



"THE NATIONAL CONCEPT OF PRAYING AS A REFLECTION OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS"

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Abstract

Prayer is one of the most ancient expressions of religion. The practices and rites of contemporary tribal peoples might offer a glimpse into remnants of earlier forms of religious behaviour. In this article we also analysed praying from linguistic, linguocultural and religious point of views in different cultures.

Keywords: concept, praying, values, linguoculture, cultural views, praying

Introduction

Historically, every society and state has not developed without developing and strengthening its national values. Therefore, as stated in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", "Priority of universal and national-cultural values in education" is one of the main principles of state policy in the field of education. The study of values creates more opportunities in our country to master the achievements of universal culture, customs and traditions of the peoples of the world and the East, the rich heritage of our past, the diversity of high moral requirements and views and their strengthening of independence.

In addition, the study of the concept of universal values and the concept of greeting as a special category of linguoculturalism leads to an expansion of the content of research on the system of socio-linguistic knowledge and the solution of scientific axiological problems. As a result, it will undoubtedly help to enrich the thinking and worldview of the society with modern knowledge. In addition, the forms of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6198 of April 1, 2021 "On improving the system of public administration for the development of scientific and innovative activities", February 7, 2017 No. PF-4947 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Resolutions No. PQ-4307 of May 3, 2019 "On additional measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work", PQ-5040 of March 26, 2021 "On measures to radically improve the system of spiritual and educational work" and this master's thesis serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks set out in a number of other normative legal acts.





The praying is not only composed of linguistic components, but is also characterized by its ability to reflect culture. When it comes to national and cultural features, it is reasonable to consider the specifics of prayer in the example of comparative analysis of Uzbek, Russian and English languages.

In the Uzbek mentality, dua is such a force that it gives way to hardship and anxiety. The word “duo” in Arabic means to call. The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language provides four definitions of the concept of duo, which are:

1. Praying to God, supplicating to Him, wishing good, noble wishes for oneself or others.
2. Surah of the Qur'an recited in the Fatiha.
3. Various evil forces that are considered to be the cause of a person's health, death, unhappiness, return of superstitions, heating someone to someone, and so on. a text, a letter, read by duohons or written on a tumor, etc.
4. The good things people generally wish for each other; good intentions.

Explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language define the concept of prayer (molitsya) as follows:

1. *МОЛИТЬСЯ, молю́сь, мо́лишься; несов (сов. помолиться). Обращаться с мольбой, просьбой, благодарностью к богу, святым; произносить слова молитвы.*
2. *МОЛИТЬСЯ, молю́сь, мо́лишься, несов. 1. (сов. помолиться), кому-чему или без доп. Произносить молитву, обращаться к кому-н. с молитвой.*

We have also looked at the descriptions of the concept of duo-worship in the explanatory dictionaries of the English language, and it has been found that they are given in particular as follows:

1. To have or show a strong feeling of respect and admiration for God or a god;
2. To go to a religious ceremony;
3. To love, respect and admire someone or something very much, often without noticing their bad qualities.

In interpreting the lexical meaning of the concept of duo in the three languages mentioned above, it can be understood that in all the languages being compared, the concept of duo is viewed primarily as a religious concept. Realizing that religion is the basis of the social life of a nation and its cultural views, it is possible to prove that the concept of prayer is a linguocultural unit in a religious context. Furthermore, when the concept of duo is explained linguistically and culturally, it is necessary to take into account the compatibility of existing linguistic and cultural units.

A place of worship is a specially designed building or space where individuals or groups of people come together for devotion, respect, or religious worship. A building





built or used for this purpose is sometimes called a house of worship. Temples, churches, synagogues and mosques are examples of structures created for worship. We have considered the importance of prayer in the context of the languages being compared, whether there is a need for a special place to read it, a special time.

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