



**THE CONCEPT OF “HAPPINESS/BAXT” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK  
LANGUAGES**

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**ABSTRACT**

The article considers the concept of Happiness/Baxt in the English and Uzbek linguistic cultures as one of the most important universal concepts with a national component. On the one hand, the study is conditioned by the interest of modern contrastive linguistics in the comparative research of concepts with a national component. On the other hand, it continues scientific works concerned with the concept of happiness in the English linguistic culture and the concept of Baxt in the Uzbek linguistic culture.

**KEYWORDS**

Happiness, baxt, concept, English and uzbek languages, vocabulary, culture.

**Introduction**

One of the most important aspects of happiness is positive emotions. We all experience a range of emotions throughout the day, but when we're happy, we tend to feel more positive emotions than negative ones. This could include things like joy, contentment, gratitude, and love. Another important aspect of happiness is meaning and purpose. When we feel like our lives have meaning and purpose, it gives us a sense of direction and satisfaction. This could come from our work, our relationships, our hobbies, or even our spirituality.

We all face challenges and setbacks in life, and these can sometimes make it difficult to feel happy. However, it's important to remember that happiness is a journey, not a destination. There will be ups and downs along the way, but there are also things we can do to cultivate happiness in our lives. The English language paints a multifaceted picture of happiness, acknowledging its emotional, cognitive, and cultural dimensions. While its pursuit remains a personal journey, understanding its nuances in English can help us navigate its complexities and appreciate its diverse expressions. Happiness, though a seemingly universal aspiration, is a complex concept shaped by different cultural nuances and linguistic expressions. Comparing its manifestations in English and Uzbek can be particularly fascinating, revealing unique perspectives on this elusive feeling. Happiness is a universal concept. It is an important element of the folklore of various peoples, a crucial theme of literary texts and paintings, the subject of reflections of thinkers and philosophers, the research object of various sciences. It is fixed in the system of lexemes, proverbs, sayings and set phrases united by the corresponding component of the meaning. Happiness - multidimensional integrative education, including intellectual, general axiological, emotional assessment in the form of joy or satisfaction. It

is believed that the mental existence of abstract categories in everyday, linguistic consciousness is predominantly intuitive, these concepts do not have a discursive representation here.

## Materials and Methods

Scholars have been studying the concept of happiness in various forms of its English verbalization. There are many relevant studies in the Uzbek language. Summarizing the results of linguistic research available in relation to the English concept, we should note the most developed scientific ideas about its content in phraseology and the English classical literature. The English phraseology embraces such meanings and components of the concept of happiness as “joy” (“to be in seventh heaven from happiness”), “hard work” (necessary to achieve happiness: “to forge one’s happiness”); “love and harmony” (“love and harmony is happiness”); “inconstancy” and “accident” (“it is easy to find happiness but it is even easier to lose it”); “happiness is a free bird, wherever it wants, it settles there”, “happiness and misfortune are close neighbors”); “falsity, deceit” (“do not believe in happiness at all”; “do not believe in happiness, but do not be afraid of trouble”); “personal fate” (“to each their own happiness”; “happiness is not in one’s will but rather in one’s fate”).

As for studies of the Baxt concept in the Uzbek language, they mainly relate to set phrases and can be described by the following system of components: “joy” (“baxt kulgu bor uyga kirar”/happiness comes to a joyful house); “labor” (something that can bring happiness: “mehnat – baxt keltirar”/labor brings happiness); “impermanence” (“baxt ham, baxtsizlik ham juft bo’ladi”/happiness and unhappiness come in pairs); “luck” (“baxt omad keltiradi, baxtsizlik kulfat keltiradi”/happiness brings good luck, misfortune brings trouble); “the importance of children’s happiness for parents” (“farzand baxti – ona taxti, farzand kamoli – ota-ona jamoli”/the happiness of a child is the happiness of parents); “persistence” and “striving” (in search of happiness: “baxt qochganga emas, quvganga tutqich berar”/happiness is caught by the one who runs after it, not the one who avoids it); “insignificance” (happiness as good luck: “baxtingga ishonma, o’zingga ishon”/do not rely on happiness, but rely on yourself); “knowledge” (“bilim – baxt keltirar”/knowledge brings happiness); “concordance, union and friendship” (“baxt qayerda – ittifoqlikda”/happiness lies in the union; “baxt garovi – do’stlik”/friendship is a guarantee of happiness); “fate” (“baxt – sandiqda, kaliti – osmonda”/happiness is in the chest, and the key is in heaven).

In Uzbek language “happiness/baxt” show significant positive moments. The Uzbek etymological dictionary gives “baxt” as Persian derivation. An analysis of the etymological dictionaries show us that concept of “baxt” has semantic and linguacultural aspects.

“Conceptual structure also predicts multiple behavioral patterns of emotion perception, including cross-cultural differences in patterns of emotion categorizations. These findings suggest that emotion perception, and the brain’s representations of face categories, can be flexibly influenced by conceptual understanding of emotions”.

## Conclusions.

Summarizing the study results, we can provide the following statements: the abovementioned universal concept is not identical in the Uzbek and English linguistic cultures.

The concepts of “Happiness/Baxt” coincide in such basic components (meanings) as “the (highest) satisfaction”, “well-being”, “luck”, “fate, destiny”, as well as in such peripheral components as

“labor”, “consent” and “impermanence”. These senses indicate the path to happiness (work, harmony) or an important characteristic of happiness (impermanence).

There are associations of stable power with the respect of people, happiness with a mythological bird, an emphasis on the connection between children and parents, including the ability of parents to contribute to the happiness of their child through the choice of a name, as well as associations of happiness with friendship, loyalty and knowledge. Of course, all these components express the national specifics of the universal concept of “Happiness/Baxt” in the Uzbek linguistic culture.

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