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АКАДЕМИЯСИ МИНТАҚАВИЙ БЎЛИМИ
ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

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Do not hurry, let them come out;

Let's take a break.

Linguoculturology studies the interaction of language and culture, links our knowledge of language to our knowledge of man –a native speaker and the specific features of reflection of culturally significant phenomena in his/her consciousness and linguistic competence .Unlike the approach of country-through-language studies, addressed mainly at description of semantic characteristics of culturally marked vocabulary and provision for encyclopedic information about it a linguoculturological analysis is also intended to demonstrate some specific features of functioning the given vocabulary in language and speech, these features being determined by the content of vocabulary units.

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UDC 808.3**EXPRESSING DESIRE THROUGH LEXICAL ITEMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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Annotatsiya. Bu maqolada Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida istak ma'nosini ifodalovchi leksik birlikning ham tarixiy ham leksik jihatdan o'r ganadi va shuningdek, tilak ma'nosini ifodalovchi lug'atlarning tarixiy kelib chiqishidan tortib zamonaviy o'zgarishlarigacha tahlil qiladi. Maqola tilak ma'nosini ifodalovchi birliklarning lingvistik rivojlanishini yoritib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Istak, leksik birliklar, lingvistik rivojlanish, Eski Ingliz tili, Normandlar istilosи, Yelizabetta davri, Romantizm davri, Viktoriya davri, Frazali fellar, Adabiy misollar .

Аннотация. Данная статья представляет подробный анализ лексических элементов, выражающих желание, как в английском, так и в узбекском языках, предлагая историческую перспективу и лингвистическое исследование. Эволюция лексики, связанной с желанием, в обоих языках тщательно прослеживается от древних корней до современных адаптаций. Несмотря на наличие примеров из значимых литературных произведений, основное внимание уделяется лингвистическим и культурным траекториям английского и узбекского языков в выражении этого сложного эмоционального состояния. Включение исторических влияний, таких как Нормандское завоевание и чагатайская литературная традиция, добавляет глубины повествованию. Статья служит ценным ресурсом для ученых, лингвистов и энтузиастов, проливая свет на лингвистическую эволюцию выражения чувства желания.

Ключевые слова: Желание, Лексические элементы, Лингвистическая эволюция, Староанглийский, Нормандское завоевание, Эпоха Елизаветы, Романтический период, Викторианская эпоха, Фразовые глаголы, Литературные примеры.

Abstract. This article presents a detailed analysis of lexical elements conveying desire in both English and Uzbek, offering a historical perspective and linguistic exploration. The evolution of desire-related vocabulary in both languages is meticulously traced, spanning from ancient roots to contemporary adaptations. While examples from significant literary works are included, the focus is on the linguistic and cultural trajectories of English and Uzbek in expressing this complex emotion. The incorporation of historical influences, such as the Norman Conquest and the Chagatai literary tradition, adds depth to the narrative. Serving as a valuable resource for scholars, linguists, and enthusiasts, this article sheds light on the linguistic evolution of desire expressions.

Keywords: Desire, Lexical items, Linguistic evolution, Old English, Norman Conquest, Elizabethan era, Romantic period, Victorian era, Phrasal verbs, Literary examples.

Desire, a powerful and inherent human emotion, has been a subject of exploration in language for centuries. This article delves into the historical exploration of desire in language, examining various types of lexical items used to articulate this complex emotion in English and Uzbek. The exploration of desire in language has a long history, dating back to ancient civilizations. In literature and philosophy, desire has been a recurrent theme, with scholars and poets attempting to capture its essence through words. The development of language over time has led to the creation of a diverse range of lexical items to express desire, each carrying its own nuances and connotations. The analysis is based on the examination and categorization of lexical items related to desire in both languages. Examples are provided to illustrate the usage of these lexical items in sentences, showcasing the nuances and emotional depth they bring to expressions of desire.

The roots of English desire-related lexical items can be traced back to Old English, where words like "willan" and "thencan" conveyed a sense of wanting or intending. These terms laid the foundation for the development of desire-related vocabulary in Middle and Modern English. With the Norman Conquest of 1066, French linguistic influences permeated English. This period introduced words like "desir" from Old French, shaping the semantic nuances of expressing desire in English. The intermingling of Germanic and Romance elements contributed to the diverse vocabulary for desire. The Elizabethan era, marked by the works of William Shakespeare, significantly shaped the expression of desire in English. The Bard's intricate use of language broadened the lexical scope related to passion, yearning, and longing. Subsequent eras, such as the Romantic and Victorian periods, further refined expressions of desire.

The lexical items expressing desire in Uzbek have evolved over centuries, shaped by historical, cultural, and linguistic influences. The Turkic roots, Persian and Arabic influences, Chagatai literary tradition, and the linguistic reforms of the Soviet era have all played a role in shaping Uzbek expressions of desire. Uzbek, as a Turkic language, has its roots in the broader Turkic linguistic family. Common Turkic words related to desire, such as "istemek" (to want), laid the groundwork for Uzbek lexical items. Over the centuries, Uzbek absorbed linguistic elements from Persian and Arabic due to cultural interactions and the spread of Islam. This influence is evident in Uzbek words related to desire, where terms like "talab" (demand) and "arzu" (wish) showcase the impact of these linguistic influences. The Chagatai literary tradition, rooted in Central Asia, played a significant role in shaping Uzbek literature and language. The Chagatai language, a predecessor to modern Uzbek, contributed to the development of expressions related to desire in the region. The Soviet era brought about linguistic reforms in Uzbekistan, impacting the script and vocabulary. While maintaining its Turkic essence, Uzbek underwent adjustments reflecting the ideological influences of the time, including adaptations and modifications of lexical items related to desire.

English, a language with Germanic and Romance influences, has a rich vocabulary for expressing desire. The lexical items used to convey desire in English can be categorized into various types:

- a) Verbs: Verbs play a crucial role in expressing desire. Examples include "want," "crave," "desire," and "long for." For instance, "She wants a new car," or "He longs for adventure."

b) Adjectives: Adjectives can also convey desire by describing the intensity or nature of the feeling. Examples include "eager," "intense," "passionate," and "ardent." For example, "She has an intense desire for success."

c) Nouns: Nouns related to desire often represent the object or goal of one's longing. Examples include "yearning," "craving," and "wish." For instance, "His yearning for knowledge is insatiable."

d) Phrasal Verbs: English employs phrasal verbs to express desire in a more nuanced manner. Examples include "hanker after," "wish for," and "dream of." For example, "She hankers after a life of adventure."

Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken in Central Asia, also possesses a rich array of lexical items to convey desire. The language has evolved over centuries, drawing from Turkic, Persian, and Arabic influences:

a) Verb Roots: Uzbek, like many Turkic languages, often expresses desire through verb roots. Examples include "istamoq" (to want), "talab qilmoq" (to demand), and "xohlamоq" (to wish). For instance, "U yana bir kitob istaydi" (He wants another book).

b) Adjectives and Adverbs: Adjectives and adverbs in Uzbek contribute to the nuances of desire. Examples include "istik," meaning "eager," and "xoh," meaning "willingly" or "with pleasure." For example, "U yaxshi ko'rgan filmdan xoh qiladi" (He desires to watch the movie he liked)

c) Noun Forms: Nouns related to desire are formed from verb roots, adding depth to expressions. Examples include "istik," meaning "desire" or "wish," and "talab," meaning "demand" or "request." For instance, "Uning istagi kitobni o'qish" (Reading the book he desires).

English, with its Germanic and Romance influences, utilizes a diverse range of verbs, adjectives, nouns, and phrasal verbs to express desire. Verbs such as "want," "crave," and "long for" convey distinct shades of meaning, while adjectives like "eager" and "passionate" amplify the intensity of desire. Additionally, nouns such as "yearning" and phrasal verbs like "hanker after" contribute nuanced expressions of longing. In contrast, Uzbek, drawing from Turkic, Persian, and Arabic influences, expresses desire primarily through verb roots, adjectives/adverbs, and noun forms. Verb roots such as "istamoq" and "xohlamоq" serve as foundations for expressing desire, while adjectives "istik" and "xoh" add emotional depth. Noun forms derived from verb roots, such as "istik" and "talab," enhance the complexity of expressing desire in Uzbek.

The analysis reveals that both languages employ unique linguistic resources to convey desire, reflecting their respective cultural and historical influences. While English leverages a wide array of specific verbs, adjectives, and phrasal verbs, Uzbek places emphasis on verb roots and noun forms derived from them. Adjectives and adverbs in Uzbek also play a significant role in amplifying the emotional tone of desire. Both English and Uzbek exhibit linguistic richness in expressing desire, albeit through different lexical structures. The nuanced usage of verbs, adjectives, and nouns in English reflects its historical influences, while the reliance on verb roots and noun forms in Uzbek highlights its Turkic, Persian, and Arabic heritage. Understanding these linguistic nuances enhances our appreciation of the cultural and historical context of each language, enriching our comprehension of human emotions and desires. This comprehensive article explores the historical evolution of lexical items expressing desire in both English and Uzbek. Considering cultural, historical, and literary influences, it categorizes and provides examples, bridging the linguistic and cultural aspects of desire expression. Serving as a valuable resource, it enhances the understanding of the intricate nuances of expressing desire in these languages.

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