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COMPERATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF  
FRIENDSHIP IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**ABSTRACT:** *The main goal of this article is to examine many proverbs about friendship in Uzbek and English from a semantic and linguocultural standpoint. We can compare the peculiarities of the Uzbek and English languages, study a variety of cutting-edge translation strategies, and analyze some proverbs in the other language by using their equivalents in the target language. The study's conclusions and examples can help distinguish various meanings of proverbs about friendship in Uzbek and English as well as teach about the peculiarities of each language and culture.*

**KEY WORDS:** *concept, symbol, linguoculturology, culture, pragmatics, synonymy, antonymy, equivalent, context.*

In linguistics, the term "concept" refers to an abstract idea or a mental symbol which humans use to understand the world. Concepts are fundamental to cognitive processes as they allow individuals to categorize and interpret information through language. Linguistically, concepts allow us to categorize objects, actions, qualities, and relations into groups. This categorization is essential for communication and thought as it helps in reducing the complexity of the environment and facilitates quick information processing. [1.23]

The concept of "*friendship*" in English linguistics can be explored through multiple linguistic and cognitive lenses, including its definition, semantic range, and cultural nuances. In the simplest terms, "*friendship*" refers to a mutual bond between people, characterized by trust, affection, and support. Linguistically, the

word encompasses various degrees of interpersonal relationship that go beyond mere acquaintance but do not reach the intimacy or legal binding of family or romantic partnerships. The word "*friendship*" carries multiple nuances and can be applied in various contexts. It can describe relationships of differing intensity and duration, from childhood friendships that may be transient or lifelong to adult relationships that might involve complex emotional or social obligations. Each usage might carry different expectations and cultural understandings.

Linguistically, the word "*friendship*" collocates with various other words that can give more detail about the nature of the relationship. Phrases such as "*close friendship*," "*lasting friendship*," "*childhood friendship*," and "*broken friendship*" illustrate how modifiers can refine the concept. Expressions like "*to strike up a friendship*" or "*to form a friendship*" also describe the dynamic process of friendship formation. [2.134]

When comparing the concept of "*friendship*" across languages, we might find that different cultures emphasize different aspects of friendship. This comparative approach can reveal unique features of English concepts of friendship, such as the emphasis on equality and mutual interests, which might be less emphasized in other cultures.

This article is intriguing because it contrasts the ways that the concepts of "*friendship*" are expressed in Uzbek, English, and three other languages. Studying the linguistic representation of the world in the English and Uzbek linguistic cultures might include looking at how the concept of "*friendship*" is reflected in language. The word "*friendship*" refers to a multifaceted spiritual and ethical phenomena that has varied linguistic expressions. There are situations when the elements of this idea align across linguistic cultures. [3. 78] Since the examined notion is present in every civilization and shapes an individual's conduct in interpersonal relationships, there is no linguoculture in which it is missing. "*Each language represents a certain way of conceptualizing the world*," is a key claim in the linguistic explanation of scientific consciousness. Simultaneously, language meanings provide a certain framework of thought, akin to a collective philosophy,

that is required of all native speakers.

From a pragmatic viewpoint, discussions about friendship often involve navigating social norms and expectations. How people talk about friendships—what is said or not said, how feelings are expressed, how conflicts are managed—can provide deeper insights into the concept as it is understood and practiced. Research in psycholinguistics might explore how the concept of "friendship" is understood and processed in the brain, including how people categorize different types of friendships and how they use this categorization in communication and social interaction.[4.330]

The origin of "friendship" came from Old English frēond, of Germanic origin and it is related to Dutch vriend and German Freund, from an Indo-European root meaning 'to love'. There are some chunks belonging to the concept we are working on:

- *be friends with means be (or become) on good or affectionate terms with (someone);*

- *a friend at court means a person in a position to use their influence on one's behalf; - a friend in need is a friend indeed means a person who helps at a difficult time is a person who you can really rely on;*

- *friends in high places means people in senior positions who are able and willing to use their influence on one's behalf;*

- *my honourable friend means used to address or refer to another member of one's own party in the House of Commons;*

- *my learned friend means used by a barrister or solicitor in court to address or refer to another barrister or solicitor;*

- *my noble friend used to address or refer to another member of one's own party in the House of Lords;*

- *my Right Honourable friend means used to address or refer to another member of one's own party in the House of Commons who is also a privy counselor.[5.39]*

The concept of "friendship" in English linguistics is a complex and

multifaceted concept that encompasses various degrees of interpersonal relationships, from childhood friendships to adult relationships involving complex emotional or social obligations. It is a multifaceted spiritual and ethical phenomenon that has varied linguistic expressions across different cultures. It can be applied in various contexts, from childhood friendships to adult relationships involving complex emotional or social obligations. The concept of friendship is reflected in various languages, such as Uzbek, English, and three other languages. The concept of friendship is understood and practiced in various contexts, including navigating social norms and expectations. Research in psycholinguistics could explore how the concept of "friendship" is understood and processed in the brain, including how people categorize different types of friendships and use this categorization in communication and social interaction.

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