

Verbalization Of The Concept “Love” By Phraseological Units And Proverbs

*(Munira Karimova - English teacher at foreign languages department at
international Islamic
academy of Uzbekistan)*

Annotation:

The concept “love” is a universal concept and finds its reflection in all languages of the world. But at the same time the investigation of the verbalization of the concept “love” in the English language has found out some differences in the conceptual characteristics of this concept in the language. These matters will be depicted in the following article.

Key words: *concept, notion, phraseological unit, cognitive analysis, image-bearing, prototype analysis.*

Introduction

Phraseological units reflect not only the history of the people, the peculiarity of culture and life, but they also help to make speech more expressive and emotional. Idioms expand the informational side of the language with the sensible, intuitive and emotional description of the outward things. That is why the study of specific semantic qualities of the phraseological units of different languages (English and Uzbek) will make it easier to contrast and compare both the conceptual and the cultural sides of the two languages.

Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech, they exist in the language as ready-made units. They are compiled in special dictionaries. Like words, phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it. American and British lexicographers call such units idioms.

Literature review

Cognitive analysis of the concept “love” without phraseological units, which also take part in verbalizing the concept can’t be possible. Because phraseology “reflects in its semantics a long process of cultural development of people, registers and passes the cultural attitudes, stereotypes, etalons and archetypes from one generation to another” [1;132]

Phraseological units directly reflect the connection between the language and culture. Everything which characterizes the mode of life of people, their national psychology and customs, traditions, mentality are focused on phraseological units. That’s why, phraseology of any language is deeply national and studying it helps to learn more deeply about the history and character of the nation. As it is known, phraseological units differ from words in their stylistic value, expressiveness and national-cultural specificity. The significance and role of phraseological units call forth studying the phraseological units as a type of verbalization of the concept “**love**”.

The main task of this part of chapter is revelation and comparison of cognitive-conceptual characteristics presented in phraseological units, which represent researching the concept and appearing of different nominative and connotative manifestations of this concept in any languages.

Concept analysis

As mentioned above, in the structure of concept there is a nuclei and periferia. The Nuclei of the concept consist of conceptual characteristics, exposed by us on the base of lexicographic definition and cognitive-conceptual interpretations of the phraseological units. Analysis of language materials showed that the conceptual composition of structures of the concept “love” is basically presented by linguistic zone, which is expressed by following IMAGE - BEARING meanings of phraseological units:

1. Love - is a building: 1) a fence between makes love more keen; 2) A sweet and innocent compliance is the cement of love; 3) Love built on beauty, soon as beauty, dies.
2. Love – is power: 1) Love can make any place agreeable; 2) Love conquers all things, let us yield to love; 3) Love deceives the best of womankind; 4) Love is incompatible with fear; 5) The love of power is natural, insatiable and never cloyed by possession.
3. Love - is fire: 1) Love is as strong as death, many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it; 2) Love heats the brain and anger makes a poet.
4. Love - is death: 1) Love is strong as death, jealousy as cruel as the grave; 2) Love, like death, levels all ranks and lays the shepherd's crook beside the scepter; 3) love is death that puts an end to pain; 4) Love is a leveler.
5. Love - is humanity: 1) Love must be attracted by beauty of mind and body; 2) Love's humility is love's pride; 3) Honor in love is silence. 4) But love is blind and lovers cannot see the pretty follies that themselves commit; 5) Love's tongue is in the eyes.
6. Love – is money: 1) Love does wonders but money makes marriage; 2) Love is cold without good eating and drinking. 3) The love of money grows as money grows; 4) There is beggary in the love that can be reckoned.
7. Love – is God: 1) Love accomplishes all things; 2) Love is a leveller; 3) The love of heaven makes one heavenly.
8. Love – is life: 1) The sweetest joy, the wildest woe, is love; 2) The revolution that turns us all topsy-turvy, — the revolution of love; 3) All's fair in love and war; 4) There is more true happiness in the folly of love than in all the wisdom of philosophy; 5) Love makes the world go round.
9. Love – is torment: 1) He loves thee well who makes thee weep; 2) It is all one whether you die of sickness or love; 3) There are more calamities in the world arising from love than hatred; 4) Love's pleasure lasts but a moment; love's sorrow

lasts all through life; 5) Love is a sweet tyrant because the lover endures his torments willingly.

With regard to notional point of the word “love” following meanings are represented by some dictionaries: 1. A strong feeling of affection and concern toward another person, as that arising from kinship or close friendship.

2. A strong feeling of affection and concern for another person accompanied by sexual attraction.

3.

a. A feeling of devotion or adoration toward God or a god.

b. A feeling of kindness or concern by God or a god toward humans.

c. often Love Christianity Charity.

4.

a. Sexual desire or activity: the pleasures of love; a night of love.

b. An instance of being in love: Teenage loves can be as fleeting as they are intense.

5.

a. A person for whom one has strong feelings of affection: She met her new love at the restaurant.

b. Used as a term of endearment for such a person.

6. An intense emotional attachment to something, as to a pet or treasured object.

7. An expression of one's affection: Send him my love.

8.

a. A strong predilection or enthusiasm: a love of language; love for the game of golf.

b. The object of such an enthusiasm: The outdoors is her greatest love.

9. Love Mythology Eros or Cupid.

10. Sports A score of zero, as in tennis.

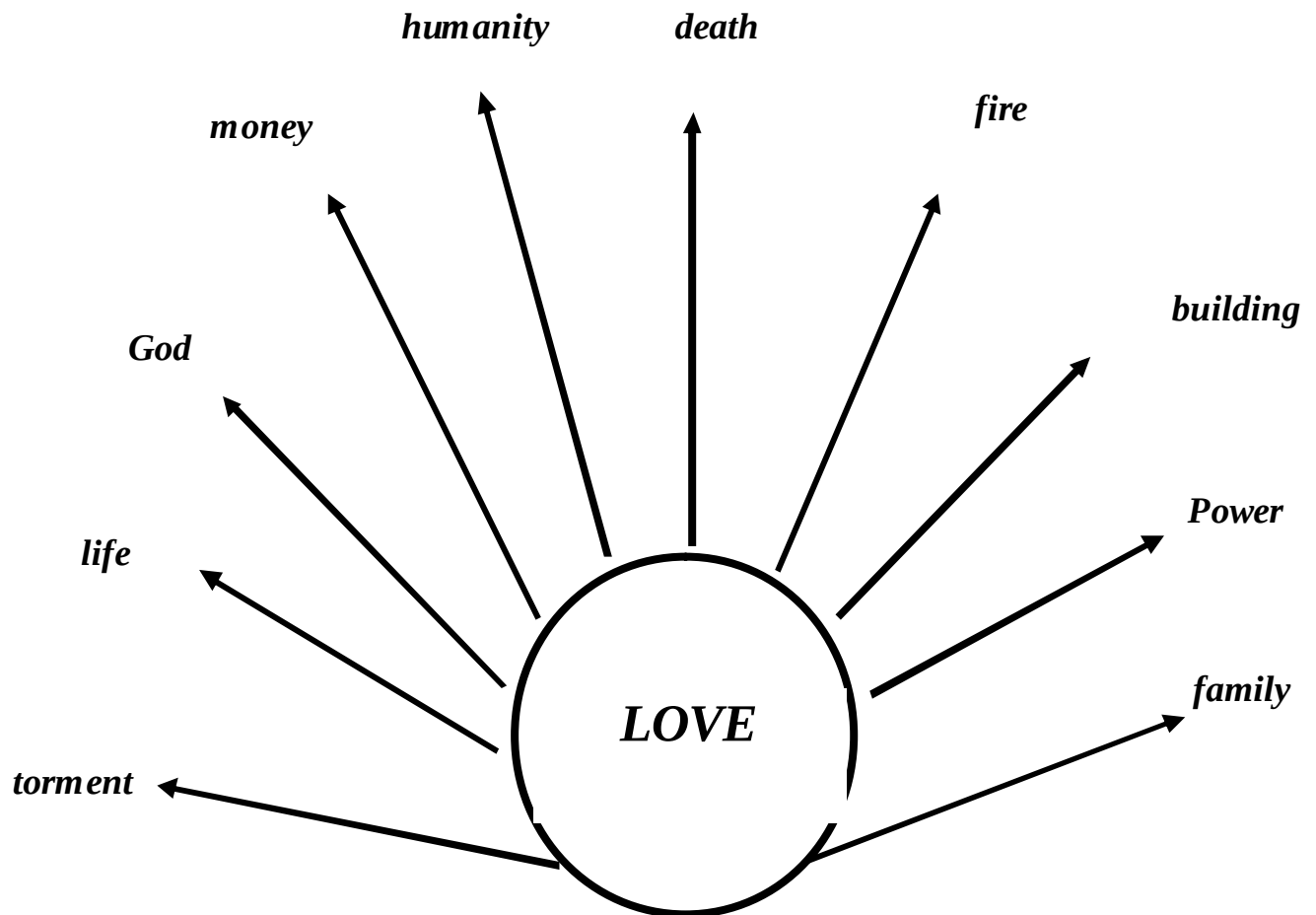
Conclusion

The evaluative completion of the concept “love”:

POSETIVE: A sweet and innocent compliance is the cement of love; Love is as strong as death, many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it; Love must be attracted by beauty of mind and body; Love’s humility is love’s pride; The love of heaven makes one heavenly; There is more true happiness in the folly of love than in all the wisdom of philosophy.

NEGATIVE: Love deceives the best of womankind; love is death that puts an end to pain; But love is blind and lovers cannot see the pretty follies that themselves commit; Love is cold without good eating and drinking; There is beggary in the love that can be reckoned; He loves thee well who makes thee weep; It is all one whether you die of sickness or love; There are more calamities in the world arising from love than hatred; Love's pleasure lasts but a moment; love's sorrow lasts all through life; Love is a sweet tyrant because the lover endures his torments willingly.

According to the definitions of the word “love” and its synonyms given in the dictionaries cited above, proverbs, sayings and quotations concerning concept “love” in the English language as well as by prototype analysis the Conceptual map of the concept with its conceptual characteristics are worked out:



With the help of prototype analysis among the teens who are aged between 16-17, it was researched that the prototype of “love” is “family”. This research was held through 70 freshman students of academic lyceum.

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