



## COMPARISON OF WORDS USED ONLY IN ONE STATE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**ANNOTATION:** This article examines and compares English and Uzbek words and phrases that are used only in one state (or region). The study shows the influence of cultural, geographical and historical factors on the linguistic specificity of these terms. Through comparative analysis, the study identifies patterns of regional linguistic differences, highlighting how certain words reflect local customs, traditions, or practices. The findings are intended to provide insights for linguists, educators, and translators working with regional language variations.

**Key words:** regional linguistics, language change, dialects, English, Uzbek, state-specific vocabulary, comparative analysis, cultural influence on language, translation studies, social linguistics.

### INTRODUCTION

Languages are dynamic systems based on cultural, social and geographical contexts. Within the same language, regional variations often occur, giving rise to unique words or phrases specific to certain regions. These variations provide a fascinating insight into the local identity and way of life of people who share a language but differ in regional experience.

Such regional terms in English and Uzbek are influenced by historical events, cultural practices, and environmental factors specific to a particular country or region. For example, some English words are widely known in Texas but may be unfamiliar in New York, while Uzbek phrases in the Fergana Valley may be incomprehensible to speakers from Karakalpakstan.

This study aims to compare and analyze state-specific vocabularies in English and Uzbek, shedding light on how geographic diversity shapes linguistic expression. By examining these unique terms, the study highlights the deep connection between language and local identity, providing valuable insights for linguists, translators, and cultural historians.[1]

### DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Studies of state-specific vocabulary in English and Uzbek reveal important interrelationships between regional culture, geography, and historical development, which together form unique linguistic expressions. These changes not only serve as markers of local identity, but also reflect how the language adapts to meet the specific communicative needs of the population.

In English and Uzbek, physical geography has a strong influence on the development of regional vocabulary. For example, in the southern United States, terms such as "bayou" and "gator" (referring to alligators) are common, reflecting the region's wetlands and wildlife. In contrast, the term "kuli" (dry or wet valley) is common in the Pacific Northwest, where such landforms predominate. Similarly, in the Uzbek language, in regions known for their fertile land and rice cultivation, such as the Fergana Valley, words such as sholi (rice) and arik (irrigation ditch) are added. In desert regions such as Karakalpakstan, terms such as gray and salt (salt referring to the local brines) are often used.[2]

Cultural traditions and historical factors play a decisive role in the development of regional vocabulary. In English, terms such as "hushpuppy" in the southern United States refer to a traditional roast

dish closely associated with the region's culinary heritage. Similarly, Uzbek regions have culturally related terms such as halim in Samarkand, where traditional bread culture is prominent, a dish associated with ceremonial ceremonies, and nonvoykhona (bakery) in Tashkent. These words represent not only their literal meaning, but also the historical and social practices of the regions.

Many country-specific terms have meanings that go beyond their literal definitions, reflecting local humor, attitudes, or social norms. In English, the southern expression "bless your heart" can express sincere sympathy or serve as a veiled insult, depending on the context. Similarly, in Uzbek, phrases such as ran rak (literally "there are no words") can mean surprise or disbelief depending on the tone and context, and regional o There are changes.

State-specific terms evolve over time, especially as younger generations engage with global media and adopt new forms of expression. For example, traditional English terms such as "yonder" (common here in southern US dialects) are less common among younger speakers. Similarly, in the Uzbek language, old regional terms such as car fuel are gradually being replaced by simplified terms such as gasoline. This linguistic shift shows how a language can evolve while retaining a regional flavor.[3]

English and Uzbek reflect external linguistic influences in their regional vocabularies. In English, Spanish-speaking states like California and Texas borrow terms like "rodeo" and "plaza" from Spanish. In Uzbek, the Russian influence is evident in terms such as avto (car, common in cities) and obshiy (common in Tashkent dialects). These borrowed words adapt to regional contexts, showing the dynamic nature of the language.

Vocabulary closely related to local geography is more distinct in rural areas where nature plays an important role in everyday life.

English: "Creek" (Southern US), "Flatiron" (Western US).

Uzbek: Aqova (stream, Khorezm), field (agriculture, Fergana).

Cultural and ceremonial vocabulary highlights regional traditions and cuisine.

The specific meanings and implied uses of regional expressions vary widely.

English: "Fixin' to" (Southern US, meaning to get ready to do something).

Uzbek: Узоқ юрт (literally "far away land", often applied to Russia in historical contexts).

English: "Tamale" (US Southwest), "Saguaro" (Arizona).

Uzbek: Avliyo (from Arabic, referring to the local saint of Surkhandarya region), computer (from Russian, more common in cities).

This analysis highlights the rich diversity of the English and Uzbek languages, shaped by geography, culture, and generational trends. Understanding these changes deepens our appreciation of language as a living, flexible system that reflects the unique experiences of its speakers. This study provides valuable results for linguists, educators, and cultural scholars to raise awareness of regional linguistic identity and its role in communication.[4]

## CONCLUSION

The comparative study of the state-specific vocabulary in English and Uzbek languages reveals the complex ways of language development under geographical, cultural and historical influence. Situational variations in two languages reflect the unique environment in which native speakers live, but also the social practices, traditions, and historical influences that shape the everyday life of a speaker. These country-specific terms serve as markers of identity, often taking on social nuances that are deeply embedded in customs, domestic, and even everyday culture.

Through this analysis, we see more experience than the vocabulary we see in specific countries or places of both languages - it is a reflection of people's lived experiences and collective memory. Everyday, everyday terms emphasize the fluid nature of language, emphasizing generational life, global sourcing, and cultural support. As younger generations mix traditional life expressions with modern slang or appropriated words, the language continues to adapt and move while retaining its vital flavor.

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