The concept of love and its peculiarities in English paremiology

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this research article is to compare the concept “love” in English as exemplified by paremiology and lexicography of the studied language.

KEYWORDS: love, concept, linguistic culture, representation.

The concept of "Love", considered in our study, is present in any ethnic culture and is universal. Conceptual representation of love is based on local, national, cultural and historical traditions, religious beliefs of ethnic groups. Like most of these concepts (“will-freedom”, “truth-truth”, “bliss-happiness”, etc.), in its verbal representation, love is characterized by "diversity" and "semantic doublet" (love - affection - passion - infatuation - devotion). As a universal concept, the concept of "love" is evidently present in all ethnic linguistic cultures.

Dictionaries offer the following definitions of the word "Love":

1) Something that you like very much, or that you enjoy very much; someone who you have romantic feeling about;
2) The object of attraction or liking; a person who is loved; a friendly word of address;
3) A delightful or superb example, instance, or occurrence;
4) No score for a player or side in tennis and certain other games;
5) An amorous episode;
6) Tender attachment, fondness;
7) Love affair – heritage;
8) An instance of affection, an act of kindness;
9) To have strong affection or deep tender feelings;
10) To love to hate;
11) The feeling of liking and caring for someone such as a member of your family or a close friend;

The associative array of the concept "love" in English

Generalized presentation of the concept "love" in English paremiology allows us to draw the following conclusions:

- Love is omnipotent, unreasonable, no one and nothing can resist it. Love encourages to forgive, believe, worry about the fate of a loved one, and also transforms him.
-Love cannot be ordered, at will, love cannot be hidden either; love is inexpressible in words, distorts the perception of reality, drives you crazy.
-New love expels the old one, separation from someone kills all the beautiful feelings, from someone, on the contrary, intensifies.
-Love is a blessing, it is associated with hatred, it can be real and not real;
-Love cannot be bought, but it depends on material wealth and age.
-Status and position play a role.
-The choice of an object of love occurs unmotivated, but at the same time the internal, intuitive background of the choice is positively assessed. To achieve the favor of the object of love, there are appropriate techniques. Love can be achieved in all ways. Marriage is fatal to love;
-Love is present in family relationships, motherly love is especially strong. ----Love takes a definite position in adolescence. Particularly noteworthy is the abundance of units that refer to the material - activity side of love - marriage and courtship. In addition, a certain part of the paremiological corpus is represented by units common to almost all European languages, which formally and semantically copy each other. For example Amor caecus est, Love is blind, Omnia vincit amor, Love conquers all и т.д

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