



VERBALIZATION OF THE CONCEPT JOY IN ENGLISH

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Abstract. *This article aims to give brief information about semantic fields in linguistic perspective and analyzes semantic field members of the concept 'joy' in English.*

Key words. *English language, linguistic, cognitive, psychological components, semantic fields.*

The requirements for further integration of linguistic, cognitive and psychological components of linguistic studies have highlighted the research of a human being as biocognitive-social system as well as examining his conscience, thinking process and emotions embodied in language. Emotions have many facets. They include feelings and experience, physiology and behaviour, cognitions and conceptualisations. Therefore the language of emotions constitutes an exciting research domain in its own right. The four kinds of evidence to which one may appeal in attempting to understand emotions can be outlined. First, there is the language of emotions, which comes replete with ambiguity, synonymy (or near synonymy), and an abundance of lexical gaps and linguistic traps. For some categories of emotions, a language like English provides a relatively large number of tokens, thus reducing the need for metaphorical descriptions of emotional quality. It becomes necessary to identify one of the words in the category as unmarked form or category label.

One of the actual terms in modern cognitive linguistics and cultural linguistics is the term 'concept'. It attracts the attention of many researchers interested in issues related to the structure and properties of human thinking. After analyzing the most diverse views on the nature of the concept, scientists came to certain conclusions, namely: the concept is not a special type of abstract names, but a special perspective of their consideration, uniting all the knowledge and ideas accumulated by the people. The concept is based on the linguoculturological field of a hierarchical system of units that have a common meaning and reflect the system of corresponding cultural concepts

Recently, the number of studies devoted to the study of concepts has increased in Uzbekistan. For the analysis, we have chosen the cultural concept happiness / baxt in English and Uzbek languages. This concept is considered from the standpoint of comparative linguistics and translation studies in terms of the analysis of lexico-phraseological fields of nuclear lexemes 'happiness / baxt'. It should be noted that a certain concept of happiness is one of the key concepts that organize the subject's life world, which largely determines how he perceives himself and how he perceives objective reality. A person builds his world based on these ideas about happiness. People cannot live without making any judgments about the concept of happiness. The word 'happiness (baxt)' sounds differently in different languages, in each language it has its own synonyms.

Happiness - multidimensional integrative education, including intellectual, general axiological, emotional assessment in the form of joy or satisfaction. It is believed that the ment



al existence of abstract categories in everyday, linguistic consciousness is predominantly intuitive, these concepts do not have a discursive representation here

Joy is one of the dominant human emotion, possessing certain characteristics of linguacultural and ethnic specificity, and has specific ways and means of linguistic expression. The aim of the study is a comparison of the complex means nominating the emotion of joy through the analysis of literary texts of American and British authors, followed by the identification of common and specific features. The theoretical interest determines the specificity of linguistic and cultural aspects of emotional speech. Experience of joy is associated with a range of positive emotions (pleasure, enjoyment, delight, admiration, etc.). Because of this multiplicity of linguistic representation is considered difficult emotions that imply description. Qualitative characteristics of the analyzed language means can be provided in the form of three groups: lexical-semantic, grammatical and stylistic. Lexico-semantic group includes emotive adjectives, interjections, idioms and intensifiers. Grammatical group is clichéd emotive structures, participle constructions, parenthesis. Stylistic means group is the most numerous, it includes: metaphor, personification, simile, hyperbole, oxymoron, repetition, anadiplosis, graduation, inversion, parallelism, polisindeton. The studied emotion manifests ethnic mentality, a system of national character representations.

In English, the feeling of happiness 'happiness' can be expressed by such basic concepts as 'luck' (baxt), 'pleasure' (mamnunlik), 'joy' (xursandchilik), 'delight' (zavq), 'contentment' (shodlik) ... In the Uzbek language, the lexical-semantic field 'baxt' is manifested in the following concepts as 'saod' (the highest degree of happiness), 'omad' (luck), 'shodlik' (fun), 'xursandchilik' (joy), 'taqdir' (fate). The similarity of the lexical-semantic fields is manifested in the one-part nature of their kernels. Both in English and in Uzbek, the lexical-semantic fields contain an element of expression of happiness as a feeling. In both languages, 'happiness/baxt' forms factors that cause the subject to evaluate positively significant points. In etymological dictionaries, the concept of 'happiness' is represented as the noun 'happiness', which goes back to the noun 'hap' (chance, luck), which according to the data. Cassell's concise English dictionary and A concise etymological dictionary of the English language are of Scandinavian origin. The considered dictionaries in the interpretation of the further existence of this lexeme in the English language, on the whole, are unanimous: the adjective 'happy' (happy) and the noun 'happiness' (happiness) were formed in the Middle English period in a suffix way.

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