



## LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF HOUSEHOLD LEXICON IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Halikova Shahlo Uktamovna

TITLI,

Department of "Uzbek and Foreign Languages",  
Senior Teacher

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### ABSTRACT

*This article examines the linguacultural aspects of household vocabulary and its role in reflecting the everyday life, traditions, mentality, and national values of a people. Household lexicon is analyzed as a key indicator of the close relationship between language and culture. The study reveals the semantic and cultural features of household lexical units and offers practical recommendations for their investigation within the framework of linguaculturology. Using comparative and descriptive analysis methods, the research highlights both universal and culturally specific elements in the household lexicon of English and Uzbek languages.*

### Introduction

In modern linguistics, the study of the intrinsic connection between language and culture represents a significant scholarly direction, with linguaculturology emerging as a distinct interdisciplinary field. Particularly within this framework, analyzing the national-cultural content of lexical units has gained substantial relevance. Household vocabulary holds special importance in such studies as it directly reflects a people's daily life, lifestyle, social relations, and historical evolution. This lexical layer serves as a linguistic mirror of material and spiritual culture, preserving ethno cultural information across generations. The primary aim of this article is to elucidate the linguacultural aspects of household lexicon in English and Uzbek languages and to highlight its significance in linguistics, translation studies, and language teaching. Linguoculturology examines language as a cultural phenomenon and cultural code, where linguistic units function as bearers of cultural memory and national identity [1:16].

### Methodology

The research employs a combination of descriptive-analytical, comparative, and contextual analysis methods. The methodological framework integrates principles from linguaculturology, ethno linguistic, and cognitive linguistics. The study systematically analyzes household lexical units from English and Uzbek, with particular focus on their semantic structure, cultural connotations, and pragmatic functions. The research material encompasses vocabulary from several key semantic fields: (1) culinary terminology and food culture, (2) clothing and personal adornment, (3) housing and household items, (4) family relations and

domestic activities, and (5) rituals and traditional customs. Data collection involved analysis of literary texts, phraseological units, proverbs, and contemporary usage in both languages. The comparative aspect examines both universal human experiences and culturally specific manifestations in household vocabulary. [2:30].

### Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Semantic Fields of Household Vocabulary

Household vocabulary in both English and Uzbek languages can be categorized into several interconnected semantic fields that reflect material culture and daily practices:

**\*Culinary Terminology\*:** Uzbek culinary lexicon includes culturally marked units such as "osh" (not merely "pilaf" but a dish with deep social and ceremonial significance), "norin" (horse meat noodles reflecting nomadic heritage), "dimlama" (a specific stewing technique), and "somsa" (distinct from generic "pastries" in its preparation and cultural context). English household food vocabulary includes terms like "roast dinner," "Sunday roast," "tea time," and "pub food," which carry cultural connotations beyond mere nutrition. The Uzbek concept of "dasturxon" (tablecloth) extends semantically to signify hospitality and communal eating, lacking a direct English equivalent.

**\*Clothing and Textiles\*:** Uzbek clothing terminology preserves traditional elements: "do'ppi" (skullcap with regional variations), "atlas" (specific silk fabric), "chopon" (quilted robe). English retains historical clothing terms like "tweed," "tartan," and "morning coat" that reflect cultural heritage. The Uzbek "kelin" (bride) clothing complex includes specific terms for each element, reflecting ritual significance.

**\*Housing and Domestic Space\*:** Uzbek domestic architecture vocabulary includes "hovli" (courtyard-centered house), "ayvon" (veranda), "sandali" (heated table). English housing terms like "cottage," "terraced house," "bungalow" reflect different historical and social contexts. The cultural significance of "mehmonxona" (guest room) in Uzbek culture versus "living room" in English homes illustrates different social priorities[3:32].

#### 3.2. Cultural Concepts in Household Lexicon

Household lexical units encapsulate not only the denotative meaning but also the cultural attitudes, values, and worldview of a linguistic community[4:11]. For instance, the Uzbek culinary term "osh" represents more than a rice dish; it embodies concepts of community, generosity ("oshga chaqirish" - to invite for osh), and social bonding. Similarly, English "tea" extends beyond a beverage to signify a social occasion ("afternoon tea"), comfort ("a cup of tea"), and daily rhythm.

The phenomenon of *\*cultural lacunae\** (lexical gaps) is evident when comparing household vocabulary. Uzbek lacks exact equivalents for English "fireplace" (replaced by "sandal" or "ochiq o'choq") and "cottage cheese" (approximated by "tvorog"), while English lacks direct equivalents for Uzbek "qoshiq osh" (a specific eating style), "suvtut" (water container), and "qaymoq" (a specific dairy product).

#### 3.3. Household Vocabulary in Phraseology and Proverbs

Household items frequently appear in phraseological units, reflecting cultural wisdom and values. Uzbek proverbs extensively use household imagery: "Oshingni yugurik yeb, ishingni asta qil" (Eat quickly but work slowly), "Tandir qancha katta bo'lsa, non shuncha yaxshi bo'ladi" (The bigger the tandoor, the better the bread). English equivalents include "Too many cooks

spoil the broth," "A new broom sweeps clean," and "The pot calling the kettle black." These expressions reveal cultural attitudes toward domestic life, work ethics, and social relations.

### 3.4. Translation Challenges

Household vocabulary presents significant challenges in translation due to cultural specificity. Three primary translation strategies emerge: (1) \*Transliteration\* ("plov" for "osh," "samsa" for "somsa"), (2) \*Descriptive translation\* ("quilted robe" for "chopon"), and (3) \*Cultural adaptation\* ("flatbread" for "non"). Each approach involves gains and losses in cultural information. Effective translation of household lexicon requires not only linguistic competence but also deep cultural understanding and often necessitates explanatory notes or contextual adaptation [5:42].

### 3.5. Pedagogical Implications

In foreign language teaching, household vocabulary should be presented within its cultural context to develop learners' intercultural competence. Teaching materials should include:

- Cultural annotations explaining the significance of household items
- Visual materials showing objects in their cultural setting
- Comparative exercises highlighting similarities and differences
- Contextual learning through authentic materials (recipes, domestic descriptions, folk tales)

This approach transforms vocabulary acquisition from mere word memorization to cultural understanding, enabling learners to use language appropriately in cross-cultural communication [6:78].

### Conclusion

Household vocabulary represents a crucial interface between language and material culture, serving as a repository of ethno cultural knowledge and national identity markers. This study demonstrates that household lexicon in both English and Uzbek languages functions not merely as a referential system but as a cultural code that preserves historical experience, social values, and traditional practices. The comparative analysis reveals both universal human experiences in domestic life and culturally specific manifestations shaped by historical, geographical, and social factors.

From a theoretical perspective, household vocabulary study contributes to understanding the linguistic relativity principle and the language-culture nexus. Practically, it has significant implications for lexicography (developing culturally sensitive dictionaries), translation (developing effective strategies for culturally marked terms), and language pedagogy (creating culturally contextualized teaching materials). Future research could benefit from corpus-based analysis of household vocabulary frequency and usage patterns, experimental studies of cultural concept acquisition, and interdisciplinary approaches integrating anthropology and material culture studies.

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