

LINGUOCULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LINGUISTIC UNITS OF "PROPERTY-MULK" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

This scientific article describes the linguistic-cultural and linguistic-pragmatic characteristics of the lexical units related to the semantics of "property-mulk". Also, the differences and similarities of these lexical units in both languages are emphasized and enough examples are given.

Keywords: Intellectual property; noun group; wealth; component analysis; linguistic models; semantic field.

INTRODUCTION

In bilingual and monolingual annotated dictionaries: Webster's "Third New International Dictionary of the English Language", Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture, Longman Active Study Dictionary, Collins English Dictionary, A.S. Horinby's "OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH" published in 2000, in "English-Russian dictionary" by V.K. Muller, "New international English - Russian dictionary" edited by Y.D. Apresyan, Hornby, Longman, under the editorship of E. Begmatov, A. Madvalievlar in "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", R. Abdurakhmanov's "A Brief Dictionary of Philosophy", Z.M. In Marufov's "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published in 1981, we describe the main meanings of the concept of "property" that reveal linguistic meanings:

First Meaning: In English: Property, Propertied, intellectual property, lost PROPERTY, public property, wealth, richness, riches, affluence, possession, fortune, competence, sufficiency, profusion, material values, gold, silver, bullion, diamond, gold mine, treasure, accumulation, property, belongings, asset, legacy, inheritance, substance, effects, chattels, stock, goods, treasures, estate, resources, realty, lands, acquisition, domain, proprietorship, tenure, ownership, appurtenances, money, means, finance, capital, currency, funds, resources, bills, bullion, banknotes, coins, notes, cash, dollars, pounds, penny, pelf, profit, gain, income, advantage, emolument, wherewithal, proceeds, returns, interest, avail, benefit, earnings, winnings, remuneration, revenue, salary, wages, mickle, intelligence, wisdom, knowledge;

In Uzbek: мулк, мулкдорлик, мол-мулк, мерос, бойлик, ваколатлар, етарлилик, мўллик, маънавий қадриятлар, моддий қадриятлар, олтин, кумуш, олмос, олтин кони, хазина, йиғиш, модда, акциядорлик, ютуқлар, мукофот, иш ҳақи, ақл, донолик, билим;

In our opinion, the unit of the concept "property" around the archesome "property" has in its place various morphological and syntactically organized models with different degrees of close or distant (removed from the main meaning) connection, having several meanings or multiple functions, with each other. we understand the system of linguistic units that have a paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationship, are active and inactive according to the work they perform, and are diverse in terms of expressiveness.

The semantics of "property" as a noun belonging to the noun group, being placed in the syntagmatic line and entering into a syntactic-semantic relationship with the adjective, allows to determine the

parametric features of the property, i.e., its size. These symbols show their own lexical meaning when the lexical unit "property" is syntactically connected with adjectives such as "қўп, катта, улкан, моддий, маънавий". In English, this situation is expressed using attributive compounds such as: huge property, material property, spiritual property, intellectual property. The size of the property is expressed in the language through the concepts of "many and excessive". For example; Engl.: His property was so much, someone who does not reach the limit of counting [W.S. Maugham, Up the Villa, -129 p]. Uzb.: Хоразмда энг катта мулкдорлардан бири ҳам қозикалон эди [J. Sharipov. - 22 p].

Based on the dictionaries, we have witnessed the following models representing the concept of "property" in English and Uzbek languages.

N ёки Adj; property, propertied, propriety, proprietary; For example: 1. What can we learn about the applicability of the above theorizing to proprietary drugs. [Mike Bellafiore, One Good Trade: Inside the Highly Competitive World of Proprietary Trading, 2010, p-29]; 2. On the contrary, compared to the population at large, they definitely form a segment of the small, much-propertied circle;

N+N=N; property damage; For example: San Andreas Caused severe property damage in New Almaden, Petaluma, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz resulting in \$500,000 in property damage;

1. N+suffix= N., Proprietor; For example: ... and announcing to the peasants that they ought to hide their money from the **proprietors**; and he unconsciously said to himself;

2. N+suffix=Adj., Propertyless; For example: Openly criticising CompereMorel, he announced to great applause that 'in the case of a conflict between the propertyless and proprietors in the countryside ...;

3. Adj+N=WC., public property, intellectual property; For example: The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WEPO), created as a UN world-wide policy forum, works to promote harmonisation of all IP law;

4. N+V+suffix=N., property developer, property owner; For example: 1) ... your ability to make money from property will a bank lend you the finances as a **property developer** in your own right; 2) In some rural communities, septic systems are used in which the entire system is maintained by the **property owner**;

5. N+V=Adj., property – owning; For example: Under both the Schools, the default position of the Hindu family is considered as joint or undivided **property-owning** collective with a neat distinction between head of the family and other members;

6. N+N+suffix= N., property ladder; For example: Where are we going and would we even know if we got there? Being on the **property ladder** becomes an end in itself ...;

7. N+suffix= N., Proprietor For example: ... and announcing to the peasants that they ought to hide their money from the **proprietors**; and he unconsciously said to himself

Models expressing the concept of "property" in Uzbek:

1. N or Adj = Мулк, мулкый. For example: Ўтмиш донишмандлари жамият адолатсизликларини мулкый тенгсизлик ёки инсон табиатидаги очқўзликдан қидиришган, айниқса, ёввойи хохишлар ҳукмрон бўлган. [Ҳамидулла Абдуллаев, ЭЗОП, 2002, 4-р];

2. N + N = N = Мулк-амлок, давлат мулки. For example: Йигирма жуфтлаб қўш хўкиз дейсизми, ўн-ўн бешлаб арғумоқ отлар дейсизми.. ишқилиб, ундаги мулк-амлокнинг ҳисобига чўт билмаган содда деҳқон етолмас экан [Ғ.Ғулом, Тирилган мурда. Р. 123.];

3. Adj – N = WC = Маънавий мулк, моддий мулк, интеллектуал мулк. For example: Ойбекнинг қаламига мансуб асарлар аллақачон қардош халқларнинг маънавий мулкига айланган [Даракчи, №7. Р.3];

4. N + N + V = WC = Мулкка мулк қўшмоқ, кўнгилга мулк қилмоқ. For example: Мадамин отасидан қолган молга мол, мулкка мулк қўшди [П.Турсун, Ўқитувчи. Р. 123.];

5. N + га (-да, -дан, -и, -ни, -нинг) + V = WC = Мулкни эгалламоқ. For example: Бу уйдаги ҳамма мулкни эгаллаб олингандан кейин ташқарига чиқилди. [А. Қахҳор, Қўшчинор]

6. N + suffix = Adj = Мулкчилик. For example: XV – XVI асрдан бошлаб ерга йирик хусусий мулкчилик анча ривожланган бўлса - да, жамоа мулкчилиги ва майда мулкчилик, вақф мулкчилигининг салмоғи ундан кам бўлмаган. [Абдурахим Эркаев, Маънавият – миллат нишони, 1999, 62 р.]

Linguistic models of the units given above are specified and used in spoken and written speech. Based on them, speech units with complex and simple content appear.

Using the method of component analysis, we witnessed the structure of the following lexical units combined with the meanings of "property", "property owner" in the dictionaries of English and Uzbek languages and serving as a means of objectifying the concept of "rich":

In English; property-master, property-owner, proprietor, man of property, a wealthy person, rich man, man of fortune, man of substance, millionaire, croesus, midas, lord, plutocrat, tycoon, magnate, owner, merchant, well-off , well-to-do, sugar daddy, well-heeled.

The semantic field "Property" includes the words "property" not directly involved in interpretation, which cannot be seen directly: possessions, abundance, gold, silver, splendor, luxury, etc.

There are a number of words expressing the concept of "Property" in English and Uzbek: properted, wealthy, well-off, prosperous, opulent, affluent, comfortable, well-to-do, moneyed, well-heeled, flush, profitable, lucrative, remunerative, gainful, бадавлат, ҳашамат, яхши таъминланган, фаровон, етарли даражада бой (билм-тафаккур ҳақида), тадбиркор, фермер, бошлиқ, ижодкор, янгиликлар яратувчи. However, these adjectives differ from each other in terms of meaning and, as a result, compatibility with other words, as well as stylistically. We will consider in detail the words that express the semantics of "property" in word groups.

Noun in the word group: In English: possession, belongings, characteristic, estate proprietorship, wealth, material values, gold, silver, bullion, diamond, gold mine, affluence, fortune, goods, treasures, resources, realty, lands, acquisition, effects, chattels, stocks, goods, treasures; For example: Estate of first registered owner of leasehold land without a declaration of title of lessor to grant lease.

In Uzbek: мулкдорлик, бойлик, моддий қадриятлар, олтин, кумуш, олмос, олтин кони, мол, хазиналар, ресурслар, ерлар, акция, товарлар, даромад, устунлик, тушум, ютуқлар; For example: Уларни саноқли белгилаш мураккаблиги билан, шунингдек, турли моддий қадриятлар, ресурслар маблағини ажратиш мураккаблиги ва уларни баҳо формасида солиштириш билан боғлиқдир. [Ибодулла Бойжонов, Шаҳар муҳити ва уни ташкил этиш, 2007]

In the verb group: In English: to feature, to mark, to be rich, to gather to store, to strike a bonanza, to make a killing; For example: Implementing more capability to gather and store application and system logs for the purposes of incident response will be vital;

In Uzbek: бойимоқ, эгалламоқ, босмоқ, пулламоқ, ўрганмоқ, олмоқ, ютиб олмоқ каби. For example: Ҳозир унинг юрагида ётган кўйи оғзинда ўрмалаб, кўмак кутган бошқа бир ҳақиқат тирнай бошлаган каби, кўкка кўзини тиккан эди . А.Қодирий, виждонини фақат шу масалагина ўраб олган эди. [А.Қодирий , “Ўтган кунлар”];

In the adjective group: In English: Propertied, prosperous, wealthy, affluent, opulent, moneyed, success, power, fame, freedom, independence, happiness, luxury, good life. For example: On the

contrary, compared to the population at large, they definitely form a segment of the small, much-propertyed circle;

In Uzbek: фаровон, бой, сероб, бойлик, муваффақият, куч, шуҳрат, озодлик, мустақиллик, бахт, ҳашаматли яхши ҳаёт. For example: Оддий кишилар ким билан бирга бўлишни билиша олмас, яшиндек чақнаб, ривожланиб бораётган миллий озодлик ҳаракати катта тўсиққа учрай бошлади. [Хамидулла Абдуллаев, Иброхимжон Сулаймонов, Мавлоно Завқий, 2020, 66]

CONCLUSION

Statistical analysis shows that 107 lexical units expressing the concept of "property" in English, and 98 in Uzbek. In the course of research, we witnessed that the concept of "property" in the compared English and Uzbek languages represents isomorphic and allomorphic aspects in both languages. Some lexical units also reflected the presence of universal and unique features of both languages.

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