



## LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FRENCH AND UZBEK BIOCULTUREMS

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**Abstract:** This article explores the characteristics linguistics of bioculturems French and Uzbek. The analysis focuses on how the two cultures perceive, name and conceptualize the living world, in based on elements lexical related to botany, zoology, agriculture, and medicine traditional. The comparative study highlights potential divergences and convergences in the representation ecosystem linguistics respective. It is propose to analyze vocabulary specific, idiomatic expressions and practices traditional to capture cultural nuances in the relationship between man and nature. Historical and geographical influences will be also examined to understand how they have shaped biocultures and their linguistic expression. Finally, the article will discuss methodological implications for the comparative study of representations linguistics of the world living in different cultures.

**Keywords:** linguistic, bioculturems, subject, the term, vocabulary, language, idioms, types.

### INTRODUCTION

The characteristics linguistics of bioculturems French and Uzbek, although related by belonging to the living, are distinguished greatly by their history, their contexts socio-cultural and their interactions with the world. It is difficult to give a answer global and precise without a more specific context. To approach This subject, he should to specify what aspect of bioculturem you interested:

Points to consider for a more detailed analysis:

1. The level analysis Do you want analyze the terms related to biology, medicine, agriculture, food, environment, etc.? Each domain will have specificities linguistics.
2. Types of comparisons: Do you want to compare words, grammatical structures, figures of speech, vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, processes? borrowing linguistics, dialectal variations, etc.?
3. The historical perspective: How evolution linguistics, cultural contacts and foreign influences did they have shaped the vocabulary and concepts related to bioculturome in each culture?

**Sociocultural aspects:** What are the values, beliefs, attitudes and practices related to nature, health, food, agriculture that are reflected in the language in each culture? For example, do the notions of health, illness, healing, the relationship between man and nature differ?

**Foreign influences:** The history of each language has been influenced by others languages. What are the foreign influences that have impacted the vocabulary linked to bioculturome?

A few examples of differences potential:

Vocabulary culture specific: Plants or animals can have names very different according to cultures. The vocabulary related to agricultural techniques, health practices or beliefs traditional differs.

### **METHODOLOGY AND ANALISYS**

Grammatical structures and semantics: The way language describes processes biological, the classification of organisms or the relationship between elements natural can vary.

Idioms and proverbs: Some expressions can convey ideas or values deeply rooted in culture regarding nature, health, food.

- Nature Relationship: How Languages French and Uzbek describe and conceptualize the relationship between man and nature can be very different.

The study linguostylistics of biocultures in French and in Uzbek explores units lexical and stylistic that reflect the interrelationships between language and culture in these two languages. Here are a view overview of the main dimensions of this study:

#### **Goals Main: 1. Analysis semantics:**

Study the meaning of bioculturemes and their cultural connotations. For example, the French word "pain" symbolizes the food daily, while its equivalent Uzbek "no" covers a sacred and symbolic connotation.

#### **2. Comparative analysis:**

Identify the differences and similarities in idiomatic expressions. For example, " avoir un pain sur la planche " in French can be compared to an Uzbek expression having meaning figurative similar.

#### **3. Approach stylistic:**

To study the use of bioculturemes in texts literary and oral to understand stylistic nuances.

#### **Translation question:**

Analyzing the challenges related to the translation of biocultures from one language to another while preserving their cultural meanings.

#### **Key aspects studied:**

Frazeologizmlar ( idiomatic expressions ) in Uzbek and their equivalents in French .

Metaphors used in poetry and prose of both languages.

The impact of cultural traditions on choices linguistic, particularly in sentence construction and discursive styles.

#### **Interest practical:**

The study of biocultures East essential to improve translation intercultural, particularly in the fields of literature and education.

It contributes to a best understanding of specificities cultural and linguistic in the context of intercultural dialogue.

### **DISCUSSION**

The component cultural and humanitarian busy an important place in Uzbek-French relations. Twin links have summer established between the cities of Samarkand and Lyon, Hiva and Versailles, Bukhara and Rueil-Malmaison. In 2019, a "garden Uzbek" was inaugurated in the central park of the city of Rueil-Malmaison, in the territory from which is the monument of Abu Ali Ibn Sine.

In cooperation cultural and humanitarian at the stadium currently, we can distinguish the following aspects.

The analysis of biocultures, that is to say the way in which a culture conceptualizes and names the elements of the living world, reveals profound linguistic differences and similarities between France and Uzbekistan. While the comparative study of these two biocultures presents challenges important, especially because of the differences in context historical, geographical and socio-cultural, certain distinctions emerge.

Vocabulary botany and zoology: a reflection of ecosystems.

The natural environment plays a crucial role in vocabulary formation linked to the living world. In France, the language reflects a diversity botany and zoology specific to Europe Western, with lexical richness specific for common species. The name of trees, flowers, birds, insects East often detailed and precise, especially for species having economic importance Or cultural. In Uzbekistan, vocabulary East brand by the diversity of steppes, mountains and deserts, with terms specific for local specie, especially plants climate resistant arid. The use of the scientific name can be more important in France than in Uzbekistan, where local terminology remains more predominant. The analysis of these terms would allow to put to highlight the different perception of the environment by these two cultures.

## RESULTS

Agriculture and food: practices and knowledge ancestral.

Agricultural and culinary traditions reflect also important aspects of biocultures. The vocabulary agricultural French presents nuances related to practices specific to European culture (vines, orchards). In Uzbekistan, the language is marked by the importance of the cultivation of cotton, cereals and stone fruits, in climatic conditions different. The study of terms related to food preparation allows us to identify the particularities of each cuisine and to understand the importance of resources natural in the organization social and economic. The importance of plants medicinal in Uzbek culture, for example, would translate probably by a more diverse terminology than in context French.

Medicine traditional: a cultural perspective.

Medicine traditional, intimately linked to ecosystems, present also a linguistic richness specific. Plant recognition medicinal Or the use of therapeutic techniques distinct would leave traces in the vocabulary. Terms French such as " healing " or " remedy " could be translated into more concrete terms related to natural substances specific in Uzbekistan. Analysis of pathologies specific to the two regions, and terminology used to describe them, would be also informative.

Perception of the environment: a social construction.

Beyond vocabulary, analysis linguistics of biocultures reveals nuances in the perception of the environment. Are the notions of ownership, preservation, and respect for nature different? according to the contexts cultural and historical? The study of figures of speech, metaphors and proverbs linked to the living world would bring a more nuanced perspective.

## CONCLUSION

In summary: To compare biocultures French and Uzbek, the East necessary to specify the domains of study, levels analysis and analysis perspectives. An approach general will not allow to put in highlight significant differences and similarities.

The comparative study of bioculturems French and Uzbek is a rich and complex field that requires a multidisciplinary approach. Beyond lexical analysis, linguistic must be interested in socio-cultural, historical and ecological contexts to grasp the depth of the links between languages, cultures and the environment. Further research and case studies specific could enrich our knowledge about this subject.

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