

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL UNITS RELATING TO THE  
CONCEPT OF BEAUTY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

Language plays an integral role in understanding the world view of each nation. However, the problem of analyzing the expression of the concept of "beauty" in language (in English, Uzbek national cultures) has not been studied from the point of view of cognitive linguistics and linguistic culturology. Therefore, the aesthetic landscape of the world in English and Uzbek languages, the possibilities of expressing and reflecting the concept of "beauty" in the phraseological and lexical layers of the language, the interpretation of values in different cultures, the comparative analysis of linguistics and cultural features, are directly related to cognitive linguistics, linguoculturalism, general linguistics, determines the relevance of related learning. This article deals with the cross analysis of lexical units related to the concept of beauty in English and Uzbek languages.

**Key words.** Image of the world, stereotype, concept, value, aesthetic image of the world, inner beauty.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ,  
ОТНОСЯЩИХСЯ К КОНЦЕПТУ КРАСОТА, В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И  
УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Язык играет неотъемлемую роль в понимании мировоззрения каждой нации. Однако проблема анализа выражения концепта «красота» в языке (в английском языке, узбекских национальных культурах) с точки зрения когнитивной лингвистики и лингвокультурологии не изучалась. Поэтому эстетический ландшафт мира в английском и узбекском языках, возможности выражения и отражения концепта «красота» во фразеологическом и лексическом пластах языка, толкование значений в разных культурах, сравнительный анализ языкознания и культурологические особенности, имеющие непосредственное отношение к когнитивной лингвистике, лингвокультурологии, общему языкознанию, определяет актуальность родственного обучения. В данной статье проводится перекрестный анализ

лексических единиц, связанных с концептом красоты в английском и узбекском языках.

**Ключевые слова.** Образ мира, стереотип, понятие, ценность, эстетический образ мира, внутренняя красота.

## INTRODUCTION

Comparative analysis of the national-cultural characteristics of each language, determining and analyzing the harmony between the universal and spiritual-cultural values of peoples, and analyzing the linguistic characteristics of the units accepted in some languages is one of the important tasks of modern linguistics. In world linguistics, special attention is paid to creating a national, aesthetic, linguistic picture of the world, to the correct interpretation of its aesthetic values, to the study of universal and differential aspects of different cultures. One of them is the research conducted on the basis of the language-speech dichotomy of the concept of "beauty", which has received the status of an aesthetic category in some languages.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

In modern linguistics, language is studied together with the culture, values and thinking of a person, there is a need to study the concept of "beauty" within the framework of axiological theories and anthropocentric paradigms. In this regard, the question of fully studying the expression of the concept of "beauty" in English and Uzbek national cultures from the point of view of linguistic cultural studies and cognitive linguistics has not been an object of research until today. Therefore, the aesthetic landscape of the world in English and Uzbek languages, the definition of values in different cultures, the expression of the concept of "beauty" in the phraseological and lexical planes of the language, its manifestation possibilities, comparative views, the analysis of linguistic and cultural features and linguocultural learning within shows the importance of research.

## RESULTS

It is very important to analyze the lexical units related to the concept of "beauty" in English, Uzbek and Tajik languages. Including English nouns: beauty, beau, etc., adjectives: Beautiful, pretty, handsome, etc., verbs: to beautify, to adorn, to ornament, etc.; In Uzbek dictionaries: nouns: go'zallik, husn, chiroy etc., adjectives: chiroy ochmoq, ko'rkamlashmoq etc., verbs: beautify, beautify, etc.

The words in the core of the semantic field of beauty in languages were etymologically analyzed. For example, the word Beauty entered the English language (bealte) from the French word bellus, which means bonum - good. In the etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word "beautiful" means

"beautiful face" and "look" in the ancient Turkic language. Stylistic synonyms of the Uzbek word "face" (Bashara, Jamol) have expanded their derivational possibilities. The analysis of dictionary entries confirmed the process of enriching the lexical layer of the Uzbek language by creating words using synonyms of the word yuz (face), which is not characteristic of the English language.

### CONCLUSION

The objects considered to be of natural value now come to life and begin to acquire aesthetic and moral value. For example, the natural phenomenon of a flower and the process of its opening are enlivened in Uzbek language as an image of beauty and expressed through the conceptual metaphor of Beauty - dynamics. Beauty is dynamic in nature. (Like a flower, to open like a flower, to open and scatter). In the same way, we analyzed the values in the semantic field of "beauty" of national values in each language and divided them into thematic groups:

1. Possession of beauty,
2. The power that the heart and soul long for, the noble phenomenon,
3. Pure and flawless,
4. Unprecedented, amazing,
5. Animals, birds, insects, etc.

Language uses characteristic images to verbalize the categories of each language. For example, in the Uzbek language, a series of plants and nature is expressed using the images of flower, ra'no (pushti gulli atirgul), sarv, lola, nargis, bud, then in English the same category is verbalized using the images of daisies, lilies, and damask roses.

Beauty can be expressed in lexical-grammatical specificity in the following 5 cases:

- 1) Evaluation of the appearance of a person and other objects;
- 2) Value assessed by hearing;
- 3) Value that evaluates human actions aesthetically;
- 4) Represents pleasant personal experiences through smell, taste and tactile sensations (prototype of the English language);
- 5) A value that positively evaluates the moral aspects of a person aesthetically.

Each of the above cases has its own frame, as grammatical and lexical forms and categories exist as frame indicators. So, the 4th case above is a characteristic of the English language, and it is reflected in the speech by the words "the taste is beautiful, attractive, feel beautiful" and it is different from the creates Uzbek language frames.

The analysis of lexical and phraseological units in two languages makes it possible to draw the following conclusions. In both national cultures, beauty has a strong emotional positive value and has a universal purpose to evoke feelings of joy. Linguistic features of the Uzbek language, that is, stylistic and word-forming features, serve to simplify the expression of the concept of beauty.

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