



# STUDY OF LANGUAGE UNITS RELATED TO THE WEDDING CONCEPT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Annotation:** *in this thesis, scientific views are studied in the framework of the concept concept and linguistic units related to the wedding concept are analyzed on the basis of linguocultural principles in various systematic languages, in particular in English and Uzbek*

**Keywords:** *concept, linguoculturology, lexeme, language unit, wedding, wedding*

The concept of concept is gaining importance in today's modern linguistics in the anthropocentric paradigm, and it is necessary to first dwell on the meaning and content of the word concept.

Professor Stepanov's insistence that the concept is derived from the Latin verb *conceptus* "concept", *concipere*, meaning "to imagine", and describes the concept as an offshoot of a culture that reflects the human mental world[1-40]

The concept is the result of a process of thinking that occurs through linguistic units (word, sentence, text). The concept is unique in that it records the attitude of members of society towards objects and phenomena by transporting, storing, delivering to oneself information, concepts, imagination about the objective being, objects and phenomena reflected in our psyche.[2-324] so, the concept is one of the terms widely used in linguoculturology, the language is a collection of knowledge that embodies the culture, ethnography, National Spirit, way of life and the attitude of speakers of that language to the realization of being in units.

The following thesis analyzes the language units related to the wedding concept in English and Uzbek by analogy. Each nation has its own customs, traditions, values, religious views, which are clearly manifested in this language, and on the basis of one concept, lexemes appear that resemble and differ from each other.

Looking at the etymology of the term wedding, *Turkey* is a word widely used even in the era of the Mongols and the Chigatoy Khans in the sense of lean, which is carried out in the form of a wedding or a Congress, and the wedding has been



established since ancient times as a custom that is inextricably linked with feasting [3-1238]

Lexeme "wedding" in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language:

1. getting married, getting married, making correspondence and feasting on these relationships is a common name for folk rituals performed with party-goers.

2. In accordance with the agreement between the sides, the money that is given from the side of the groom to the side of the girl, a set of gift allegories and the like.

3. These things are used in meanings such as the ceremony that is held in the groom's house on the occasion of his arrival, in the girl's house on the occasion of his arrival. [4-229]

The types of wedding concepts used in the first sense of the Uzbek language are also several, including such concepts as wedding party, cradle wedding, "khatna wedding, wedding of a new home celebration. In English, however, the lexeme 'wedding' means occasion joining two peoples within a marriage. In the Uzbek people, weddings are extremely rich in rituals and are analyzed in categories such as weddings, wedding day, post-wedding ceremonies, their participants, clothes, dishes, color, religious motifs, melodies, items. While 10-15% of the Realis in Proverbs, ideomas, expressing the linguistic picture of the English Worldview are about the wedding concept, in Uzbek this share is 40-50%. [5-2]

This concept can include lexical combinations such as marrying, marrying, matchmaking, fotikha wedding, sabziarchdi ceremony, bride, groom, gifts, bridal shirt, banquet, wedding, "kalin", marriage, dowry, chimildik, bridegroom, bear, father, bridegroom, and this paradigm expands to different regional customs, at the expense of dialects.

Linguistic units of the English-language wedding concept include to wed (to marry, to marry), bride (bride), groom (groom), the maid of honour (bride's closest friend), the best man (groom's best friend), wedding invitation, tuxedo (groom's robe), veil (bridal shirt's long white cloth), church (church), aisle (church bridal walkway, usually in red), vows (bridal the groom's promise to each other), ring, examples of language units such as honeymoon (wedding trip) can be found.

The wedding concept units observed in the different systematic languages given above form similarities and in turn concepts that are sharply differentiated on the basis of linguocultural principles.



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