

## THE EXPRESSION OF CONCEPTUAL UNITS OF HAPPINESS IN TERMS OF PARTS OF SPEECH

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**Abstract:** This article reveals how the binary opposition of happiness and unhappiness is expressed by parts of speech. Analyzing the specific features of binary oppositions requires reference to the whole language corpus that reflects them. Therefore, the analysis of the different features between the synonymous series of means of verbalization of the concepts of happiness and unhappiness also reflects a specific aspect of our research work.

**Keywords:** concept, binary opposition, happiness, unhappiness, parts of speech

### Introduction

Analyzing the lexical meanings of a word is a research method focused on word semantics and also involves identifying language units related concept. Analyzing the specific features of binary oppositions requires reference to the whole language corpus that reflects them [9. 140-153]. Therefore, the analysis of the different features between the synonymous series of means of verbalization of the concepts of happiness and unhappiness also reflects a specific aspect of our research work.

The conceptual field units of happiness in terms of parts of speech include the following words, which are synonymous:

Forms of adjectives and adverbs: happy, blissful, fortunate, fortunately, happily, successful, prosperous, lively, graceful, lucky, joyful, cheerful, cheery, glad, pleasing, joyous, merry, jolly, jovial.

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But when the question had to be settled crosswise, she sat down keeping silence, and it seemed to her that in the near future there would be some interesting change in their lives, as if they were living a happy life in an antique way. (Kholmiraev Sh., 29).

Units of the concept of unhappiness in the form of adjectives and adverbs: unhappy, unhappily, unfortunate, unfortunately, ill-fated, ill-starred, unlucky [9], sad, sorrowful, pitiful, distressful, disastrous, calamitous, miserable, worried, anxious, doleful, mournful, wistful, grievous.

Oh! How unfortunate, how unhappy I am, that on this day my neighbors are awakened by the call to prayer and are running for their happiness, and my unhappy generation is still asleep in the bed of ignorance, quarreling with each other with the power of discord and enmity, side by side, exhausted and weak, they are still sleeping like soulless. ... Oh my Turkic sons from Turkestan! Wake up now! Just awaken from the sleep of ignorance, little doomsday has come! [10].

Adjectives within the conceptual field units of happiness and unhappiness are relatively active. Affixation (-ли, -сиз, бе-, бад-) is more productive than the composition method (бахтиқаро, шўрпешона). Adjective-forming affixes in words learned from the Tajik language, as a result of being absorbed into our language over the centuries, can also create adjectives from Uzbek words. These affixes are now among the active word-forming units of the Uzbek language: **бебахт (unhappy)**, **бадбахт (unfortunate)**, **донгдор (famous)**, **салмоқдор (weighty)**, **билимдон (knowledgeable, connoisseur)**, **сепсув (full of water)**, etc. [11. 219].

The most commonly used units related to this parts of speech are the lexemes of happy and unhappy, with the invariants “fortunate/unfortunately”, “lucky / unlucky”, “successful/ unsuccessful”, “gracious / ungracious” with the closest meaning, belonging to the nuclear zone, the rest are peripheral units.

The functions specific to the adverb, on the other hand, can be expressed through a set of adjectives or by adding auxiliaries to the adjective, such as: ҳолда (in the way), равишда (in the manner), билан (with): масрурлик билан (with luck, with joy), қувончли ҳолда, қайғули тарзда, and so on.

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Verb forms of the concept of happiness (verb-based expressions): бахтли қилмоқ, (to make happy) бахтиёр айламоқ (to make happy), масъудлик бағишламоқ (to give happiness), шод этмоқ (to rejoice), сарафроз этмоқ (to exalt), кулмоқ (to laugh), жилмаймоқ (to smile), (қувончдан) кўзига ёш олмоқ (to shed tears (of joy)), йиғламоқ (to cry), толеъ ёр бўлмоқ (to be fortunate), омад ёр бўлмоқ (to be lucky) and so on.

That was the only way **to make Mutal happy**. That night Etibor was sleepless. She also looked for other activities. The last plan was to cool Mutal's heart, to annoy him (Said Ahmad. Tazim, 9). My sister came out onto the stage in a dancer's dress. She performed the dance so passionately that everyone who came to the event was amazed. My mother, who was standing next to me and watching my sister, **cried with joy**[12].

The verb forms of the concept of unhappiness (verb-based expressions) are: бахтсиз қилмоқ (to make unhappy), бахтсизлик келтирмоқ (to bring unhappiness), бахтиқаро қилмоқ (to make unhappy), бебахт қилмоқ (to make unhappy), бахтни қочирмоқ (to lose fortune), кулфат келтирмоқ (to bring misfortune), балога гирифтор қилмоқ, ғам-андуҳга ботирмоқ (to bring calamity), йиғламоқ (weep), кўзига ёш олмоқ (to weep) and so on.

That's right, 'said Sabirova, unhappily, and then suddenly burst into tears. "Don't you see, Unsinovalon, that's what they did with me." They expelled me from the society. May God make my enemies blind! (Kholmiraev Sh., 43)

Among the conceptual field units of happiness and unhappiness, verb and verb-based expressions have a very active dynamic. The core units belonging to the verb are mainly formed in the analytic form by auxiliary verbs such as қилмоқ (make), этмоқ (grow), айламоқ (make, turn), бўлмоқ (grow, get), in the form of auxiliary verbs. In this case, the units belonging to the noun or adjective phrase in the compound verb meant an action relationship with an action-oriented object in ancient times, and then this relationship disappeared, and both elements were joined and became one word. They are semantically connected and form a whole [13]. Units such as кулмоқ (laugh), жилмаймоқ (smile),

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күзига ёш олмоқ (shed tears), йиғламоқ (weep) are used for most emotional concepts, sometimes in the nucleus, sometimes in the peripheral layer. The object of our study is also specific to happiness and unhappiness (a person may cry or laugh from both joy or sorrow), in particular, when specific descriptive expressions are added, the reference situation becomes clear without context: «ширин кулгу» (sweet laughter), «заҳарханда кулгу» (sarchastic laughter", etc.) are peripheral verbs, a paralinguistic unit according to the nature of objectification, but we found it necessary to add to the list of descriptive verbs when the image of this event is transferred to the language.

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