

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCEPT "HAPPINESS" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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As we know language is a significant feature that differentiate human from other living beings. It is a central figure of our lives. We found our personality as individuals and social beings when we get language during childhood.

At the beginning of XIX century some linguists, especially, one of members of naturalism August Schleicher emphasized that language is a living organism. However, Wilhelm von Humboldt is against naturalism and he stated that language is a system. He also mentioned about the approaches of language and mind and the connections and differences between them. Some linguists such as, a Swiss linguist F. de Saussure stated language as a system of signs and means of communication.

However, modern science studies language as reflecting nature of conceptual structure and cognition. It analyzes the relationship between human language and mind¹. According to these opinions the new theory emerges in modern science which is called cognitive linguistics. This term came from a Latin word "cogniscere" which means cognize and cognition. Cognitive linguistics has its origins in scholarship which came up in the 1970s, conducted by some scientists that include Charles Fillmore, George Lakoff, Ronald Langacker, and Leonard Talmy. In 1980 famous linguists G. Lakoff and Jonsons wrote "Metaphors we live by" which helped this science improve strongly.

Cognitive linguistics characterizes a modern approach to language, language learning, and conceptual structure. Furthermore, it provides an outlook for language and the mind which is diametrically opposed to both Grammar and Formal Semantics. Cognitive linguistics investigates the relationship between human language, the mind, and sociophysical experience.

The interest in happiness, its material attributes and intangible components in different cultures within the framework of various areas of humanitarian anthropological knowledge is evidence that feelings associated with happiness, its attributes characterize the spiritual essence of man. The relevance of the topic of our study is determined by the fact that understanding of happiness reflects the value needs of a person in different cultures, thereby allowing researchers to draw conclusions about the origins of culture, which is the foundation for the formation of the ethnic, collective, national consciousness of its carriers. Attitude to happiness allows revealing the existential characteristics, norms, traditions of different social groups, since a different interpretation of happiness within the framework of different cultures reveals their ethno cultural specificity and perception of the world and people.

The concept "Happiness" can be verbalized by other linguistic units such as phraseological units, sayings and proverbs. The words "Happiness" and "Happy" are emotive words which people feel, think and talk about it. All these phraseological units, sayings and proverbs came into being according to the people's feelings and experience, customs and traditions of one or another country.

¹John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. WIREs. Cognitive linguistics. Cognitive Science, 2012. -3 p.

"Happiness is not the satisfaction of whatever irrational wishes you might blindly attempt to enjoy. Happiness is a state of non-contradictory joy - a joy without penalty or guilt... Happiness is possible only to a rational man, the man who desires nothing but rational goals, seeks nothing but rational values, and finds his joy in nothing but rational actions... there are no victims and no conflicts of interest among rational men, men who do not desire the unearned...".² Below we will look through set phrases on "Happiness". In Kunin's "Англо-русский фразеологический словарь" the following set phrases are given:

Happy as a king, as the day is long - endlessly happy

Ex: only tip him a nod every now and then when he looks off his paper... and he'll be as a king.

Happy medium a way of doing something which is good because it avoids being extreme (often + between) What you want from a holiday is a happy medium between activity and relaxation. I'm either exercising all the time or I'm doing nothing but I can't seem to find a happy medium.

Sometimes in life, a happy medium can be awfully hard to achieve.

As happy as a clam – it means one is feeling joy or excitement boundless; at high tide; Very happy and content.

Strike a happy medium and hit a happy medium; find a happy medium

to find a compromise position; to arrive at a position halfway between two unacceptable extremes.

Examples:

Ann likes very spicy food, but Bob doesn't care for spicy food at all. We are trying to find a restaurant that strikes a happy medium.

Tom is either very happy or very sad. He can't seem to hit a happy medium.

Happy dispatch 1. harakiri (in Japan, a traditional method of killing yourself by cutting your stomach open with a knife or sword)

2. instantaneous death at capital punishment

Happy family happy family bird (Australian)

Every day we use a lot of idioms in our speech. Idioms have become so well worn that they are also clichés: overused or commonplace expressions. Some idioms are slang. They may be used to create an effect such as shock, irreverence or exaggeration. Here we will see some idioms according to the concept "Happiness" from **Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary**:

A happy event – the birth of a baby;

A happy medium – something that in the middle between two choices or two ways of doing something

Not a happy bunny (BrE) – (NAmE **not a happy camper**) (informal) not pleased about a situation: She wasn't a happy bunny at all.

² <http://www.aynrand.org>

Many happy returns (of the day) – used to wish somebody a happy and pleasant birthday;

Happy-clappy adj. (BrE, often disapproving) - connected with a Christian group which worships in a very loud and enthusiastic way, showing a lot of feeling.

Happy families n. – a children's card game played with special cards with pictures of family members on them. The aim is to get as many whole families as possible.

Play happy families – to do things that normal happy families do, especially when you want it to appear that your family is happy: I'm not going to play happy families just for the benefit of your parents.

Happy-go-lucky adj. – not caring or worrying about the future: a happy-go-lucky attitude, a happy-go-lucky sort of person.

According to etymological dictionaries, it has been established that the concept of “happiness” is formed from the Central English hap in the meaning of chance or luck. Adjective happy - happy and noun happiness -happiness formed suffix way. You can also see the remnants of the hap prefix in such words as perhaps (balki), happen (yuz bermoq), happy (xursand), happily (baxtiga), hapless (bebaxt), unhappy (baxtsiz), mishap (mufaqqiyatsizlik), happiness (saodat) and happenstance (hodisa). This origin of the word “happiness” indicates that often in the meaning assigned to it there is some element of chance.

List of used literature:

1. A large collection of proverbs (Electr.resource) – Access mode: <http://posloviz.ru/> - Access date:02/11/2018.
2. Vorkachev, S.G. The concept of happiness in the English language: a significant component / S.G.
1. Vorkachev, E.A. Vorkacheva // Mass culture at the turn of the 20th – 21st centuries: Man and his discourse. - M.:“The Alphabet Book”, 2003. - S. 263–275.