

CONTRASTIVE-TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF LANGUAGE UNITS REPRESENTING THE CONCEPT OF " JOY "(XURSANDCHILIK) IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ANNOTATION

Various analysis of the concert "joy" (xursandchilik)in English and Uzbek linguistics is covered in the article with examples. The purpose of this work is to identify common and specific components within the meaning of the concepts of happiness in English and Uzbek.

Keywords : happiness, contentment, different culture, national consciousness, community, joy, contentment, goodness, prosperity, happiness, wealth, luck, loot, treasure.

String-like vine branches

It is known that the humanities-within the framework of different spheres of knowledge, interest in happiness in different cultures, its material qualities and intangible components are indicative of the fact that happiness is associated with feelings, its qualities characterize the spiritual essence of man. Understanding happiness is a reflection of a person's value needs in different cultures and thus allows researchers to draw conclusions about the origin of a culture that is the basis for the formation of an ethnic, collective, national consciousness of people. Attitude to happiness allows us to reveal the existential features, norms, traditions of different social groups, because the diverse interpretation of happiness within the framework of different cultures reveals their ethno - cultural originality, the perception of the world and people(2, p. 602).

LITERATURE REVIEW

It is impossible to imagine the formation and development of human consciousness without the formation of the language itself, because language serves as a tool for the formation of human consciousness. E. F. According to Tarasov, "language is a generalization of consciousness images that appear in reality", the formation of consciousness structures associated with language signs has a social character. E.F.Tarasov interprets linguistic consciousness as "a set of images of consciousness formed with the help of linguistic means - words, free and stable expressions, texts and associative spheres" (6, p. 36). As we know, one of the important units of cognitive linguistics and linguistics is "consept". Today, it has attracted the attention of many researchers. While analyzing the term consept, the researchers came to this conclusion:

Consept not only based on the linguistic areas of the hierarchical system, but also reflect on the culture of a single people. "Concept" is an abstract unit in which a person's knowledge and experience are manifested and with which he shows his activity. (7, p. 603)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Proceeding from the above points of view, we analyze the English-language "Happiness" and the Uzbek-language "happiness" consoles from the point of view of their cognitive point of view,

although these words have the same meaning in general, the subtle emotional-semantic components in their composition are not fully compatible. In particular, according to the etymological dictionary of the English language, the word "Happiness" comes from the word "pill" - a random phenomenon, it is used in the meaning of "chance, a person's luck, fortune, fate, unexpected event" ("chance, luck, wealth (wealth), fate, unexpected event". Since the end of the 14th century, the English word happy has been used in the meaning of "very happy", and since 1520-th year it has been given in the meaning of "very happy and happy". Subsequently, from the adjective Happy, the question of "happiness", which is a noun phrase, is formed, which has been used since 1590 - th year in the meaning of "pleasant and satisfied mood". (4, p. 838) According to scientists who weave Uzbek and Turkish languages, the question "happiness" came from the ancient Turkish language. E.K. Pekarsky's "Uzbek language dictionary" states that the Uzbek language entered from the ancient Turkish language is an etymological parallel to the words "Road" "in Mongolian and buryat" Road To Happiness "and" Road To Happiness". In the etymological dictionary of Turkic languages there is information that the word "yol" has the following meanings in Turkic languages:

1) road, pitcher; track; 2) Direction; 3) Travel; Travel; being on the road, Flight; 4) stroke, speed; exit; passage; channel; roads, Channel; 5) thread; trait; line; parting; 6) straight path; way of life; opportunity; reception; method; means; way out); 7) fate; happiness; fortune; luck; 8) gift; gift of money given at the wedding to the girl's side from the guy's side. In the dictionary there is also a word about the Mongolian parallel with the meaning of "happiness, Happy Journey, success", the meaning of which is narrowed by the meaning of one of the figurative meanings of "road" in Turkish.

Thus, the original Turkic word "yol", which means "yol", was adopted into the Mongolian language with a narrowed meaning, and then the Mongolian "happiness", which has this semantics, mastered some Turkic languages, including Uzbek.

A comparative analysis of the etymological data shows that the English Question "happiness" expresses the concepts that lead to Joy, Luck, the impersonal actions of a person to joyful emotions, that is, to random situations. In Uzbekistan, the question "happiness" is etymologically related to the meanings of road, Destiny, happy travel. In the "Uzbek dictionary" the following definitions are given: "good", "prosperity", "happiness", "happiness", "wealth", "luck", "prey", "treasure" (4, p. 838). In the online dictionary "happiness" simply means "happiness, Luck / / Lucky, Lucky; luck in the hunt; it is defined as "Happy, Lucky Day", in addition, in the dictionary there are the following English variants of the word "happiness": "happiness, welcome, well-being" ("happiness, prosperity, peace").

Comments on: "the quality or state of being happy" (the quality or condition of being happy), "good fortune" (luck), "pleasure" (pleasure), "containment" (satisfaction), "joy" (happiness); "state of well-being characterized by emotions ranking from contentment to intense place" (comfort status, from satisfaction to joy), "emotions experienced when in a state of well-being" (feelings that are in a state of comfort); out of date. "Good fortune: prosperity" (luck, prosperity), "a state of well-being and continuation: joy" (prosperity and satisfaction: joy), "a pleasurable or satisfying experience" (pleasant or satisfying experience), "felicity, aptness" (happiness, compatibility).

The concept of "happiness" can be expressed not only in words, but also in other linguistic units, such as different phraseological units, proverbs and sayings. The words "happiness" and "happy" are emotional words that people feel, think and speak. These phraseological units, sayings and proverbs came into being as a result of the feelings, life experience, Customs and traditions of the people, that or that country.

The following phraseological unit is associated with the concept of "happiness" in the dictionary of Kunin "Anglo-Russian phraseologicheskoy slovar":

"As happy as a clam" -represents the meaning of a very happy glad.

"It never occurred to him to be disappointed... He was as happy as a clam."

The Harpe's Head - A Legend of Kentucky, 1833:

The first variant of this phrase is "as happy as clam at high water", which, if we translate it literally into Uzbek, expresses the joyful meaning of the water as a molluskadek in the flood. If we look at the history of this expression, it was first used by sailors in the north – eastern states of the United States at the beginning of the 19 century. Why exactly is the phrase happy in two-tiered molluskadek applied? The reason is that the mollusks were freed from the persecution of water predators and sailors only when the water satchel went up. For this reason, this expression was very popular among American sailors, and later it moved to the common folk language. Also in English we can see the following popular phraseological units related to the concept of "happiness:

"Over the moon, happy clappy, happy slapping, happy hour, happy family" in all of these English phraseological units, man's manhood from life, his emotional rich moments are expressed through such emotional paints.

In the Uzbek language, too, there are many phraseological units, sayings and proverbs that denote the "happiness" word. Below we can see a few of them on the example of fragments from the works of well-known Uzbek writers:

Happiness was opened-to grow up a family, to live a sweet, peaceful life (it is used mainly in relation to women).

"Not surprisingly, when happiness is opened, Gulnor is also a bride to good, prestigious places." Oybek "Kutluggan"

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

From the above examples, we can see that there are several features of the English-language "Happiness" and Uzbek-language "happiness" consoles. When one imagines "happiness" in both languages, love-loving, To be loved-loving, Joy-Joy, containment - satisfaction, Pleasure-pleasure from life, Achievements-success, Freedom-freedom, Happy life - happy life, Luck-luck, Fortune-destiny are understood. However, it is worth noting that the events of the conferences "Happiness" in English and "happiness" in the Uzbek language in the lingvomadaniyyat of two nations differ sharply from each other in many places.

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