

# Linguistic-Stylistic Study of Bioculturalisms of French and Uzbek Languages

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**Abstract:** This article examines the issues of a comprehensive analysis of the biocultural themes of the French and Uzbek languages from a linguist-stylistic perspective. The research is aimed at a deep and comprehensive understanding of the linguistic, linguist-cultural and stylistic features of the biocultural themes expressed in the two languages.

**Keywords:** Bioculture, linguistic stylistics, linguistic cultural studies, comparative analysis, pragmatics, French language, Uzbek language, stylistics, semantics.

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the most relevant areas of current linguistics and linguoculturology is the in-depth study of cultural-linguistic information in the language system. Language is not only a means of communication, but also a complex system that reflects the cultural-spiritual values of an ethnos, its worldview and features of thinking. In this regard, the study of the linguostylistic features of biocultura in the material of the French and Uzbek languages is an urgent scientific and theoretical issue.

The concept of biocultura is a relatively new and multifaceted concept in linguistics, the linguostylistic analysis of which allows for a deeper understanding of the internal structure of languages and their cultural-pragmatic potential. The main goal of this conceptual approach is to reveal the spiritual-cultural content of language units, their stylistic and pragmatic capabilities, and to identify the specific features of the biocultura systems of both languages.

## METHODS AND ANALYSIS

The structural features of bioculturemes in French and Uzbek were compared. Cross-linguistic stylistic features were analyzed. The semantic and pragmatic content of bioculturemes was revealed. The ethnosemantic content of bioculturemes was analyzed. The spiritual structure of bioculturemes was studied.

## DISCUSSION

In linguistics, bioculturation is a complex system that reflects the cultural-semantic properties of language units.

**Bioculturation** is a linguistic category that reflects the cultural-semantic properties of

language units, its main characteristics are:

1. *Cultural-national semantics;*
2. *Pragmatic potential;*
3. *Stylistic variantivity;*

**The main types of bioculturation:**

1. *Lexical bioculturation;*
2. *Phraseological bioculturation;*
3. *Idiomatic bioculturation;*

**a) Examples of lexical bioculturalisms:**

| O'zbek tili | Fransuz tili | Ma'no      | Lingvostilistik xususiyat |
|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Onam        | Maman        | Ona        | Emotsional konotatsiya    |
| Choy        | Thé          | Ichimlik   | Madaniy-milliy semantika  |
| Non         | Pain         | Oziq-ovqat | Etnomadaniy konotatsiya   |

**b) Examples of phraseological bioculturalisms:**

| O'zbek frazeologizmi | Fransuz frazeologizmi    | Ekvivalentlik darajasi |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Boshi och            | Avoir la tête elsewhere  | Qisman ekvivalent      |
| Ko'z yoshi           | Pleurer à chaudes larmes | To'liq ekvivalent      |
| Yurak yonmoq         | Avoir le cœur brisé      | Semantik ekvivalent    |

**c) Examples of idiomatic biocultures:**

| O'zbek idiomasi   | Fransuz idiomasi         | Tarjima              | Pragmatik ma'no   | Lingvostilistik xususiyat |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Boshi och         | Avoir la tête ailleurs   | Boshini yo'qotgan    | Diqqatsizlik      | Metaforik ifoda           |
| Ko'zi o'tkir      | Avoir l'œil              | Ko'zi o'tkir         | Ehtiyotkorlik     | Pragmatik konotatsiya     |
| Yurak yonmoq      | Avoir le cœur brisé      | Yurak sinishi        | Katta g'am        | Emotsional yuklama        |
| Og'iz ochmaslik   | Garder le silence        | Og'iz ochmaslik      | Sukut             | Milliy xarakterli         |
| Boshiga ko'tarmoq | Porter aux nues          | Bulutlarga ko'tarish | Katta hurmat      | Gipebolizatsiya           |
| Qoq eshak         | Âne bâté                 | Quloqsiz eshak       | Nadon             | Hajviy konotatsiya        |
| Tishini qisib     | Serrer les dents         | Tishlarni qisish     | Chidamlilik       | Metaforik ifoda           |
| Ko'z yoshi        | Pleurer à chaudes larmes | Issiq ko'z yoshi     | Kuchli his-tuyg'u | Emotsional                |
| Bosh qotirmoq     | Prendre la tête          | Boshni қийнлаштирмоқ | Bezmak            | Pragmatik nuans           |
| Qo'l qo'yimoq     | Mettre la main           | Qo'lni qo'yiш        | Javobgarlik       | Metaforik ma'no           |

## CONCLUSION

The linguostylistic study of the biocultures of the French and Uzbek languages is one of the current directions of linguistics, allowing for a deeper understanding of the internal structure and cultural-pragmatic potential of languages.

The linguostylistic study of the biocultures of the French and Uzbek languages helps to a deeper understanding of the internal structure and cultural-pragmatic potential of languages. This study is one of the current directions of linguistics, allowing for the disclosure of the linguocultural characteristics of languages. In the future, it would be appropriate to conduct more in-depth and large-scale research in this direction.

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