

LEXICAL MEANS EXPRESSING THE CONCEPT OF "FRIENDSHIP" IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Annotation

The article discusses the spiritual development of the history of human society, national-cultural values, their place in the history of mankind. The special place of manifestations of universal human values, concepts such as life and death, good and evil, goodness and evil in human society is emphasized. The expression of the axiological concept of "Friendship" in Uzbek "Do'stlik" through lexical means is analyzed. Common and distinctive features in the expression of the concept of "Friendship" are distinguished. It is shown that lexical units, along with providing information, perform a stylistic and semantic function.

Keywords: Concept, axiological concept, linguistic unit, lexical means, lexeme, meaning, word, sema, national-cultural sema, valence, own meaning, portable meaning.

Axiological lexemes are the language of national traditions and cultural values through language. Values and axioms have always gone hand in hand in the history of mankind. Life and death, good and evil, virtue and vice are manifestations of values that have an important value in each era.

Study of the topic. In addition to the communicative, emotional-expressive functions of language, it also has a number of functions related to its accumulative nature, which are clearly manifested through the analysis of concepts.

In world linguistics, the concept of "friendship"/"do'stlik" has been studied as an ancient topic. In cultures, friendship is described through certain lexical units and idioms in the language. For example, in Chechen culture, a friend is compared to animate and inanimate objects. A loyal friend is compared to a strong, tall tower [3,208-211]. Such a comparison arises from the fact that fortresses and towers are often seen as a means of protection in the worldview of the people. At the same time, a friend is compared to a blood brother who is closest to a person. This is based on the role of a brother in the family, his role as a shield and protection for him. In both comparisons, the meaning of "protecting" is dominant.

In Uzbek and English, the concept of "friendship"/"do'stlik" is expressed through lexical means and figurative images. The concept of "friendship" in human society is one of the most ancient concepts and includes a number of manifestations in the history of mankind. Friendship

expresses the concepts of “being in the status of a friend; closeness, familiarity; harmony; kindness” [7,675]. The lexeme of friendship, which is the main lexical expression of the concept, is derived from the Persian-Tajik word *dost*, which has the lexical meaning of “compassionate comrade, friend, oshno, beloved”. The lexeme *dost* is used in the Uzbek language in the following meanings: 1. Any of two or more people whose views, feelings, and work activities are close, who are connected by closeness and harmony; comrade. 2. Close, familiar, acquaintance [7,675].

The symbols expressing the concept of “friendship”, their national-cultural characteristics, and the manifestation of the concept through the cognitive signs of “support”, “fortress” were analyzed [4,46-50]. This concept was included in the scope of analysis in studies on the topic of loyalty [3,202-211]. These studies show that friendship and loyalty belong to the same cognitive field.

The expression of the concept of “friendship” in Uzbek and English proverbs was analyzed [5,6].

“Friendship” is one of the most basic values in human society. Friendship in the relationship between man and nature, man and animals, and between people has had its own means of expression, national-cultural views, and universal characteristics at each stage of development. To befriend is used in the sense of “to establish friendly relations, to get closer to each other, to reconcile, to reconcile” [7, 675]. The concept of “friend” denotes an activity process.

The “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” records the words “*dost tartmoq*” and “*dostparvar*” made from the root “*dost*”. However, these words are almost never used in the literary language. They are found in the text of a work of fiction: *do‘st tortmoq*, *do‘stparvar* means “friend!” to pray to God that”. He, contrary to his habit, made a friend and looked up. S. Anorboev, Oksoy [7, 675].

Friendly “one who loves and values his friends and friendship, kind to his friends, caring”. Loyal to his promise, morally upright, Friend, true to his word, faithful to his partner. G. Ghulom [7, 675].

Pairs formed with the friend lexeme are actively used: friend-enemy. A skilled man will not be humiliated, Friend-enemy will not be forced [7, 675]. Friend-enemy pairs express a generalized meaning. They summarize the good and bad people around a person [7, 675].

In English, the concept of “friend” is expressed by the friend lexeme and its synonyms.

The words *pal*, *buddy*, *chum*, meaning “trustworthy friend”, are mainly used in colloquial style. *Mate*, meaning “confidant, partner, associate”, expresses the cognitive sign of “joint activity” of the concept of friend.

The lexeme *Companion* is used in the meanings of “side-by-side partner”, “colleague”. This word is mainly used for colleagues and servicemen in the military.

Comrade, meaning “close partner”, “comrade”, is used in English and a number of Romance-Germanic languages.

Confidant names the concept of “friendship” based on the cognitive sign of “keeping a secret”. The lexeme Ally reflects the sign of “helping”, “material and moral assistance” of the concept of friend.

The concept of associate reflects the concept of “connection”, “uniting in a common goal”. Colleague reflects the concept of “colleague” means. The concept of friendship in this lexeme expression is based on common activities.

The lexeme partner in the meaning of “partner, life partner” also reflects the meaning of “pair”. The lexeme sidekick expresses the cognitive sign “important assistant, supporter”.

In the Uzbek and English languages, the expression of the concept of “friendship” through linguistic means, along with common signs, also expresses different signs arising from the nature of friendship, the relationship between friends, the purpose and manifestations of closeness.

The lexical means expressing the concept of “friendship” differ in the approach to conveying information and their stylistic coloring. Our analysis showed that lexical means reflect the concept to different degrees, cannot fully cover it, and express its main cognitive signs.

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