

ANALYSIS OF THE MEANING IN PROVERBS WITH SEMANTIC FIELD OF DOCTOR IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Khamzayev Otakhon Erkinovich
Termiz State University

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tili tarkibida doctor/shifokor leksemalarining semantik jihatlari tahlil qilingan. Shu bilan birga, ushbu leksemalar mikro-semantik maydonlarga ajratilib, kasb-hunar leksikasi asosida shakllangan paremlar chog'ishtirma tahlilga tortilib, ularda ifodalangan ma'no - mazmun o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: paremiologiya, maqol, kasb leksikasi, doctor/shifokor leksemalari, paremlarning semantik xususiyatlari.

Annotation. This article analyzes the semantic aspects of the lexemes doctor/shifokor in the English and Uzbek languages. At the same time, these lexemes are divided into micro-semantic areas, the patterns formed in the lexicon of the profession are subjected to cross-analysis, and the meaning and content expressed in them is studied.

Keywords: paremiology, proverb, professional lexicon, doctor/shifokor lexemes, semantic features of the word.

The research of the professional lexicon is an urgent topic. It is especially important to research the comparison of the genetically unrelated English and Uzbek languages. 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 compatible according to their main (main) semantic content, i.e. belong to the same semantic field¹.

*Semantics (from Ancient Greek: σημαντικός sēmantikós, «significant») is the study of reference, meaning, or truth.*² (Semantika (qadimgi yunon tilidan: sēmantikos sēmantikós, "muhim") - havola, ma'no yoki haqiqatni o'rganadigan fan).

In English, the study of meaning in language has been known by many names that involve the Ancient Greek word σημα (sema, «sign, mark, token»). In 1690, a Greek rendering of the term semiotics, the interpretation of signs and symbols, finds an early allusion in John Locke's An Essay Concerning Human Understanding: The third Branch may be called σημειωτική [simeiotikí, «semiotics»], or the Doctrine of Signs, the most usual whereof being words, it is aptly enough termed also λογική, Logick. In

¹ Уралова О.П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида "оила" бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс.– Самарқанд, 2021.– б.46.

² Liddell, Henry George; Scott, Robert; *A Greek-English Lexicon* at the Perseus Project

1831, the term *sematology* is suggested for the third branch of division of knowledge akin to Locke; the «signs of our knowledge»³ (Ingliz tilida ma'noni o'rganish qadimgi yunoncha *sēma* (sema, «belgi, belgi, token») so'zini o'z ichiga olgan ko'plab nomlar bilan ma'lum. 1690 yilda semiotika atamasining yunoncha tarjimasini, belgilar va belgilarning talqini Jon Lokkning "Inson tushunchasi haqida ocherk" asarida dastlabki ishorani topadi: Uchinchi shoxchani *sēmuLžin* [simeiotikí, "semiotika"] yoki belgilar ta'limoti deb atash mumkin. Ularning eng keng tarqalgani so'zlar bo'lib, uni Logo, Logick deb ham atashadi. 1831 yilda Lokkga o'xshash bilimlar bo'limining uchinchi tarmog'i uchun *semasiologiya* atamasi taklif qilindi; "bizning bilimimiz belgilari").

*In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that studies meaning. Semantics can address meaning at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, or larger units of discourse. Two of the fundamental issues in the field of semantics are that of compositional semantics (which pertains on how smaller parts, like words, combine and interact to form the meaning of larger expressions, such as sentences) and lexical semantics (the nature of the meaning of words)*⁴ (Tilshunoslikda semantika ma'noni o'rganadigan kichik sohadir. Semantika so'zlar, iboralar, jumlar yoki nutqning kattaroq birliklari darajasida ma'noga murojaat qilishi mumkin. Semantika sohasidagi ikkita asosiy masala - *kompozitsion semantika* (bu so'zlar kabi kichik qismlarning qanday qilib birlashishi va o'zaro ta'sirida kattaroq iboralarning ma'nosini shakllantirishga taalluqlidir) va *leksik semantika* (so'zlarning ma'noviy tabiati).

The linguist scientist Sh. Safarov gives the following definition in his work "Semantics": "Semantics is a science that studies the spiritual aspects of linguistics, and the researcher who entered the field of semantics, working on his field, returning it to its previous state cannot be limited. It is a natural requirement to adapt semantic researchers to the ideas of the new era, to enrich the principles of research and to introduce new methods of analysis that require their application"⁵.

Linguist J. Mounin emphasized that it is necessary to determine to what extent the non-linguistic semantics arising on the basis of linguistic logical experience is reflected in the linguistic semantics⁶.

English linguist G. Lakoff in his book "On generative semantics" divides the analysis to determine hierarchical relationships in the structure of meaning into two types:

1. Vertical analysis compares "more inclusive" meaning with "less inclusive" meaning.

³ Gibbs, Josiah W. (1857). *Philological studies: with English illustrations*. Durrie and Peck. p. 18. [hdl:2027/hvd.32044105427801](https://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.32044105427801).

⁴The MIT Encyclopedia of the Cognitive Sciences

⁵ Safarov Sh.. Semantika. O'zbekiston milliy insiklopediyasi, davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. Toshkent. – 2013. – B.6.

⁶ Mounin G. *Glefs pour la semantique*. Paris. – 1972. P. 45.

2. The horizontal analysis compares the features of the meaning that are located at one level, and in this, relationships such as the intersection of the meanings with each other, matching, and complementing each other are determined.⁷.

Based on the definition of semantics given by our teacher Sh.

In the English and Uzbek languages, the meaning and content of proverbs in the semantic field of *doctor/shifokor* are expressed as follows.

	English	Uzbek
1.	pride, conceit	maqtanchoqlik, manmanlik
2.	variability	o'zgaruvchanlik
3.	belief	e'tiqod
4.	ignorance	bilimsizlik

Engl.: *Every doctor thinks his pills are the best.* – O'zb.: *Mulla bo'lding – tillo bo'lding.*

Engl.: *If the doctor cures, the sun sees it; if he kills, the earth hides it.* – O'zb.: *Javdar joyiga tushsa, bug'doy bo'lar, Bug'doy joyiga tushmasa, javdar bo'lar*

Engl.: *If your time ain't come not even a doctor can kill you.* – O'zb.: *Asrayman desa balo yo'q, olaman desa davo yo'q.*

Engl.: *A good laugh and a long sleep are the best cures in the doctor's book.* – O'zb.: *Pokliging – sog'liging.*

Engl.: *An apple a day keeps the doctor away.* – O'zb.: *Poklik sog'likni, aql sabrni saqlar.*

Engl.: *A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.* – O'zb.: *Chala tabib – ofati jon, Chala mulla – ofati imon.*

To conclude, proverbs come to be a very numerous parts of the English and Uzbek languages. They differ semantically, structurally, stylistically and even pragmatically from one another. Proverbs cover many drawbacks of the culture of a nation. Proverbs serve to describe, define and express the culture of the language in which they exist. One can see national notions, things, feelings, traditions, wellknown ancestors, even the names of places – cultural points in the paremiologic fund of a language.

THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Уралова О.П. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида “оила” бош лексемали мақоллар семантикаси ва структураси. Филол. фанлари фалсафа д-ри... дисс.– Самарқанд, 2021.– 144 б.
2. Safarov Sh. Semantika. O'zbekiston milliy insiklopediyasi, davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. Toshkent. – 2013. – B.6.
3. Lakoff G “On generative semantics”. In semantics – Cambridge: Cambridge university Press. – 1971. P. 232-296.
4. Mounin G. Gleys pour la semantique. Paris. – 1972. P. 45.

⁷ Lakoff G “On generative semantics”. In semantics – Cambridge: Cambridge university Press. – 1971. P. 232-296.