

## SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS ABOUT "HAPPINESS" AND "UNHAPPINESS" IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** In this article shows the Semantic analysis of proverbs about "Happiness" and "Unhappiness" in English into Uzbek.

**Keywords:** linguistics and culture, concept, phraseological unit, paremiology.

Paremia - aphorisms of folk origin with brevity of form, repetition of meaning and, as a rule, instructive meaning. The main ones for this thematic group are denotations represented by nouns of luck and fate. These lexemes express the theme of fate in the most complete way: fate does not fly. In addition, we can distinguish the meanings of loss and gain, which express the concept of "fate" in proverbs: there is no big loss without a small gain.

Along with the denotations that directly express the theme of "fate" in the proverbs of the topic group, there is also a qualitatively descriptive group of fortune lexemes, which have the following meanings: to favor - fortune favors the brave; to find; to keep - fortune is easily found, but hard to be kept; to pipe - he dances well to whom fortune pipes. Lexeme fate characterizes denotat to fly - no flying from fate. approval - the horoscope is favorable to the hero. ; to find save - luck is easy to find, but hard to keep; for a pipe - to whom pipes of wealth dance well. The lexeme of fate is characterized by the denotation of flying - not flying from fate.

Along with the positive meaning of happiness, it also has its antonym misfortune - misfortunes never come alone. Thus, misfortune, like happiness and good fortune, is a part of destiny. In the paremias under consideration, the synonym of this denotation is loss of denotation.

Separate characteristics are worthy of symbols that do not carry a thematic load, but serve to form a statement, create a strong internal form. For example, the denotation architect associated with the sign of being in the proverb that every person is the architect of his own happiness serves to form the syntagm architect. Such denotations in the text of proverbs become signs that serve to express the meaning of the proverb. Such denotations serve to organize the situation.

A similar scene is observed in proverbs where he dances well; it never rains, but it does. In this case, the denotation of dancing means living - living.

To rain and rain are synonymous with the concepts of misfortune, misfortune. In addition, the negative meaning is strengthened by the verb pour - to pour, like from a bucket - neutral to rain - to go (about rain).

We analyze the denotative space of proverbs and consider their connotative meanings. Many proverbs of the thematic group "Fate" have a very clear evaluative meaning. In this work, we separated the positive and negative evaluative content of the proverbs. A group of neutral proverbs has been formed, which can acquire both positive and negative character depending on the situation in use. Thus, for example, the proverb "Marriage is made in heaven" is neutral outside the context. An accident can become a god, every cloud has a silver lining, misfortunes represent luck, proverbs that turn negative into positive are examples of proverbs with positive evaluative content. Proverbs do not fly from fate,

misfortunes do not come alone, it does not rain, but it pours, in turn, represent proverbs with a negative evaluative meaning. It should be noted that proverbs with a neutral evaluative meaning are rare. The reason for this is that most proverbs are instructive aphorisms originating from the people. Since they are based on some principle of behavior, perception, etc., proverbs and proverbs in most cases define a clear framework for understanding the situation, that is, they are limited by extreme limits. This also explains the abundance of contradictory proverbs. Therefore, proverbs that do not fly from fate and that each person is the architect of his own destiny express a two-polar opinion. We made calculations and found out that 29% of the analyzed proverbs have a negative meaning, 6% have a neutral meaning, and 65% have a positive meaning. The clear superiority of proverbs with a positive evaluative meaning is determined to some extent by the thematic group of proverbs. Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The conceptual side of the semantic analysis of proverbs determines their connotative coloring, and the denotative side of the analysis allows us to reveal the main idea of the proverbs. Proverbs and proverbs often serve as an example and therefore contain some kind of norm or rule. So, proverbs have a categorical character. In a number of proverbs, the denotations, which initially had a negative evaluative meaning, become a positive element of the proverb and acquire an opposite character. Although there are many warnings among proverbs, most of them have a positive meaning. This confirms that the folk wisdom expressed in proverbs is mainly positive and optimistic. In phraseology, we consider antonymy as one of the aspects of researching linguistic phenomenon and the internal systemic relations of language units in the plan of synchronicity.

Now, if we make room for the occurrence of the lexeme "unhappiness" in the same places, this word is used to express the unhappy, anxious, sad days of a person's life. In this place, the words "calamity", "ill-being", "misery", "sadness", "unhappiness", "wretchedness" are widely used instead of the word "unhappiness". It comes in handy. These words are used to express a little anxious and sad moments in a person's life.

For example: These were the most difficult moments and hardships in his life when he was away from his family and it was a big blow to him.

Full of joy- full of joy, to show the acquired level of joy, or, Full of unhappiness- to express the acquired level of sadness

The words "happiness" and "happy" are used in greetings or wishes, meaning "full of joy" and come only as pre-modifiers of noun phrases. Analysis of lexicographic sources allows us to observe the main stages of formation of the concepts of "happiness" and "unhappiness". Loss of semantics and word-forming connections of lexemes "part" - "happiness / unhappiness" will explain the concepts more broadly.

It leads to a change in the meaning of the words happiness and unhappiness, which are no longer signs, and it is the description of concrete objects, but it passes into the category of abstract names.

The concepts of "happiness" - "unhappiness" are explained by their anthropocene-trichity, psychologization: attention is driven by an external force - it represents the source of happiness / unhappiness to a person, his will and mental state. Happiness and unhappiness is a concept directly related to the object and personality evaluated by linguistics. At the same time, unhappiness is perceived as a heavy, bitter thing.

The uniqueness of the main meaning of happiness lexemes is "unhappiness" (case - event) respectively defines the characteristics of concepts is the symbol "consciousness - ignorance". It allows to analyze the synonymous line of the lexeme of happiness. Waters about what happiness is worth - a sense of harmony, upliftment its intensity may differ from limited manifestation. Lexemes of stormy joy of

emotions are associated with "happiness", "grace", elevation, pleasure, enjoyment. A happy life is further reflected in the lexeme "Safety". "Fate - luck / talent - luck" is emphasized in the synonymous line a possible source of happiness. The interrelationship of happiness with luck, the fate of hope gives it the qualities of unpredictability and predetermination of one. its characteristic features are a severe, often unexpected event - unhappiness, disaster, tragedy, calamity, the lexeme "woe" expresses misfortune in this way.

Sending emotional experience, suffering, "attack", "dashing", "unhappiness". to represent unhappiness - a mythological creature, reflects the etymology of the word "unlucky" and "Strike of Fate" is represented as a source of unhappiness.

The word-making possibilities of happiness-unhappiness lexemes have been determined.

divided using morphological (suffix, prefix). For example (th, prefix-suffix) method of word formation, as well as sub-stantiation. Happiness and unhappiness are correlated according to word formation. The lack of verbal realization of the principle of antonymic symmetry shows the concept of "unhappiness" in modern English and its presence in the dictionary.

V. I. Dahl points to the possible origin of this concept.

For example, thirteen is (to be unhappy - to be deprived of a good share), as well as to the uncertainty of this source. Unlike modern English, the concept of "happiness" is given in dictionaries of spoken modern English.

At this point, we first look at the semantic features of the word "happy", including syntactic functions and morphological features and semantics, including lexical meaning, synonyms, antonyms, combinations and idioms, and interesting aspects of proverbs. we will go out..

The component "happy" is a typical adjective, which embodies the following semantic meanings of adjectives:

a) the pre-modified adjective with degree intensifiers such as "very", "so", "so very", "more than", "extremely", "too" comes at the beginning of the sentence or in front of the quality it is defining, and the component being defined is in the increasing degree indicates that it is, or is more or more than the usual amount, e.g. Other adverbs such as "very happy", "more than happy" (to express happiness that is not adequately expressed by the word "happy") and "reasonable", "completely", "perfectly" also express the component of happiness in English. comes before or after words to enhance their meaning. At the same time, each of the above words has its scope and place. The use of such tools in their place clearly demonstrates the freedom of the writer to express his opinion and the level of his ability to use words. For example: My early childhood was extremely happy.

Or we can take a closer look at the use of the happiness component in the works of famous English writers, for example, Jane Austen

In Emma:

Perfect happiness, even in memory, is not common.

Or, in an example from Amy Lowell's *Sword blades and poppy seeds*: The second meaning of the words happiness and unhappiness is used like the first meaning to describe an event, situation, or time when someone feels happy. we refer to these words. Here "Happiness" also comes as a synonym of "blissful" quality. The adjective "blissfull" is used for an event, situation, or time when someone feels very happy and carefree. For example:

They are a young couple in the first blissful days of their marriage.

At this point, these words are used to express the periods of human life that are full of happiness and joy. For example:

Childhood - Happy Childhood.

She had very happy childhood memories.

Life- Blissful life.

The times he knew as the brightest and blissful moments of his life were as colorful as they are now.

Marriage-Happy marriage.

They were already preparing for the brightest and most memorable wedding day of their lives to be filled with bright memories.

Days - Happy days

She shed tears remembering the happy days of her childhood.

Age-Blissful age

Marianna wanted to spend the happiest years of her life in the arms of her family in the arms of her grandchildren.

And we can show other similar examples.

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