



TRANSLATION OF THE CONCEPT OF "PATRIOTISM" IN ENGLISH ARTICLES IN UZBEK

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Abstract: *In this article, there are a number of proverbs and paremiological units in the expression of the concept of patriotism in two unrelated languages, English and Uzbek, which are semantically similar and their commonality is evident. The article provides a comparative analysis of the feeling of the Motherland with the help of explanatory dictionaries available in these languages. The mental meanings of the feeling of the Motherland in the sentences are not only theoretical, but the semantic richness of this lexeme is described in the article through the opinions of the wise.*

Key words: *Patriotism, English proverbs, sense of country, love, motherland, language landscape of the world, concept.*

INTRODUCTION

trends in linguistics that have emerged in the 21st century require research based on the perspective of language phenomena, criteria, and standards. The field of linguistics and cultural studies, which appeared as a cross section of the sciences of linguistics and cultural studies, led to the introduction of new concepts such as "language landscape of the world", "concept", "discourse". New concepts, in turn, created the need to study language phenomena through the prism of "human + language + culture".

In the stylistics department of linguistics, it is recognized that proverbs are an ornament of speech, a unique form of expressing thoughts. The scientific views that emerged within the framework of linguistic and cultural studies show the relevance of studying proverbs as one of the important tools that express the national, unique, specific worldview of a certain people. The fact that proverbs are one of the means of expressing the national worldview, creates a difficult task for the translator when re-creating them in translation.

The research of the basic concepts of culture, which are considered basic (base) for the formation of ethnospecific mentality, cultural dominants, has become an extremely urgent problem. Each culture has its own basic concepts, which are currently being actively studied. The landscape of the world includes universal and specific parts in the language, where the specific part of this image leads to different nominative density of objects, different evaluation classification, different combinations of values. It is reconstructed in various forms of interconnected evaluation, which correspond to legal, religious, and moral codes.

In this article, we will present not only the above theoretical ideas, but also the proof of these ideas using the rich cultural heritage of our ancestors of the ancient past with examples. In particular, we express the following noble thoughts.



The great commander Amir Temur says; A patriot is a person who, on the path to the perfection of his country, is full of goodness and does not spare his life because of his love for his people, a person who sacrifices himself for the freedom of his people and country. The educational value of patriotism is great, it is a school that raises a person with ideas about humanity. The idea of the homeland is equally beneficial for everyone. It inspires bravery in honest people, and prevents impure people from the vile things that they would certainly do if they did not have the idea of the homeland.

Main part: In order to recognize the cultural dominant of this or that lexeme as a key word, it is present in common phraseology in mental (verbal) texts, in proverbs and sayings. When we looked at and analyzed a number of proverbs in our observations, we witnessed that there are a number of proverbs and paremiological units for the metaphorical expression of the sense of the Motherland in the two unrelated languages, English and Uzbek, which are semantically similar.

For example: There is no place like home.

Every bird lives its own nest.

The beauty of my home is the freedom of my legs and arms. - East or west home is best.

As can be seen from these examples, proverbs from two unrelated languages have not only semantic similarity, but also structural compatibility. There are other opinions that life without love is not life, it is just making a living. It is impossible to live without love, a person is given a heart to love, and people sometimes find it difficult to openly express all the warm feelings in their hearts. Because of this, we sometimes try to express this delicate feeling in poetic lines or in other ways.

In general, we see that many definitions are given to the feelings of love and affection. But our people have such warm thoughts about love and love for the Motherland. In both languages, there are proverbs that express love for the country and its uniqueness for a person, which semantically have the same meaning in two unrelated languages.

We continue our study with the following examples of metaphorical similes. In our observations, in addition to the lexemes of homeland and motherland in English, we can also see proverbs of the concept of the Motherland through words such as home, country, and land. In the article, treason to the Motherland, if the end of patriotism that did not reach its value should be woeful, we can show this negative attitude through proverbs that exist in English and Uzbek languages, like all languages. .

For example: Vatan gadosi – kafan gadosi – Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad; A man's country is not a country at all. Proverbs such as "Home is home though it's never so" describe the duty of a person to the motherland and the fact that a foreign country can never be a country. In the Uzbek nation, we often hear or use metaphorical similes that express that a person should not lose his hand, even if he loses his land.

For example: Even if you lose your land, don't lose your hand. He who has lost his friend cries for seven years, He who has lost his country cries until he dies. Look for your light among the flowers, and your freedom among the palms. The boy is sad, and the people



are sad. It can be seen that in these proverbs, the significance and importance of the motherland and the nation for a person is incomparably evaluated.

There are also proverbs that are unique to Uzbek culture and traditions, and English proverbs with such a mental meaning are hardly observed.

For example: Don't leave your heart, Power will go from your waist. He comes to the homeland - he comes to faith.

Above, we focused on the analysis of proverbs characteristic of Uzbek culture, now we will try to comment on proverbs characteristic of English culture. In particular, we will give some of such proverbs.

In these given examples, the paremiological concept is the conceptual signs of linguistic concepts and their linguistic reflection, expression, description, structure of signs, and the comparative characteristics of the definitional aspects of human verbal feelings, which have one or another in common.

Conclusions: In both languages, there are proverbs that express love for the Motherland and its uniqueness for a person, which semantically have the same meaning in two unrelated languages; – for English and Uzbek languages, we can also observe cases where the concept of homeland has more references, as in the sweet-tasty substance. Although we can find significant linguistic and cultural differences between the two languages being compared, we were also able to see commonalities in the article.

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