



SEMANTIC AND LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS WITH CONCEPT OF FRIENDSHIP

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Annotation: *this article is devoted to the analysis of semantic and linguocultural features of some English and Uzbek proverbs related to the concept of friendship.*

Keywords: *concept, proverb, friendship, slots, culture, semantic, syntactic structure.*

Each person belongs to a certain ethnic group, a certain nation. This means that each person, as a part of an ethnic group, leaves its imprint in the language consciousness and communicative behavior of this ethnic group. Language consciousness is divided into numerous fragments of perception of reality, which are understood as concepts. E. S. Kubryakova offers the following definition of the concept: "Concept-an operational unit of memory, mental lexicon, conceptual system and language of the brain, the whole picture of the world, quantum of knowledge".

The concept of "friendship" is one of the main categories of ethical character that determines the spiritual values of a national culture. The concept of "friendship" is a complex, on the one hand, but interesting, on the other hand, the object of research in a comparative aspect. This concept has its own slots: mental, moral, ethical, spiritual, etc., and "when comparing, a set of semantic features is formed, the totality of which forms a "standard of comparison".

The study of the concept of "friendship" is one of the most important inexhaustible sources of social, national and cultural information about native speakers of a particular language. At the present stage of scientific development, this aspect is undoubtedly becoming relevant and is explained by the need to study it for a deep understanding of the culture of a particular nation or ethnic group.

The novelty of this article is a comparative analysis of the reflection of the concept of "friendship" on the material of three languages: Uzbek, English and Russian. The research material was proverbs (paremiological units) matched languages. The object of the research is the linguistic and cultural concept "friendship", expressed by the paremiological units of the Uzbek and English languages. The subject of comparative research is the similarities and differences in the description of the concept of "friendship" in the Uzbek and English languages.

The linguistic reflection of the concept of "friendship" can become part of the study of the language picture of the world in the Uzbek and English linguistic cultures. The concept of "friendship" is a complex spiritual and ethical phenomenon, which is expressed in different ways in different languages. The components of this concept may sometimes coincide in different language cultures. There is not a single linguistic culture in which the analyzed concept is absent, since it exists in any society and determines the behavior of a person in his personal relationships.

An important statement in the linguistic analysis of scientific consciousness is the statement that " each language represents a certain way of conceptualizing the surrounding world. At the same time,



language meanings form a certain system of views, a kind of collective philosophy that is imposed as mandatory on all native speakers." [1,9]

The content of the concept "friendship" has a multi-sided function for research as an ethical, ethnic and philosophical concept. In the course of an in-depth analysis of this concept, it was possible to identify its component semantic features: friendship as a virtue, friendship for the sake of utility, and friendship that brings pleasure. Indeed, friendship can be different: the friendship of boys, girls, elderly people, spouses, family members, relatives, neighbors, classmates, colleagues, guests and hospitable people, and so on. The most widespread friendship is as a virtue. This is good, because friendship is originally intended to help, support, and do good. But, unfortunately, at the present stage of development of society, friendship is developed and spread only for the sake of pleasure or profit. This type of friendship emphasizes the natural egocentrism of a person.

The study of the concept "friendship" revealed that the paremiological fund of all three analyzed languages contains a common layer of universal proverbial expressions, the semantic and syntactic structure of which fully or partially coincide. For example, there is an English proverb: "*Better an open enemy than a false friend*" [2,23] and in the Uzbek language there is a proverb that is semantically appropriate to the above: "*Do'st achitib gapiradi, dushman kuldirib.*" Such proverbs are semantic synonyms that have a common semantic structure, but differ in terms of expression:

Uzbek proverb: *Ikki bo'lak-bir butun.*

English proverb: *Among friends all things are common.*

Uzbek proverb: *Omad ketdi, do'stlar tarqaldi.*

English proverb: *In time of prosperity, friends will be plenty; in time of adversity, not one among twenty.*

Uzbek proverb: *Do'st bo'lsang ham, haddingni bil.*

English proverb: *Short (even) reckoning makes long friends.*

Uzbek proverb: *Singan do'stlik hech narsaga yaramaydi.*

English proverb: *A broken friendship may be soldered, but will never be sound.*

Uzbek proverb: *Narsaning yangisi afzal, do'stning yaxshisi.*

English proverb: *Old friends and old wine and old gold are the best.*

There are also paremias that do not have semantic equivalents in comparison languages. It is in this group that the semantic features that relate to the national specifics of the concept of "friendship" are identified. The differences here relate to the specifics of friendships in different language cultures. Thus, in the Uzbek language, there are a large number of proverbs that call for unity and friendship, which are holy and for which a person does not regret anything:

Ikki do'st birdan ko'ra yaxshi, uchtasi undan ham afzal.

Bir mayizni 40 kishi yegan.

Based on the material of English Proverbs, a component of a certain freedom that has no analogues in the Uzbek languages was identified:

Friendship increases in visiting friends, but in visiting them seldom.

Friends are like fiddle-strings, they mustn't be screwed too tight.

But, in all the analyzed language cultures, there is a call for true and loyal friendship, which is learned in a difficult situation:



Uzbek proverb: *Haqiqiy do'st yomon kuningda bilinar.*

English proverb: *A friend in need is a friend indeed.*[2,115]

As a result of the research of the concept "friendship" on the material of the paremiological units of the three languages, we came to the conclusion that the common features for the Uzbek and English languages are the following:

1. The language unit of relationship or dating is present in all languages and is disclosed through semantic modules;
2. The paremiological fund of the three analyzed languages contains a common universal layer of semantic concepts, such as: help, beneficence, kinship, falsity, danger, reliability, etc.
3. In all the analyzed languages, there is a call for friendship, real, true and strong, which will save a person in a difficult situation.

In the process of analyzing the proverbs of the Uzbek and English languages, distinctive features were also identified. So, in the Uzbek linguistic culture very well represented a sign of goodness, holiness, sometimes even of self-sacrifice in the name of friendship; but the wish for similarity and equality of the friends; the friendship, it is not holiness and sacrifice, but also is valuable against the British.

As a result of the research, it can be noted that the concept of "friendship" is a character of communicative behavior in relation to another, and is endowed with specific features that are characteristic only for speakers of this language culture.

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