

**THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF APHORISMS WITH THE CONCEPT
MOTHERLAND IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining leksik fondida mavjud bo‘lgan vatan mazmunli aforizmlarning semantik ko‘lami tadqiq etilgan hamda faktik misollar asosida tahlil qilingan.

Tayanch so‘zlar: Semantik maydon, aforizm, vatanparvarlik, vatan leksemasi, lingvomadaniy tahlil.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается смысловой объем патриотических афоризмов в лексическом фонде английского и узбекского языков и проводится их анализ на основе фактических примеров.

Ключевые слова: Семантическое поле, афоризм, патриотизм, лексема родина, лингвокультурологический анализ

Abstract. This article examines the semantic scope of the native aphorisms in the lexical fund of English and Uzbek languages and analyzes the process with authentic examples

Keywords: Semantic field, aphorism, patriotism, homeland lexeme, linguocultural analysis

It is known that wise sayings (aphorisms) are directly related to the spiritual culture, customs, profession, and life of the people, and as short, concise, meaningful units correspond to the spirit of each era. Because the present period of independence and revival of national values requires the speaker to master the language, especially the Uzbek literary language, which has the status of the state language, to express his thoughts in a concise, reasonable, figurative and effective way. This testifies to the

current relevance and importance of scientific research on the linguistic research of wise words (aphorisms) actively used in speech.

According to the information given in Z.D. Toshpolatov's candidate's dissertation entitled "Genre characteristics and artistic nature of aphorisms", aphorism initially expressed conclusions about medical views, signs and symptoms of various diseases directly in the form of aphorisms in the form of concise, meaningful, and meaningful judgments. Later, this term began to be widely used by thinkers engaged in philosophy and science [1].

According to the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the lexeme *vatan* is an Arabic word meaning place of birth, country, motherland. For example; 1 Country, city or village where a person was born and raised; country, country. My native country is Uzbekistan. The son of Fazil Yoldash. 2 The country where a person was born and raised and is considered a citizen; motherland. Motherland. Great country. A person's worth is not measured by his deeds and title, but by his service to his homeland and people [2].

According to the definition given in the famous "Macmillan English Dictionary" of the English language, the lexeme *country* an area of land that has its own government and official border: Ministers from four Arab countries met today in Cairo. We do not have capital punishment in this country. He felt he had betrayed his country. The country the people who live in a country: a crime that has shoked the whole country. 2. Areas away from cities and large towns, consisting of fields, farms, villages[3].

Everyone who hears the word "homeland" cannot help but feel how great this word is. Because there is a person who has a place of residence, a place, a house, there is a person who has affection and love for the place where he was born and raised. Homeland means the place where the navel blood of a person was shed, the place where his descendants and ancestors were born, his social environment and the person, his life and spiritual concepts. One of the most important issues is to study and apply in practice the expression of the lexeme of the homeland, which is so dear to such a person, in the wise

words of great sages, and to gather the wise thoughts of great geniuses, scholars and writers.

It is especially important to study the comparison of English and Uzbek languages, which are genetically unrelated. Parmes of linguistic richness are united into thematic groups based on their common meaning. The traditional term "thematic group" entered the science of lexicology in the 60s of the last century. A thematic group is a set of words that are more or less similar in terms of their main (main) semantic content, that is, they belong to the same semantic field.

M.A. Krongauz emphasizes the repetition of the meaning of words in thematic groups and writes: "In general, it can be said that the thematic lexicon related to the same semantic field is selected by means of cohesion (the connection of text elements is called cohesion, in which the interpretation of some elements of the text depends on others) and corresponds to the repetition in the text of the integral symbols of this field.

The factual paremiological material collected in our study includes the following English and Uzbek wise words: *Country/vatan, homeland/yurt, saltanat, motherland/ona vatan, home/uy, place/makon, birth of place/tug'ilgan joy, earth, ground/yer, neighbourhood/mahalla, doorstep/ostona* divided into semantic classifications such as *doorstep/threshold*.

The following wise words of American jurist, figure of the times, former 16th president (March 4, 1861 - April 15, 1865) Abraham Lincoln: *Every good citizen makes his country's honor his own, and cherishes it not only as precious but as sacred. He is willing to risk his life in its defense and is conscious that he gains protection while he gives it* [7]. (Har bir yaxshi fuqaro o'z yurti sha'nini o'z qadriga yetadi, uni nafaqat aziz, balki muqaddas deb biladi. U o'z hayotini himoya qilishda o'z hayotini xavf ostiga qo'yishga tayyor va u himoya qilishda himoyaga ega ekanligini biladi).

In this wise speech, it was emphasized that the motherland is considered sacred and should be protected even if it puts his life in danger, and every citizen was called to be loyal and patriotic to the motherland.



Alisher Navoi (Nizomiddin mir Alisher navoi) - the great Uzbek poet, thinker and statesman who lived and created in the years 1441-1501, wrote in his wise masterpiece, "Man must fight for his homeland while he lives [4]" it is stated that he should protect him until he remains.

In the aphorism of George Bush, the 43rd president of America, "There is no bigger task than protecting the homeland of our country", he calls on people to be loyal to their homeland and to be patriotic.

Американинг 43-президенти Жорж Буш (George Bush) нинг *There is no bigger task than protecting the homeland of our country.* (Vatanimizni himoya qilishdan kattaroq vazifa yo‘q) aforizmida vatanni himoya qilish eng katta sharaf yekanligi inson uchun insonlarni vataniga sodiq bo‘lish hamda vatanparvar bo‘lishga chorlayapti.

People's writer of Uzbekistan, writer who lived and created in 1907-1968, Abdulla Qahhor, in his aphorism "he who will improve this country will be prosperous [5]" is motivated to serve, work, work for his country, and improve it.

Home is where the heart is, given in "The old man and the sea" by Ernest Miller Hemingway, an American writer and novelist. In the aphorism (where a man is, his home is the land) it is explained that a person appreciates the land where he lives and that the land in which a person lives is his home, his homeland.

In the aphorism of the national writer of Uzbekistan, Abdulla Qahhor, if a thief breaks into your house, put your son in a box and don't call your neighbor, people are called to feel like brave patriots by living in the house and protecting it.

The conclusion is that the study of aphorisms, along with factors such as humanity, patriotism, and compassion, is of great importance in the development of intercultural communication.

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