



LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT "WORK" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

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Abstract

This article studies cognitive linguistics and the problems of concept in Modern English and Uzbek. It discusses linguistic features of the concept "work" in English and Uzbek proverbs and sayings.

Keywords: concept, proverb, saying, cognition, semantics, speech, phraseological units.

Introduction

Language is not only a mirror of culture, but also a reflection of people's self-awareness, their mentality, national character, traditions and values. In the process of language and speech, in the layer in which it is used, the chain of values, collective communication, the attitude towards the world, people and other nations are reflected. Phraseological units, proverbs and sayings present in the language showing a person's way of life, geography, history and traditions united into one culture. Cognitive linguistics is today's modern branch of linguistics which has become one of the leading fields at the beginning of the 21st century. Cognitive linguistics is the science of human cognition. The term "cognitive" means "related to knowing and realizing" in English. Cognitive linguistics studies how human thinking develops. It is a field which studies understanding the world and learning it through language. Words are studied through their meanings and their relationship through the meanings of concepts.

The emergence of modern cognitive linguistics is connected with the scientific works of American scientists J. Miller, J. Bruner, J. Lakoff, R. Langaker and others. Concept is a central concept of cognitive linguistics. In linguistics, the term "concept" appeared in the first half of the 20th century. Until now, there is no single explanation for this term in linguistics. According to N.D. Artyunova "The concept shows an abstract unity in the sum of knowledge and experience gained as a result of understanding the world around a person" [1].

The concept of "work" has different means of expression in English and Uzbek. We can see the main indicator of this as the difference between cultures. Because English





culture is Western culture, Uzbek culture is a masterpiece of Eastern culture. As we all know, conceptual categories are perceived differently in Western and Eastern cultures. Therefore, if we consider the concept of work individually in each culture, we will not face difficulties in their comparative analysis.

First of all, we will consider the interpretation of the concept of "work" in the Uzbek language. There are such necessary things in our daily life that it is impossible to live without them. For example, food, clothing and habits. However, one should not forget some dishes and customs which seem to be unimportant, but in fact are more necessary. Imagine that when you get up in the morning, there is plenty of sunlight coming through the window. It has nothing to do with your diet or your difficulty. However, this factor lifts your spirits, you involuntarily rejoice, you realize how valuable life's blessings are.

Different scenes of nature, distant horizons, fields, meadows also evoke strange, incomprehensible feelings in your tongue. Although these feelings seem mysterious, when you thank the world, nature, the whole being, the bright world, you want to do good things for people. In this way, one of our virtues, which depends on human feelings and always calls for goodness in any situation being respect for the elder and compassion for the younger. Do you say that this belief has never been used abroad in folklore? It is known that written literature also originated from people's need for the most beautiful things. His story, his poem is a child of need. It is clear that the thirst of respect for the elder and passion for the younger motivated many artists [2].

Hardworking is a term for a person's desire to work excessively, beyond natural industriousness. Similar to alcoholism represents a specific aspect of this quality, a painful psychological "workaholism." People who exhibit this quality are called workers. Hard work is manifested in the perception of work as the only (or most important) means of self-realization, to achieve recognition, to obtain subjective satisfaction from life, or to consider work as the only / main / basic/ last / one of the main goals of life. For a worker, work takes the main place in life, leaving the rest: personal life, family, entertainment, social activities and recreation.

If earlier hard work was looked at with scorn (but generally welcomed) - the attitude was characterized by the following expressions: "here everyone should follow an example", "he (she) works hard and achieves a lot", then in recent decades psychologists have shown that hard work is harmless and they even claim that it is not dangerous for health. As a result, in some countries there is a fairly extensive treatment for workaholism, which consists of social adjustment of workers, teaching them to communicate with people, teaching workers non-work interests and hobbies. Additionally, research suggests that there is an optimal level of engagement for





productive work and good health that can be achieved by providing workers with access to additional resources such as staff, recreation, equipment, and social support. All this helps to effectively protect workers from stress and nervous fatigue and return them to normal workload.

Concepts differ in each nation based on the customs, traditions, religion and language of the nation. But some concepts can have a general meaning. Below we will analyze one of these concepts in English and Uzbek. Hard work is one of the main concepts in Uzbek national culture. This concept is a noble virtue that has been valued among people since time immemorial. It can be seen that the concept of "hardworking" is interpreted differently in English and Uzbek culture based on the life experiences of people of that nationality. Both languages have different lexical units that explain the concept of "labor". Phraseological units, proverbs, sayings and aphorisms are among them. Proverbs are certainly a part of the culture created by every nation. Proverbs are one of the cultural heritages which have been created as a product of scientific and artistic thinking accumulated over thousands of years, spoken among the people and passed down from generation to generation. Proverbs created in the past and still in use today are educational and educational treasures of every nation.

Uzbek and English proverbs are similar in meaning and usage. In both nations, hard work is considered a virtue. People who earn a living with honest work have been appreciated since ancient times. At the heart of any achievement is a strong will, hard work and desire. Proverbs in the spirit of advice to be a hardworking person are beautifully illustrated in English and Uzbek languages [3].

Below we will analyze some English and Uzbek proverbs related to this topic.

No	English proverbs	Uzbek proverbs
1	A man of words and not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds.	Yomg'ir bilan yer ko'karar, Mehnat bilan-el.
2	He has hard work who has nothing to do.	Mashaqqatsiz baxt kelmas, Mehnatsiz taxt kelmas.
3	The labourer is worthy of his hire.	Mehnat baxt keltirar.
4	He that is afraid of wounds must not come near a battle.	Mehnat qilib topganing, Qandu asal totganing.
5	With hard work, you can get fire out of a stone.	Mehnatli non-shakar, Mehnatsiz non-zahar.
6	When hard work goes out the door, poverty comes in at the window.	Mehnatda sinalgan elda aziz.
7	he wicked work harder to preach hell than the righteous do to get to heaven.	Mehnatning ko'zini topgan, Boylikning o'zini topar.
8	he wicked work harder to preach hell than the righteous do to get to heaven.	Mehnat yerda qolmas, Oltin-yerda



As seen above, the virtue of hard work is deeply rooted in the cultures of both nations. When some English proverbs are translated into Uzbek, it is very easy to find their equivalent in Uzbek. For example, if we analyze the proverb "All is over bar (but) the shouting", in Uzbek it is translated as "“Bari ortda qoldi, vaqt shodlikka yetdi” " As an alternative, we can cite the proverb "Mehnat – mehnatning tagi rohat". The general meaning of this proverb in both languages is that behind any hard work there is goodness, that is to say, the fruit of this work. In addition, aphorisms, which are another lexical unit, express the values of work and hard work a lot [4].

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