



LINGUOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LEXICO-SEMANTIC  
FIELD “HAPPINESS” IN THE SYSTEMS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK  
LANGUAGES

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The picture, which conveys the most significant information about the link between the word and culture, is the most significant linguistic entity. We have the chance to disclose phraseological units' national cultural meaning and character, which is the substance of national cultural specificity, by interpreting them based on their associative-figurative perceptions with stereotypes. Phraseological units, which are collections of cultural information, make it possible to portray the depth of a country's spirit, character, and culture while preserving linguistic resources and time.

The phraseological fund of the language, which houses people's opinions on myths, customs, rituals, ceremonies, moral traditions, behavior, etc., is regarded as the most useful source since it provides information about the culture and psychology of the people. It is no accident that phraseological units are seen as mirrors that subtly reflect the people's worldviews, social structures, and ideologies of the time. The essence of every national language, phraseologisms are thought of as microcosms that reflect all the moral principles and common sense in a brief statement that the ancestors left to their offspring. They are a special method for a nation to show its spirit and originality. A piece of the global language picture is phraseology.

Phraseological units, in particular, are aimed at the subject, i.e. they are mostly used not to describe the world, but to evaluate and express a subjective attitude towards it. This feature distinguishes phraseological units and metaphors from other nominative units. For example: an ill-fated person – baxtsiz odam, an ill-fated attempt – omadsiz xarakat, hapless life – baxtsiz hayot, eternal blessedness – abadiy baxt, single blessedness – bo'ydog'lik baxti, hayoti, a happy event – quvonchli xodisa etc.



V. N. Teliya writes that “the phraseological composition of the language is a mirror in which the linguistic and cultural community identifies its national self-consciousness, it is phraseological units that seem to impose on native speakers a special vision of the world, situations”. (В.Н.Телия, 2004:58)

The use of phrasal expressions to convey the notion under study is crucial for illuminating the national and cultural traits that make up this part of the English and Uzbek peoples' worldview. It represents their way of life, culture, customs, traditions, and moral and ethical standards as well as behavioral norms. The metaphorization of this idea is based on widely held beliefs about happiness and the connection between various life circumstances and a person's destiny.

The conducted research allows us to conclude that Uzbeks, like representatives of any other ethnic group, have an idea of happiness formed under the influence of national culture, psychology, upbringing, literature, education and the surrounding reality, but at the same time. The results of the analyzed material give us a contradictory picture. On the one hand, it is argued that happiness is inherent in the fate of a person: baxt, omad, tole, iqbol, saodat etc. Consequently, a person cannot change his fate, change the course of events in his life, since he cannot control it. On the other hand, in social terms, there are clear ideas about what can bring happiness: love, kindness, work, teaching, education, diligence, perseverance in achieving goals, patience, calmness, respect for the fearful, etc., and what can to destroy it: laziness, debauchery, bad manners and other negative habits:

“Bilim bilan saodat yo’li ochiladi, shunga ko’ra, Ilmli bo’l, baxt yo’lini izla.” Ahmad Yugnakiy

“O‘z millatining tilini, urf-odatlarini, turmush tarzini bilmaydiganlarning baxti nuqsonlidir.” Azimjon Qosimov

Every language has dependable phrases, phraseological units, or idioms that provide richness and color to speech. English is said to as a "idiomatic language" because it has retained a significant number of proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, idioms, and other well-known terms. The word "phraseological unit" is used in Uzbek and Russian, although "idiom" is



more frequently used in English. Their meanings are same, despite the fact that this is a chain of words in which each word has its own position and the overall meaning is distinct from the meaning of the individual phrases. Idioms of the English language can be safely considered a source of knowledge about the culture, traditions and life of the English, and therefore they are significant linguistic units. However, comparing phraseological units in two or more languages, one can see cultural similarities or differences in the perceptions of situations.

Happiness... how difficult it is sometimes to find the right word to express the feeling that you experience at certain moments in your life, and in such situations, even in your native language it is difficult to express your emotions, not to mention a foreign language. It would seem that one word “baxtliman” (I am happy) should be quite enough to express the fullness of feelings experienced in a variety of situations when a person is overwhelmed with feelings of absolute satisfaction, joy, happiness. But fortunately, the rich vocabulary of the language, identity and culture gives us the opportunity to express these feelings using truly beautiful expressions and combinations of words inherent in each language.

So, for example, the idiom on cloud nine - (lit. to be on the ninth cloud) in the Uzbek language has a similar equivalent in meaning baxtdan ettinchi osmonda bo'lmoq (to be in seventh heaven with happiness).

In English there is another similar phrase - on top of the world, which means the same thing. In the Uzbek language, there is an obsolete expression arshi a'lo (lit. the highest sky), which can literally convey the meaning of this idiom.

For instance: My little son had a wonderful party with his friends. He was on cloud nine. (O'g'lim do'stlari bilan ajoyib dam oldi. U o'zini ettinchi osmonda bo'lgandek his qildi)

The study showed that in the linguistic literature the terms idiom and phraseology are used as synonymous terms, and therefore it is quite possible to convey the essence of English idioms into the Uzbek language using phraseological units.

Thus, we can conclude that idioms and phraseological units are not only stable combinations of words (with different meanings and a common meaning), but also words



that contribute to the expression of expression and increase the emotionality of the statement, as well as allowing you to concisely express a complex thought, especially feelings and emotions. Such expressions enrich the language, make speech bright and lively, and they also reflect the history of the people, the originality of their culture and way of life.

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