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“Eng shirin so‘z” iborasida **“eng”** so‘zi **“shirin”** sifatini orttirma darajaga chiqarib, “nihoyatda yoqimli gap” degan ma‘no hosil qiladi.

“Behad katta ish” iborasida **“behad”** so‘zi **“katta”** sifatini kuchaytirib, “cheksiz darajada muhim ish” ma‘nosini bildiradi.

Misollar (Ingliz tilida):

The sweetest words – (eng yoqimli so‘zlar)

The best of both worlds – (Ikkala dunyoning eng yaxshisi)

The last straw – (Oxirgi tomchi)

A truly pure heart – (mutlaqo pokiza yurak)

A deeply narrow worldview – (o‘ta cheklangan dunyoqarash)

Morfologik tahlil:

Ingliz tilida orttirma daraja **“the”** artikli va sifatlarning orttirma shakli yoki kuchaytiruvchi so‘zlar yordamida hosil qilinadi.

“The sweetest words” iborasida **“the”** artikli va **“-est”** qo‘shimchasi **“sweet”** sifatini orttirma darajaga olib chiqadi.

“An immensely important task” iborasida **“immensely”** so‘zi **“important”** sifatini kuchaytirib, “nihoyatda muhim” degan ma‘no hosil qiladi.

Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, har ikkala til frazeologik tizimida sifat komponentining grammatik va semantik funksiyalari o‘xshash bo‘lsa-da, ularning milliy xususiyatlari ham mavjud.

Xulosa. Frazeologik birliklarning tarkibiy tuzilishi va ularning lingvistik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish shuni ko‘rsatadiki, sifat komponentli frazeologizmlar tilning semantik tizimini boyitishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Sifat komponentlari frazeologik birliklarga obrazlilik, ekspressivlik va kuchaytirish kabi ma‘no yuklaydi. Ushbu maqolada sifatning oddiy, qiyosiy va orttirma darajadagi frazeologik birliklari o‘rganildi va ularning morfologik, sintaktik va semantik tahlili amalga oshirildi. Frazeologik birliklar nutqning muhim qismi bo‘lib, ularning tarkibida sifat komponentlarining har xil darajadagi shakllari uchraydi. Oddiy, qiyosiy va orttirma darajadagi sifat komponentli frazeologizmlar semantik, sintaktik va stilistik jihatdan muhim xususiyatlarga ega. Ular nutqning aniqligi, emotsionalligi va ifodaviyligini oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT OF “MAGIC” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK CULTURES: A COMPARATIVE-COGNITIVE ANALYSIS

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek lingvomadaniyatida **“sehr”** konseptining lisoniy xususiyatlari qiyosiy-kognitiv nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Sehr tushunchasi til va

madaniyat o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqalar orqali shakllanib, turli tillarda o'ziga xos ifodalanadi. Maqolada "sehr" konsepti bilan bog'liq leksik birliklar, metaforik ifodalar, frazeologizmlar hamda madaniy kodlar o'rganilib, ularning umumiy va farqli jihatlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: sehr konsepti, lingvokulturologiya, kognitiv tahlil, metafora, frazeologizmlar.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются лингвистические особенности концепта «магия» в английской и узбекской лингвокультурах с сравнительно-когнитивной точки зрения. Понятие магии формируется через взаимодействие языка и культуры и выражается по-разному в различных языках. В статье рассматриваются лексические единицы, метафорические выражения, фразеологизмы и культурные коды, связанные с концептом «магия», а также анализируются их общие и отличительные черты.

Ключевые слова: концепт магии, лингвокультурология, когнитивный анализ, метафора, фразеологизмы.

Abstract. This article analyzes the linguistic features of the concept of "magic" in English and Uzbek cultures from a comparative-cognitive perspective. The concept of magic is shaped through the interrelations between language and culture and is expressed uniquely in different languages. The article examines lexical units, metaphorical expressions, phraseological units, and cultural codes related to the concept of "magic," analyzing their common and distinctive aspects.

Key words: concept of magic, cultural linguistics, cognitive analysis, metaphor, phraseological units.

Introduction. Language and culture are deeply intertwined, reflecting the worldview and cognitive patterns of a society. One of the fundamental ways this connection manifests is through conceptual structures that shape the way people perceive and express certain ideas. The concept of "magic" is among such fundamental notions, rooted in mythology, religion, folklore, and everyday discourse across various cultures.

In linguistic and cultural studies, analyzing such concepts from a comparative perspective helps reveal the ways different societies construct meaning. In the case of English and Uzbek, the concept of magic has evolved uniquely due to historical, religious, and socio-cultural influences. While in English, "magic" is often associated with fantasy literature and entertainment, in Uzbek, it is more closely linked to folklore, superstitions, and religious beliefs.

This study aims to examine the linguistic representation of the concept of "magic" in English and Uzbek through lexical analysis, phraseology, and metaphorical models. The findings contribute to a broader understanding of how language encodes cultural values and beliefs, which is essential for cross-cultural communication and linguistic research.

Linguistically, different languages have various ways of expressing the concept of magic, shaped by cultural and historical factors.

In English, words such as magic, sorcery, witchcraft, and enchantment are used to describe magical phenomena. Among these, magic is the most general term and can refer to both positive (white magic) and negative (black magic) supernatural forces. Additionally, the English lexicon includes terms like spell, charm, and incantation, which refer to specific magical practices. While in Uzbek, the concept of magic is conveyed through words such as *sehr*, *jodu*, *afsun*, *folbinlik*, and *duoxonlik*. Unlike English, where magic is often depicted in a neutral or even positive way, Uzbek terms for magic tend to carry a negative connotation, being linked to deception or supernatural dangers. For instance, *sehr-jodu* (literally "magic-sorcery") commonly refers to harmful spells, and *duoxonlik* (the practice of reciting spells or prayers) has religious implications.

In contrast to English, where magic is widely used in fantasy literature (e.g., the Harry Potter series presents magic in a positive or neutral light), Uzbek culture tends to associate magic with negative supernatural forces, warnings, or religious prohibitions. Phraseological expressions provide insights into how the concept of magic is culturally embedded in each language. English and Uzbek contain idioms and expressions related to magic, though their meanings and usage differ.

English Phraseological Units Related to Magic

- Cast a spell on someone – To enchant or influence someone strongly, either literally or metaphorically.

- Magic touch – Exceptional skill or ability to perform something flawlessly.
- Black magic – Harmful or malevolent magical practices.
- Like magic – Something happening quickly and efficiently, as if by supernatural means.

Uzbek Phraseological Units Related to Magic

- Ko'zi bog'langan ("His eyes are covered") – A person who is blind to reality or deceived.
- Sehr-jodu kabi ta'sir qilmoq ("To have an effect like magic") – To have an overwhelming or powerful influence.

- Afsona va haqiqat orasida ("Between legend and reality") – Describes something mystical or unbelievable.

- Jodugar kabi bo'lish ("To be like a witch") – Used to describe someone who is cunning or deceitful.

These examples highlight an essential difference: while English often uses magic-related expressions metaphorically to describe talent or efficiency, Uzbek phraseology leans toward describing deception, trickery, or supernatural power with a cautionary tone. If it comes to the metaphorical interpretation of magic in English and Uzbek Cognitive linguistics suggests that concepts are structured through metaphorical models that shape how people understand abstract ideas. Magic, being an abstract concept, is metaphorically represented in different ways in English and Uzbek.

Magic as Power

- English: "Words have magic power" – Language and speech have the ability to influence people.

- Uzbek: "Sehrli so'z" ("Magical word") – A phrase used to describe inspiring or enchanting speech.

Magic as a Miracle

- English: "It worked like magic" – Something functioned perfectly or quickly.

- Uzbek: "Sehrli qo'l" ("Magical hand") – A metaphor for exceptional talent or craftsmanship.

Magic as Danger

- English: "He fell under her spell" – He was strongly influenced or captivated by someone, often in a romantic context.

- Uzbek: "Jodugar xotin" ("Witch woman") – A derogatory term for a deceitful or manipulative woman.

The metaphorical analysis shows that while English metaphors of magic can convey both positive and negative connotations, Uzbek metaphors predominantly focus on the mystical and dangerous aspects of magic.

Conclusion. The comparative analysis of the concept of "magic" in English and Uzbek cultures reveals significant differences in how the term is perceived and expressed. English, influenced by literary and fantasy traditions, tends to use "magic" in both positive and neutral contexts. Uzbek, on the other hand, has a more cautionary or negative perception of magic, often linking it to deception, religious beliefs, and folklore warnings.

Phraseological and metaphorical expressions further illustrate these differences: English idioms and metaphors frequently portray magic as a skill, power, or miraculous effect, while Uzbek expressions emphasize supernatural danger, cunning, or illusion. These findings highlight the deep connection between language, culture, and cognition, emphasizing the importance of cultural context in linguistic analysis. Future research could expand this study by including other languages and exploring how globalization and modern media influence the perception of magic in different cultures.

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“O‘TKAN KUNLAR” ROMANIDA INSON RUHIY HOLATINI IFODALOVCHI LISONIY BIRLIKLAR TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Abdulla Qodiriyning "O'tgan kunlar" romanida inson ruhiy holatini ifodalovchi lisoniy birliklar tahlil qilinadi. Asarda qahramonlarning hissiyotlari va ichki kechinmalari turli lingvistik vositalar orqali ifodalangan bo'lib, bu usullar roman badiiyati va obrazlar tizimini yanada jonlantiradi. Keltirilgan materialda lisoniy birliklar psixolingvistik usuldan foydalanilib tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: psixolingvistik tahlil, tasviriy vositalar, obraz, frazeologik birliklar, ruhiy kechinmalar.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются языковые единицы, репрезентирующие психическое состояние человека в романе Абдуллы Кадири «Минувшие дни». В произведении чувства и внутренние переживания героев выражаются различными языковыми средствами, и эти приемы еще больше оживляют искусство романа и систему образов. В цитируемом материале языковые единицы анализируются с помощью психолингвистического метода.

Ключевые слова: психолингвистический анализ, изобразительные средства, образ, фразеологизмы, душевные переживания.

Abstract. This article analyzes the linguistic units that express the human mental state in Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Days Gone By". In the work, the emotions and inner experiences of the characters are expressed through various linguistic means, and these methods further enliven the novel's art and the system of images. In the cited material, linguistic units are analyzed using psycholinguistic methods.

Key words: psycholinguistic analysis, pictorial means, image, phraseological units, mental experiences.

Psixolingvistika matndagi hissiyotlilik (his-tuyg'ularni yetkazish qobiliyati) xususiyatiga alohida e'tibor qaratadi. Matnning bunday xususiyati insonning ichki kechinmalarini, voqelikka munosabatini o'ziga xos pafos bilan ifodalaydi. Qahramonning hissiy kechinmalari va uning ruhiy holati muallifning nutqiy vaziyat uchun tanlagan til birliklariga bog'liq bo'lib qoladi[1].

Tahlilda quyidagi asosiy jihatlar o'rganiladi:

- Ruhiy holatni aks ettiruvchi leksik birliklar, jumladan, hissiy so'zlar va sinonimik qatlamlar.