показали наличие существенных различий в тематической репрезентации концепта «верность». Если в узбекском языке данный концепт преимущественно связан с межличностными отношениями, нравственными ценностями и социокультурной сферой, то в английском языке он характеризуется более широким спектром функционирования и активно представлен в институциональном и экономическом дискурсах, включая сферу бизнеса и маркетинга.

Ключевые слова: верность, *loyalty*, корпусная лингвистика, тематическое распределение, лексическая семантика, сопоставительный анализ.

The analysis is based on frequency counts of selected loyalty-related lexemes extracted from the *Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)* and a manually compiled Uzbek dataset designed to represent comparable discourse types, including literary, journalistic, political, and everyday texts. The data were examined using both qualitative and quantitative approaches, with occurrences grouped into six thematic domains (*personal*, *socio-political*, *ethical*, *business and marketing*, *religious*, and *professional*) based on contextual usage. Domain classification was carried out through manual coding, with ambiguous cases resolved through contextual interpretation. The reported percentages reflect the relative distribution of the selected lexemes within each dataset rather than normalized frequencies, and are intended to indicate general usage tendencies rather than exact proportional equivalence. While these domains are shared across both languages, their statistical distribution differs significantly, suggesting distinct patterns of conceptual prioritization.

According to the quantitative findings, in Uzbek the concept of *sadoqat* is most prominently realized within the domain of **personal relationships**, where it accounts for approximately 30% of the total occurrences, compared to 25% in English. This domain represents the highest frequency in the Uzbek data. Lexical units such as *vafo*, *vafodorlik*, *sadoqat*, and *sodiqlik* are actively used and demonstrate strong collocational productivity. These lexemes frequently occur in combinations such as “*do’stiga sadoqat*,” “*vafo va sadoqat*,” “*sodiq yor*,” “*vafodor inson*,” and “*sodiq do’st*,” which highlight interpersonal trust, emotional attachment, and moral commitment. These patterns suggest that, in Uzbek usage, loyalty is closely associated with relational and value-based contexts.

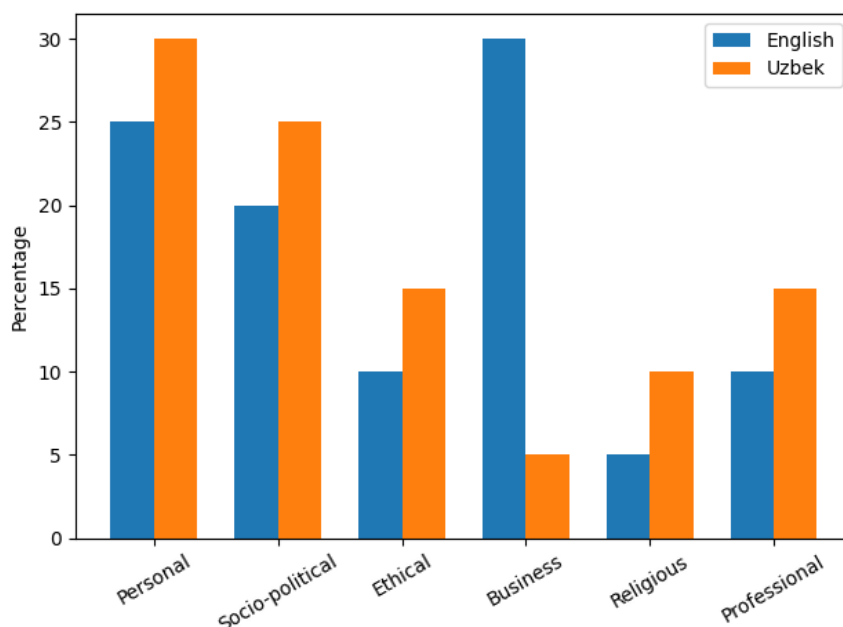


Figure 1. Thematic distribution of loyalty-related lexemes in English and Uzbek across domains.

In English, although the personal domain also shows a notable presence (approximately 25%), it is comparatively less dominant. Lexical units such as *loyalty*, *loyal*, *faithfulness*, and *devotion* occur in collocations like “*loyal friend*,” “*remain loyal*,” and “*faithful partner*,” reflecting similar interpersonal meanings. However, the data indicate that this domain is not the primary area of usage in English. Instead, loyalty demonstrates a more diversified distribution across institutional and economic contexts, which reduces the relative prominence of interpersonal usage.

A particularly notable divergence between the two languages is observed in the **business and marketing domain**, where English demonstrates the highest frequency, accounting for approximately 30% of occurrences. In this domain, loyalty-related lexemes form stable and widely used collocations such as “*brand loyalty*,” “*customer loyalty*,” “*loyalty card*,” and “*loyalty programs*.” Here, loyalty is primarily associated with consumer behavior and institutional practices rather than interpersonal or moral values.

In contrast, Uzbek shows a considerably lower frequency in this domain (approximately 5%), suggesting that the integration of the concept into business and marketing discourse is relatively recent and less conventionalized. While expressions such as “*sodiqlik kartasi*” and “*sodiqlik dasturi*” are attested, their usage remains limited. Instead of direct equivalents of “*loyal customer*,” Uzbek more frequently employs “*doimiy mijoz*,” which emphasizes regularity rather than value-based commitment. This difference suggests that the conceptualization of loyalty in Uzbek business discourse is still developing and has not yet reached the level of functional expansion observed in English.

In contrast to the divergence observed in the business and marketing domain, the **ethical, socio-political, religious, and professional spheres** demonstrate a relatively balanced and comparable distribution of loyalty lexemes in both English and Uzbek. According to the data, these domains collectively account for approximately 45–50% of



occurrences in English and around 50–55% in Uzbek (see Figure 1), indicating that they constitute a substantial portion of usage in both languages, with only moderate variation across domains.

Within the **ethical domain**, loyalty is conceptualized in both languages as a core moral virtue associated with integrity, honesty, and personal character. Uzbek expressions such as “*sadoqat va halollik*,” “*vafo insonni ulug‘ qiladi*,” and “*sodiqlik insoniy fazilat*” emphasize the intrinsic moral value of loyalty as a defining human quality. Similarly, English collocations such as “*loyalty as a virtue*,” “*moral loyalty*,” and “*loyalty to one’s principles*” reflect an ethical framing, although often articulated in a more abstract and individual-centered manner.

In the **socio-political domain**, both languages exhibit high frequency and functional relevance, yet differ in conceptual orientation. Uzbek discourse prominently features collocations such as “*Vatanga sadoqat*,” “*xalqga sadoqat bilan xizmat qilish*,” and “*milliy sadoqat*,” which foreground devotion to the homeland, collective identity, and national unity. In contrast, English political discourse employs expressions such as “*loyalty to the Constitution*,” “*loyalty to democratic values*,” and “*national loyalty*,” where the object of loyalty is predominantly institutional and ideological rather than territorial or emotional. Despite this difference, the overall frequency of usage remains relatively comparable, indicating that loyalty plays an equally significant role in the political lexicon of both languages.

The **religious domain** further illustrates both convergence and divergence. Uzbek demonstrates a slightly higher frequency (10%) compared to English (5%), reflecting the stronger integration of spiritual values within the conceptualization of loyalty. Collocations such as “*Allohga sadoqat*,” “*iymon va sadoqat*,” and “*sadoqat bilan ibodat qilish*” indicate that loyalty is closely associated with faith, devotion, and moral purity. English equivalents such as “*devotion to God*,” “*faithful devotion*,” and “*religious commitment*” are also present, but tend to occur less frequently and often within more formal or textual contexts, suggesting a comparatively reduced role of religious discourse in shaping the concept.

In the **professional domain**, both languages display moderate and comparable usage. Uzbek expressions such as “*kasbga sadoqat*,” “*sadoqat bilan xizmat qilish*,” and “*fidoyi xodim*” highlight dedication to one’s work and professional responsibility. English collocations such as “*employee loyalty*,” “*loyal workforce*,” and “*professional commitment*” similarly reflect the association of loyalty with organizational stability and productivity. However, in both languages, this domain remains secondary compared to more dominant spheres such as interpersonal and socio-political contexts.

Overall, the analysis of these four domains indicates that, despite some quantitative variation, the distribution of loyalty-related lexemes in the ethical, socio-political, religious, and professional spheres remains broadly comparable in both English and Uzbek. In both languages, loyalty is consistently associated with positive values such as moral integrity, social responsibility, and collective cohesion.

The observed differences are primarily related to patterns of conceptual orientation rather than frequency: in Uzbek, loyalty tends to be more closely linked to spiritual and interpersonal contexts, whereas in English it is more frequently realized in institutional and abstract frameworks. These findings suggest that, while the core evaluative meaning of loyalty is shared, its functional distribution reflects broader linguacultural tendencies.

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**“Pedagogik ta’lim va tarbiya
transformatsiyasida fundamental,
amaliy va innovatsion
tadqiqotlarning konseptual
asoslari” mavzusidagi Xalqaro
ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materilalari
to‘plami**



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