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Nuclear means of expressing the lexico-semantic field "Happiness" in systems of English and Uzbek

Abstract

The article includes the primary analysis of the lexical units of the lexical-semantic field "happiness" and "baxt" of the English and Uzbek languages, which can represent a fragment of the emotional concept of these languages. It examines main lexical meanings of the concept "happiness" in both languages.

Аннотация

В статье проводится первичный анализ лексических единиц лексико-семантического поля «счастье» и «бхт» английского и узбекского языков, которые могут представлять собой фрагмент эмоционального концепта этих языков.

Рассмотрены основные лексические значения концепта «счастье» в обоих языках.

Annotatsiya

Maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarining "happiness" va "baxt" leksik-semantik sohasi leksik birliklarining birlamchi tahlili berilgan bo'lib, ular ushbu tillarning emotsional kontsepsiyasining bir parchasini ifodalab keladi. Ikkala tilda ham "baxt" tushunchasining asosiy leksik ma'nolari ko'rib chiqilgan.

Key words: concept, happiness, lexical-semantic field, meaning, criteria

Ключевые слова: концепт, счастье, лексико-семантическое поле, значение, критерий

Kalit so'zlar: konsept, baxt, leksik-semantik maydon, ma'no, kriteria



For modern linguistics, a significant role is played by the activation of ideas about the role of anthropocentrism and its manifestations in the structure and functioning of the language and the connection of language with cognitive activity. The study and description of the conceptual sphere of the language is possible on the basis of specific units of the language, including the mental representation of native speakers about the object of reality. In understanding the term "concept" in this work, we rely on the definition given in a special dictionary: A concept is a term that serves to explain the units of mental or mental resources of our consciousness and the information structure that reflects the knowledge and experience of a person; operational meaningful unit of the concept, mental lexicon, conceptual system and language of the brain, the whole picture of the world reflected in the human psyche.

Happiness is the most important spiritual value, a significant object of the spiritual and psychological state, an object of constant search, an integral element of almost all worldview systems; happiness in its essence acquired a supranational character. Ideas about happiness belong to the most fundamental categories of culture, it can be said that they form the core of national and individual consciousness, and the attitude towards it is one of the defining characteristics of the spiritual essence of man.

Due to its significant ethno-cultural specificity and multidimensional connections within each culture, this concept receives an unequal interpretation in the contexts of different cultures. Ideas about happiness, as noted by V. I. Karasik and V. I. Shakhovsky, are colored by cultural specificity and depend at least on the type of civilization.

The task of this work is the primary analysis of the lexical units of the lexical-semantic field "happiness" and "baxt" of the English and Uzbek languages, which in the future can represent a fragment of the emotional concept of these languages. Since the whole richness of the content of the concept can only be expressed by the totality of the meanings of all the means of the language, each of which reveals only a part of it, the study of the syntagmatics of these units, their functioning in texts, their realization as the creation of topics and their role in this capacity may be the subject of further research. In the Uzbek language, in terms of linguistic expression, the idea of happiness is conveyed by a number

of names representing different parts of speech, but connected by word-formation relations. For example:

-baxt (happiness); -omad, tole (luck); - iqbol (luck); “taqdirning moyilligi (inclination of fate)” — xursandchilik (intense joy)||; —hayotning ijobiy balansi (balance of positive life)||; —hayotdan qoniqish xissi (feeling of satisfaction with life)||; while misfortune is expressed as follows: "omadsizlik (failure)"; —g'am (woe)||; —kulfat (misfortune)||; —og'ir hodisa (severe case)||; —og'ir noxush holatlar (difficult unforeseen moments).

Examples of usage: «Бу бахт куши кимнинг, қайси бир толеи баланд йигитнинг бошига қўнар экан? Ҳамминг тилида шу савол. Лекин ҳамминг дилида эзгу бир тилак; “Илоҳим, тенги топилсин.”» [Абдулла Қаҳҳор, 113] «Аммо анча вақтгача бадбахт Консуэло изтироблари таъсиридан чиқолмай юрган, ҳали ўзларини-да аёлликнинг қандай кечмишлари кутаётганидан беҳабар биз ғўр қизлар буни билмасдик...» Юлдуз Ҳошимова. Кўзгуга бориб боқ, кўзларингда меҳр, самимийлик бор, сен келажаги порлоқ йигитсан ва бахтинг шуки, одамларга ишонасан. Билиб қўй, одамларга ишонмай қўйиш катта бахтсизликдир [Қаржовов А, 33]

The task of this work is the primary analysis of the lexical units of the lexical-semantic field "happiness" of the English language, which in the future can represent a fragment of the emotional concept of the English language. In English, the concept of “happiness” is expressed mainly by such lexical units as the nouns “bliss”, which means “perfect happiness” (My idea of bliss is a cup of coffee with my best friend); "delight" with the meaning "great pleasure" (I am delighted to see you); "elation", meaning "great happiness and fun" (She felt a great sense of elation as she started on the journey) and others. At the same time, there are enough vocabulary units in English that express the concept under consideration, namely: adjectives, phraseological units, participles. Consider the adjectives in the examples: "happy" is an adjective that can describe many things. If you feel happy, it means that you feel “good luck or fortune” (I was happy because I finally made it onto the softball team.), “joyful”, “cheerful”, “merry”, “ecstatic”, “jubilant” and others. Idioms help a native speaker to be more conversational. A few idioms that can be used when we want to express that we (or someone else) feel happy: "In a good mood" means a cheerful

mood (When the boss is in a good mood, our whole day goes well); "On cloud nine" with the meaning to be in seventh heaven with happiness (When the boss announced my promotion, I was on cloud nine); "On top of the world", expressing "if someone is on top of the world, he is blissfully or triumphantly happy" (I was on top of the world when I found out that I'd gotten my hardest exam); "Fool's paradise" with the meaning of a state of pleasure based on false beliefs or hopes, a state of illusory happiness (They were living in a fool's paradise, refusing to accept that they were in debt). The English language is rich in popular expressions, idioms, combinations, many of which convey the meaning of happiness.

Meanings of the concept "happiness" in English indicate feeling that fills you when you know that life is beautiful and you can't help but smile. This is the opposite of sadness. Happiness is a feeling of well-being, joy or contentment. When people are successful, safe or lucky, they feel happy. The Pursuit of Happiness is what this country is based on, and different people feel happiness for different reasons. Whenever something brings happiness, people usually want to do more. No one has ever complained about feeling too much happiness.

To reveal the concept, meanings and explanations should be revised and compared: 1. a state of well-being characterized by emotions ranging from satisfaction to intense joy 2. emotions experienced in a state of well-being 3. "An experience of joy, satisfaction, or positive well-being combined with a sense that a person's life is good, meaningful, and worthy" - Psychology researcher Sonya Lubomirsky 4.a- state of well-being and satisfaction: Joy b- pleasant or satisfying experience c- happiness, bliss / giftedness, quick wit r-luck: prosperity

Some texts provide more information related to the emotional aspect of the concept "happiness". The word "happiness" is used not only to denote a positive assessment of life. It refers to some extent to measures of measurement, like the concepts of "length" or "weight", it means more or less something. When we say that a person is happy, we mean that he judges himself, that his life is favorable rather than unfavorable. The term

happiness is only used to describe the state of an individual person; it does not belong to collectives. Thus, it cannot be said that the nation is happy. At best, most of its citizens consider themselves happy. The word "happiness" is used when someone has made a general judgment about the quality of his life. This presupposes intellectual activity. Making a judgment involves evaluating past experience and evaluating future experience and evaluating the average quality of life. The word "happiness" refers to a judgment that brings together all the evaluation criteria used. Thus, the idea that a person has everything they have ever wanted does not necessarily make a person happy. Despite all the material benefits, a person can also feel pain or be depressed. Similarly, judging that life is "exciting" doesn't necessarily mean that you are happy either; life can be too exciting and enjoyable.

"Happiness" refers to satisfaction with life in general. It covers past, present and expected experience. This does not mean that all things ever experienced are given equal weight in evaluation. As stated above, evaluation includes sifting and ordering. In this, some aspects of the process may be emphasized and others ignored. Past life experiences, for example, rarely enter the evaluation process in their original form. What is taken into account is basically a shallow idea of what the person has tried before. The term "happiness" refers to the evaluation of one's own life, not life in general. A pessimistic "worldview" does not necessarily characterize someone as "unhappy".

Appreciation always embodies appreciation; conclusion about whether something or not. The term "happiness" refers only to judgments about it aspect. Happiness judgments concern a dimension ranging from appreciation to devaluation, from "like" to "dislike" or from "satisfaction" to "dissatisfaction". All people are capable of this kind of assessment, although not all people can generalize all assessments into judgments about life in general. The criterion of "favorability" is very close to what is called "pleasantness"; however, it is not exactly the same. The term "favourability" refers to evaluation. (Ruut Vinhoven)

Happiness in the context of mental or emotional states is positive or pleasant emotion ranging from contentment to intense joy. Other forms, including life satisfaction, well-

being, subjective well-being, prosperity, and eudaimonia, are included in all assessments, while the term "pleasantness" refers exclusively to direct emotional experience.

Nouns also are main lexical units to indicate the concept of "happiness", namely:

"happiness" n. state of happiness: « Her face was glowing with happiness. They found happiness together at last. Her face glowed with happiness. They found happiness together at last. Next lexical units are adjectives: "Happy" adj. (comparative v. "happier", superlative v. "happiest") fun because something good happened to the person, ANT. unhappy, sad: "He was a happy child. I've never felt happier in my life. I'm happy (that) everything worked out in the end. I don't think he was too happy about having to stay late. He was a happy child. I have never felt happier in my life. I'm glad everything worked out in the end. I don't think he was too happy to stay up late."

Meanings of the concept "happiness" in the Uzbek language can be expressed by followings: Baxt- (borrowed from Persian, luck, share); happiness, luck; fortune (baxti qora ill-fated; unhappy, unlucky; baxti ochildi happiness smiled at him)

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, to the word baxt is given the following description. It is borrowed from the Persian language, and originally meant a share, a lot, an inheritance, a share. At the same time, this word over time began to mean satisfaction with one's activity, success, lifestyle, fulfillment of desires, achievement of a goal, such concepts that are closer to moral, moral values. Let's turn to examples.

Complete satisfaction with one's life: Er nafasiga, mehriqiga, inomlariga tuyib yashashdan ortik baxt bormi? – Saodat [4, 178]

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