

LINGUISTIC REALIZATION OF THE CONCEPT OF LOVE IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation: Today, in the field of modern linguistics, cognitive linguistics, in particular, the study of the underlying meanings expressed by concepts, is becoming one of the main tasks of linguists. Along with this, the study, research and conceptual issues of the concept of "Love" in Uzbek and English languages are also in the center of deep attention. In this article, a number of opinions on the linguistic development of the concept of "Love" in Uzbek and English languages are recognized.

Key words: cognitive linguistics, concept, linguistic and cultural, pragmalinguistics, lexical, phraseological, syntactic, semantic,

Linguistics, along with all scientific fields, is developing more and more nowadays. In world linguistics, the text was previously approached from a syntactic structural point of view, but since the beginning of the 21st century, the analysis using linguocultural, linguocognitological, sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic principles has increased. In particular, the date of emergence of linguocognitology, which deals with human cognitive activity, is recognized as 1956. In cognitive linguistics, the explanation of the term cognitive is related to the English word "cognitive". Cognitive linguistics is closely related to human cognitive activity. Concept, script, cognition, frame terms are central concepts of cognitive linguistics. [4, 12].

The concept has a twofold nature. Because, on the one hand, it enters the mental world of a person in the form of a culture concept, on the other hand, a person enters the culture with the help of a concept and sometimes affects it. The concept was defined by the famous Russian linguist V.A. Maslova as follows: it is a semantic structure in which linguistic and cultural identity is noted and which describes the owners of a certain ethnoculture in one way or another. The linguist scientist N. Mahmudov in his treatise "Research of the language system" on the topic "In search of ways of perfect language research..." wrote that "...the concept is related to thinking, a meaningful mental concept, but it is a phenomenon completely free of national and cultural elements. the view is very controversial," he writes. The author of works on pragmalinguistics and cognitive linguistics, linguist Sh. In Safarov's words, "...a person learns language and the material world in the same way and in the same direction. The perception of the material world requires the creation of an

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understanding of the perceived object - events, and later this understanding is formed as a mental model - concept and receives a material name."

Conceptology, which we want to study below, is considered a branch of cognitive linguistics, and its object of study is concept. The problem of defining a concept existing in modern linguistics and the problem of relations between concepts and language units are interrelated phenomena. Currently, there are several views and theories about the term concept. Including Yu.S. Stepanov's definition of the concept as "a center of culture in the human mind, something that enters the mental world of a person in the form of culture" [4, 134] is connected with the fact that the concept is the most used unit in linguistic culture. 'lasak will be correct.

Also, as stated by Y.S. Stepanov, "concept" is a collection of ideas, concepts, knowledge, associations, experiences that accompany a certain word. A concept is a unit consisting of a concept and a unit of meaning with the same level of cognitive properties: a concept is a unit of thought, meaning is a semantic unit of language. The concept, as a material of consciousness, exists in the human mind with psychic traces and associations. Lingvo-cognitive conceptology uses the concept of a concept as a sign of the unity of national cognitive consciousness modeled with the help of linguistic means, to model and describe the field of national understanding. phrase), through syntactic (sentence), semantic (intonation) means, etc. [1, 62].

The concept of love is an empirical feeling associated with the human mind. Emotion is a subjective evaluative attitude of a person to a certain object or event, which has quality and intensity. At the same time, the concept of love became the object of research by many linguists (S.G. Vorkachev, L.G. Babenko, V.V. Kolesov, L.V. Kulgavava, L. Yager, E. Kapl-Blum, etc.). This concept is original, because each soul experiences love in a different, new proposition. The object of our research is the human interior

for being a part of his world - that is. psychological (emotional) phenomenon - it seems logical to rely on the use of theoretical rules related to the category of EMOTIONALITY in comparative linguistic analysis (V.I. Shakhovsky)[1,142] .

During the analysis of the concept of love, we found it in three main interpretations:

- 1) everyday - simple;
- 2) general - philosophical;
- 3) artistic.

In the Uzbek language, that is, in Uzbek literature, there are many works written on the theme of love. As an example, we can cite the story "Love" by Abdulla Qahhor. The concept of love from a general or philosophical point of view is observed in the

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essence of several concepts, such as the love of parents, parents and children, friends, relatives, or an individual's love for what he likes, characteristic of the Uzbek mentality, and this is It should also be said that since love is an empirical concept, each type of this concept listed above is realized in the mind of a person in connection with his mental state. During our research based on the author's short story "Love", we encountered the concept of love in its general and philosophical forms.

- I wish he had a father or a mother, and would lay his head on his chest and cry loudly! [5, 192].

- I like literature teacher, not literature [5,159].

-After that, the city of Jonahon, the streets where he grew up playing, He saw his relatives and friends, he missed his homeland [5, 162].

-Muattar looked at her eyes that sparkled with joy and put his nose to hers like a kiss: "What if you don't have a tongue?" and hugged Muhayya lovingly [5, 224].

- Jealousy was born from the spirit of private ownership [5, 167].

- Hamlet wants to say, oh Lord, man needs man so much [5, 188].

Love is characterized by passions, the tendency of two subjects to each other, its consideration as a human feeling in the relationship between a man and a woman makes it possible to explain the physical type of this concept. For example:

- Muhayya Olgur seems to have turned his head [5, 174].

- Anwar is a young boy, how about you talk to someone you value! one-talk to someone who can give you two shirts [5, 184].

- It's cool, the guy who doesn't get a girl is turning his head![5, 188]

- Anwar held her hand tightly and pulled her slowly [5, 190].

While drawing a conclusion to the article, the words of Professor Dilmurod Kuronov come to mind: "Love itself is an old thing, but each heart renews it in its own way." In fact, the part of the concept of love that we have analyzed is only "a piece of dough". We intend to focus on the lexeme of love in our further studies with the dynamics of changes in concepts, in what lexical layers of the language they appear, and connotative analysis, because the concept of love is polyfunctional.

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