

# The formation of the concepts of loyalty and betrayal in American and Uzbek culture

Nilufar Kosimova

Teacher, Nilufar KosimovaJizzak State Pedagogical University, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Department of Practical English Course, Uzbekistan

**Received:** 23 January 2025; **Accepted:** 25 February 2025; **Published:** 26 March 2025

**Abstract:** The concept of the motif of "Loyalty" and "Betrayal" is based on technical means based on linguocultural sources, technical means based on specific scientific sources in the presentation of theoretical information, research based on new directions and analytical methods of world linguistics, methodological excellence, production, analysis of analytical historical-comparative, diachronic, component analysis tools.

**Keywords:** Betrayal, loyalty, literary, American and Uzbek culture, important factor, linguistics, concepts.

**Introduction:** Nizami's romantic epic "Layli and Majnun" is the most vivid manifestation of loyalty and devotion. Majnun renounces all worldly things because of his love for Layli and remains faithful to her.

Nizami Ganjavi's epic poem "Layli and Majnun" is one of the most famous romantic works of Persian-Tajik literature, written in the 12th century. This epic is one of Nizami's five epic poems, known as "Panj Ganj" ("Five Treasures"). "Layli and Majnun" is originally based on a legend from Arabic folklore, which Nizami reworked in verse form and turned into a great literary work. The romantic poem "Layli and Majnun" is the most vivid manifestation of loyalty and devotion. Majnun renounces all worldly things because of his love for Layli and remains faithful to her. The main plot of the epic develops around the tragic love story of two young people named Layli and Qais. Qais falls in love with Layli in his youth, and this love completely binds him to himself. He cannot live without Layla, and his love for her grows so strong that people call him "Majnun" (madman). Qais's father, worried about this love, tries to save him from this state, but Majnun's love for Layla only grows stronger. Layla's father, however, does not consider Qais suitable for his daughter and tries to separate them. As a result, Layla is forcibly married to another man, but she is not happy in this marriage. This situation ends tragically for Layla and Majnun: Layla dies in the agony of hijra, and Majnun dies at her grave and is buried next to his beloved.

The epic poem "Layli and Majnun" covers themes such as love, sacrifice, and loyalty. Majnun's love for Layli is so pure and strong that he renounces all worldly things and devotes himself completely to this love. The epic also glorifies Layli's love, who loves Majnun with all her heart, but cannot be happy due to social pressures and her obedience to her parents' demands. The epic also reveals the conflict between love and reason. Majnun's love drives him insane, but through this it is elevated to the level of divine love. This love is accepted as a symbol of not only worldly but also divine love.

In Nizami Ganjavi's epic poem "Layli and Majnun", the theme of loyalty takes a central place and is closely related to the love, life and tragedy of the heroes. Loyalty is depicted in this epic as the highest embodiment of true love and selflessness. Majnun's (Qais) loyalty to Layli is expressed most deeply and touchingly in the epic. Qais falls in love with Layli from the first moment he sees her, and this love changes his whole life. He cannot imagine living without Layli, and despite all the pressure from his parents, friends and society, he remains faithful to his love. Majnun's loyalty reaches such a level that he abandons worldly life and goes out into the deserts for Layli and begins to live there. His love is no longer limited to Layli, but begins to turn into a divine love. Majnun remains loyal to Layla until the end, even when Layla marries another man, Majnun's love and loyalty to her never changes.

In the epic, the themes of betrayal and loyalty are closely related to love and loyalty, and are depicted as

an important factor that affects the lives and relationships of the characters throughout the work. Although betrayal is not directly depicted in the work, its theme is reflected in the events in the lives of the characters and their decisions. For example, the pure love between Qais (Majnun) and Layla is not recognized by their family and society. Layla and Qais love each other sincerely, but their love relationship is not accepted by the rules of society and Layla's parents. Layla's father, not considering Qais worthy of Layla, decides to marry her to another man. This is considered a betrayal of Layla's love for Majnun, because she is forced to give up her own desires and feelings. Or, Layla's marriage to another man, Sayyid ibn Salam, can be interpreted as a specific form of betrayal. Although Layla did not agree to this marriage, she is forced to submit to it under the pressure of society and her parents. This situation is a betrayal by society towards the pure love of Layla and Majnun. Layla will not be happy in this marriage, because her heart is still connected to Majnun.

In general, the epic poem "Layli and Majnun" is a timeless work of love and devotion, captivating readers with its deep philosophical content, high artistry, and deep emotions.

"Romeo and Juliet" - Shakespeare: This tragedy also focuses on the issues of love and loyalty. Romeo and Juliet overcome many difficulties due to their unwavering loyalty to each other. Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" is one of his most famous and beloved tragedies. This work was first published in 1597 and tells the tragic story of two young lovers. The work develops against the backdrop of conflicts between two hostile families in Verona - the Montagues and the Capulets. Romeo is a member of the Montagues, and Juliet is a member of the Capulets, and their love story is complicated by the enmity between their families.

In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the issue of loyalty is one of the central themes and is presented on various levels. Throughout the play, the characters demonstrate their loyalty in different ways, which affects their decisions and the tragic ending. The most important demonstration of loyalty in the play is expressed through the mutual love and devotion of Romeo and Juliet. They fall deeply in love from the first moment they see each other, and this love changes their entire lives. They remain loyal to each other despite the hostility between their families, even if this loyalty puts their lives in danger. They marry secretly and, in the end, the only solution for them is to be together through death.

Loyalty to family and tradition also plays an important role in the play. Both Romeo and Juliet are forced to be

loyal to the traditions and values of their families. However, this loyalty comes at the expense of their personal happiness. Juliet's parents force her to marry Paris, hindering her loyalty to Romeo.

Romeo's friend Mercutio also has a role in the issue of loyalty. He duels for Romeo and ultimately faces death. His loyalty to his friendship leads him to risk his life for Romeo. Also, Romeo's other friend Benvolio is loyal to him and tries to help him in any way he can.

In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the issue of betrayal also plays an important role and has a significant impact on the development of events in the play. Betrayal is committed on several levels, by different characters, which creates conflicts in their decisions and actions.

Juliet can be seen as a traitor to her family, especially her father. When she should have agreed to marry Paris, she secretly marries Romeo. This act goes against her family's wishes and also tarnishes their honor. Juliet betrays her family by keeping the secret, but this act is motivated by her love and loyalty to Romeo.

In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, loyalty and betrayal are central themes that are contrasted and have a major impact on the development of events in the play. Loyalty is manifested in the characters' personal relationships and feelings, while betrayal is manifested in the contradictions and conflicts they face. Loyalty is manifested through love, family, friendship, and obligations. Through Romeo and Juliet's loyalty to each other, their love, although accompanied by sacrifices, is true and pure. This loyalty brings them both happiness and tragedy. Loyalty to family and friendship, in turn, influences the actions of the characters, separating or supporting them from each other. Betrayal, on the other hand, causes the characters' inevitable tragedy. Romeo and Juliet betray their families because they hide their love and go against family traditions. Other characters also resort to betrayal to protect their interests or feelings. Betrayal creates conflicts between justice, obligation, and loyalty in the play.

In *Romeo and Juliet*, loyalty and betrayal reflect the complexity of human nature, the balance between feelings and obligations. The tragic ending in the play encourages deep reflection on the power of loyalty and the consequences of betrayal. By contrasting these two concepts, Shakespeare reveals the depth and fragility of human relationships, as well as the dangers associated with them.

"The Sun Also Rises" - Ernest Hemingway : This novel explores the issues of loyalty and commitment in the generation that was living in the period after World War I. Ernest Hemingway's novel "The Sun Also Rises" reflects the complex and changing world of its time.

One of the main themes in the book is the issue of loyalty, which manifests itself in various forms. Hemingway explores this theme through complex human relationships, especially romantic ones.

The novel's relationship between Jake Barnes and Brett Ashley illustrates the complexity of commitment. Jake loves Brett, but is unable to fully commit to her due to his physical limitations. Brett, in turn, is constantly involved with other men, despite having strong feelings for Jake. This situation illustrates the fine lines of commitment. On the other hand, Hemingway reveals the crisis of commitment by showing a distorted image of society, in particular the lifestyle of the "Lost Generation". Many of the characters in the novel have lost their purpose in life, which leads them to become unstable and reluctant to commit to anything. The novel depicts commitment in a complex and multifaceted way. Jake Barnes shows deep loyalty to Brett Ashley, even though he suffers from Brett's relationships with other men. Jake's loyalty reveals his inner pain, but at the same time this loyalty also reflects his dignity and loyalty to his main principles in life. Hemingway shows how a person's loyalty to his principles is manifested, even when these principles are tested in the complex and difficult circumstances of life. In this way, the novel "The Sun Also Rises" reflects on the complexity of loyalty, the difficulties of human relationships and the hardships of the modern world. Hemingway explores loyalty not only in romantic relationships, but also in the context of friendship, homeland and life goals.

One of the main themes of betrayal in the novel is seen through Brett Ashley and her relationships with various men. Brett presents herself as an independent and free woman, but her actions often lead to betrayal. Despite her love for Jake Barnes, she enters into intimate relationships with other men.

Thus, in Hemingway's work, loyalty and betrayal reflect man's struggle to find meaning in life. The value of loyalty in human relationships is demonstrated, but at the same time, this loyalty often leads to suffering and internal contradictions. Betrayal, on the other hand, shows how a person can harm others and himself in order to satisfy his own needs and desires. Hemingway depicts loyalty and betrayal as an integral part of the human experience, connecting them with the complexity of life and the fine lines in human relationships.

These works are considered to be the most comprehensive and in-depth studies of the theme of betrayal and loyalty in world literature. Of course, there are several works in Uzbek literature that also cover the theme of loyalty and betrayal. For example:

It can be said that the motifs of loyalty and betrayal are widely used in literature to explore the complexity of human relationships and moral values in society. In world literature, loyalty and betrayal are often revealed through the internal struggles of characters, loyalty to love and friendship, or betrayal of these feelings.

## CONCLUSION

1. The motifs of loyalty and betrayal are widespread in world literature and represent common human experiences across cultures. Both concepts allow for deep reflection on the inner world of humanity, its moral values, and its social relationships.

2. While loyalty in American culture is often seen in the context of individualism and personal choice, in Uzbek culture loyalty is closely linked to collective and family values. Betrayal is seen as an act against moral concepts in both cultures, but in Uzbek culture the social consequences of this concept are emphasized more strongly.

3. In literature, the motifs of loyalty and betrayal are used as a means of exploring human virtues and vices through the moral choices of characters. In American and Uzbek literature, these motifs are used in different contexts, but to explore similar moral problems.

4. In both cultures, loyalty is seen as a positive, unifying force in society, while betrayal is seen as a factor that weakens trust and social cohesion. These concepts reveal the universality and specificity of moral values in cross-cultural relationships.

5. The concepts of loyalty and betrayal in American and Uzbek cultures have been shaped and developed under the influence of historical, social, and economic factors. Although these concepts have taken on new forms and meanings in modern literature and society, they still remain fundamental elements of human relationships.

## REFERENCES

- Abduazizov A.A. An Introduction to Linguistic Theory. - T.: Science and technology, 2010. - 213 p.
- Alefrenko N.F. Lingvokulturology: tsennostno-smyslovoe prostranstvo language: ucheb. posobie / N.F. Alefrenko. - M.: Flinta: Nauka, 2010. - 288 p.
- Akhmanova O.C. Dictionary of linguistic terms. - M.: Izd. stereotype. USSR. 2021. - 576 p.
- Arutyunov S. A., Bagdasarov A.R. i dr. Language - culture - ethnos. - M.: izd-vo: Nauka, - 233 p.
- Babushkin A.P. Typic concepts and lexical-phraseological semantic language. - Voronezh, Izd-vo Voron. flour, 1996. - 104 p.
- Vorobev V. V. Linguistic culture. Theory and method. - M.: Izd-vo RUDN, 1997. - S. 331.

Vorobev, V.V. Linguistic culture: theory and method / B.V. Vorobev. – M.: RUDN, 2008. – 340 p.

Vorobev V.V. Linguistic culture. - M.: Izd.-vo Rossiyskogo universiteta drujby narodov, - 340 p.

Galperin I.R. Text kak obekt lingvisticheskogo issledovaniya. - M.: Nauka, 1981. - 151 p.

Galperin Ilya Romanovich Text kak obekt lingvisticheskogo issledovaniya. Izd. 4-e, stereotyped. - M.: KomKniga, 2006. - 144 p. (Lingvisticheskoe nasledie XXveka.)

Islamdzhanova H. Lingvokulturologicheskie aspekti perevodcheskoy deyatel'nosti. Uchebnoe posobie. - T., 2011.

Yoldoshev Q. and others. Fundamentals of artistic analysis. - UrSU, 2008. - 120 p.