



LINGUISTIC UNITS EXPRESSING RELIGIOUS VALUES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Islam does not deny good universal values. Even traditions that do not contradict our religion are considered as one of the sources of Sharia. In fact, our national and religious values are closely related to each other. Values have been respected by our people for centuries. According to their origin, they can be national, universal and religious values. If it is in the form of national customs and traditions, it is a national value, universal value if recognized by several nations and peoples. If it is based on a religious teaching, associated with religious issues, it is called a religious value. It is difficult to separate our ancient Uzbek values into national or religious values.

For example, salutations, kindness to parents, relatives, orphans, respect for elders, respect for children are mentioned as meritorious deeds in the verses of the Holy Quran and hadiths. Our people have been following these customs for thousands of years. It is said in the hadith: "Whoever does not respect our elders, does not show mercy to our younger ones, does not know the rights of our scholars, is not from us." During the time of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, when the Islamic teachings were in practice, the existing national traditions were preserved without cancellation. Of course, original values should be distinguished from various heresies and superstitions. Vices such as extravagance, which have entered into the tradition in the recent past, serve not development, but on the contrary, damage. It is not for nothing that in building a democratic society in Uzbekistan, along with national values, our religious values also have a special place. Because there is no strict border between national and religious values. They are always interrelated, communicating with each other and co-existing. National-religious values serve to get rid of stupidity, dependence on thinking, to realize national identity, and create a foundation for the establishment of democratic universal principles in society. Conducting consistent scientific and analytical research in the field of religious studies, training highly qualified specialists capable of studying rich cultural and spiritual heritage, religious sources and monuments is the demand of today. Such professionals must have the skills necessary to accurately translate and interpret religious terms into other languages.

If religious texts are difficult, we can refer to various dictionaries to translate them. But it should be noted that dictionaries do not always help to understand the language of religion. Because when studying hundreds of manuscripts, obscure aspects and meanings of new terms are revealed, it is difficult to find the original meaning of these words in dictionaries, and the existing ones are usually one-sided.

To pray - this phrase is widely used in the lifestyle of the Uzbek people. Praying is considered to be a religious tradition, and after the Arab conquest, it entered the Uzbeks



along with Islam as an act performed after recitation, that is, it is said when blessing. It is often observed in the speech of older people. In general, praying is also related to gender in speech. Praying is an action performed by putting two palms together and drawing blessings on the face, and this action is used in the Uzbek culture in the meaning of "to finish", "to end". Therefore, in the house where there is the most mourning, the state of hand opening for blessing can be observed. Another meaning of this is to pray for the deceased. This is also a case of ending. Situations related to praying are performed mainly before gathering the table, when expressing gratitude, when wishing for good, when passing by the cemetery, when knowing about someone's death. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" this phrase is given in 4 meanings.

"DUO" means supplication, calling, invitation.

1st meaning: beseeching God, beseeching him, wishing good, good wishes for oneself or others. Many people have many prayers. Pray for my child (proverb)

2nd meaning: Surah of the Qur'an recited in Fatiha. After blessing, everyone got up and started to see the road. (M. Asim, "The story of Ibn Sina" (Ibn Sino qissasi))

Meaning 3: Various evil forces that are considered to be the cause of a person's health, death, misfortune, reversal of genders, warning someone to someone, etc. text, letter. Whether the mind of the Uzbek moon was twisted or the prayer of the Hindu magician worked, all the new, three-year-old enmities and grudges flew away. A. Qadiri, "The past days".

4th meaning: Good things that people wish for each other; good intentions. Do not get a golden apple, get a blessing. Isn't blessing gold?

Based on the meanings of the words dua and tilak in the explanatory dictionary, their expression in the speech act and taking into account the linguistic and cultural aspects, we found it necessary to divide the units with the meaning of tilak into 3 types:

1. Duas (asking God for something and prayers in the Fatiha recited after Surah An)

2. Wishes (intentions expressed by people to each other, intentions expressed before something, wishes expressed in rituals, traditions)

3. Prayers or curses (cursing someone, doing evil warm and cold intentions made by supplicants). The Uzbek people, who believe in Islam through the speech genre of prayer, pray to God and wish for good things for themselves or others, perform wedding ceremonies, recite blessings at ceremonies, and perform religious acts. The speech genre of prayers, making wishes, cursing people is directly related to the beliefs and religion of that people, and this is due to the place of saying prayers, linguistic structure, preserved patterns in the construction of sentences, and their function.

The supplications are first said in the name of Allah, wishes are in the 3rd person command-desire mood, sentences like "God", "Ilohi-amen", "Ilohim", "Insha'Allah" starts with the ending part are repeated in many wishes: "Allahu akbar", "Amen", "Bless the Khizr!", "May the elders help!" are completed with stable compounds.



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