Analysis of Linguistic Units Reflecting Religious Values in English and Uzbek Languages

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Studying the essence of language offers the chance to comprehend the rich spiritual legacy at a higher level of any nation's history, national values, cultural diversity, and spiritual wealth. Using litota is common in improving the expressive and descriptive qualities of speech, using fiction, poetry, and both prose and nonfiction as well as figurative and euphonic poetry, discourse, and highlights of fundamental ideas. Litota serves to minimize the magnitude or significance of a character or object from the writing. Both prose and poetry use litota for euphonic discourse, imagery, expressiveness, and underlines varieties of fundamental ideas in discrimination or mitigation in the literature based on context, and in speech - based on accentuation and intonation. For instance, Depending on context or pronunciation, the "Not bad" can be interpreted in two different ways, both soften. Such alterations are frequently employed in literature and ordinary discourse to transform the rejection of something into morality. "You are not confident you can perform the assignment," as an illustration. This expresses the speaker's conviction that the listener is unable to do the assignment. However, he unquestionably mirrored this with the aid of rejection. In this situation, using a softener in speech is a courteous way to communicate your displeasure rather than saying it out loud.

In a letter from the ancient Roman philosopher Cicero, who used the term to describe the simplicity of existence, the word "litota" is used for the first time. Over time, the word's meaning has changed to encompass the sense of reluctance at a more fundamental level. In speaking, emphasis and intonation, as well as context, influence whether there is discrimination or mitigation in a piece of writing. For instance, the phrase "not bad" can refer to both softening and softening, depending on how it is said or the context. The famous Russian wordsmiths A.S. Pushkin, N.V. Gogol, A.S. Griboyedov, N.A. Nekrasov, and others adopted the Litota approach. The name "linguoculturology" first originated in conjunction with study done by the Moscow School of Phraseology under the guidance of V.N. Telia, according to researchers, who claim that the field was founded in the final quarter of the 20th century.

Nearly all studies emphasize that V. von Humboldt is where linguoculturology's foundations were laid while discussing its emergence. In the development of this field in linguistics, the opinions of linguists like A.A. Potebnya, L. Weisgerber, H. Glins, H. Holles, D. U. Powell, F. Boas, E. Sepir, G. Brutyan, A. Vejbitskaya, and D. Haims were influential. The primary objective of linguoculturology is to investigate culture, human thought, and the linguistic manifestation of particular aspects of its interpretation of reality. Language units that represent cultural semantics are the topic of this area and language and culture are the object. As a result, linguoculturology studies language components that convey cultural knowledge. Linguocultural units are a term used to describe these language units. The most fundamental linguocultural units include symbol, mythology, standard, metaphor, paremiological units, lacunae, stereotypes, precedent units, and speech labels. Linguistic culture operates in the domains of cognitive linguistics, linguistic-state studies, linguoconceptology, and linguopersonology, as well as ethnolinguistics, ethnopsycholinguistics, and linguolinguistics, the issue of the interplay of language and culture is also researched.

As a result, these fields are near linguoculture. Comparative research on the rhetorical aspects of speech culture in English and Uzbek is crucial for improving and enhancing learners' understanding, proficiency, and familiarity with these languages' linguistic tools. The experts, especially the leaders and heads who

are unable to articulate their thoughts on their own and who lack the fluency, eloquence, and precision necessary to talk in their native tongue, are too difficult to comprehend and justify. The significance of understanding modern public speaking techniques and speech culture is made clear by this viewpoint. The following research findings about rhetorical aspects were discovered throughout the world: the idiosyncrasies of linguistic and stylistic tools in creating and enhancing written speech.

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