PSYCHOLINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONCEPT "WEALTH" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK CULTURE

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Abstract
The article deals with one of the extensive methods of the concept field formation, which is based on a psycho-linguistic experiment known as an associative experiment. In the formation of the nominative field of the concept there has been held an associative experiment with native speakers in Uzbekistan, the USA and Canada and we have made a cognitive analysis of the survey materials. Universal and peculiar features of "wealth" concept in the English and the Uzbek languages are revealed as a result of the experiment.

INTRODUCTION

The identification and description of the entirety of the linguistic resources, along with the nomination of the concept and its distinct properties, form the basis for the construction of the nominative field of the researched concept. Different writers describe characteristics of ideas in many ways. The researcher must look at the entire collection of concept representations in order to provide a thorough explanation of the idea that is important to a particular culture.

The researcher may only be able to directly discover the nominations of the concept, which are the key terms and their synonyms, when creating the nominative field. The foundation of the idea of a nominative field is constructed as a result of this kind of research. However, a more labor-intensive approach, which includes a description of proverbs, aphorisms, and phraseology related to the notion, can yield more fruitful study results. Therefore, the identification of the keyword's synonymous row and direct concept nominations form the foundation of the concept's nominative field. It is possible to create the nominative field's peripheral by developing the keyword's lexical and phraseological field, derivation field of the concept's nominative field. Approach of defining the nominative field of the notion "wealth" in the English and Uzbek languages has been selected as the focus of this article's analysis. First, an associative experiment with native speakers and a cognitive examination of the responses to the word stimulus are required to construct an associative field of the notion.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The concept of wealth has already been a research object of linguistics. For example, E. V. Klementyeva describes the concept of wealth cognitively and pragmatically in Russian and English. N. S. Makeeva analyzes the concept of wealth in the Russian language against the background of the Spanish language [2]. G. R. Ijboyeva and A. S. Myrzagalieva refer to the concept of wealth in Russian proverbs. Material for learning the concept of wealth Sh. K. Fozilova English proverbs and proverbs, as well as English phraseological units; the concept of wealth is compared on the basis of three language cultures: English, Russian and Tajik. N. N. Panchenko and F. V. Boshtan compare the cognitive characteristics of the English and Russian language cultures and refer to one of the subconcepts of wealth – money [1].

We define the concept of "wealth" in the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" published under the editorship of E. Begmatov and A. Madvaliev. First of all, according to the definition of the word "wealth" in the dictionary, it means "to be rich, rich position, sum of property, set, abundance" [6].

Etymological dictionaries of the English language Merriam-Webster Dictionary; W. W. Skeat, E. Klein; Oxford Advanced Learner's English Dictionary, The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology, D. R. Harper; Webster's New International, Chamber's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language; Etymologeek.com and Etymology-online.com; In dictionaries such as E. Weekley, "wealth" means:

1. Material condition: well-being; good; wealth; abundance/excess; (large) property (of any kind).

2. Valuable items: jewelry; (tangible) assets-aggregates; hidden treasures.

3. Spiritual wealth/state: well-being; (public) good; happiness

It is possible to create the nominative field's peripheral by developing the keyword's lexical and phraseological field, derivation. For the purpose of studying the idea, we have selected the association experiment, which is further subdivided into two versions: guided and free. Because associative experiments are free and guided, the researcher can create the concept's associative field.

We used the scientific opinions of researchers like Z.D. Popova, I.A. Sternin, and psycholinguist V.P. Belyanin in the experiment [7]. We identified general and particular characteristics of the notion of " wealth " in the English and Uzbek languages, as well as cognitive symptoms, based on the experiment's findings.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The concept of " wealth " in English is verbalized by the lexeme « wealth », and in the Uzbek language with the lexeme " boylik ". First and third year students and undergraduate students of the Faculty of Foreign Philology of the Termez state Pedagogical institute, representatives of different professions and citizens of the United States and Canada were surveyed during the experiment. The total number of informants was 60 people, including 27 students of the Termez state Pedagogical institute, 13 representatives of different professions living in Uzbekistan, whose native language is Uzbek, and 20 representatives of different professions and the students residing in the United States and Canada. Informants were offered the questionnaire, where it was proposed to define the concept of "wealth" in their native languages, "What do you understand by the term "wealth"?; With what do you associate this concept?"; "Give the definition of the word " wealth "; what primarily crosses your mind and what you associate it with? ". On the 52 questionnaires sent out over the Internet were received 30 responses.

The first stage of the experiment is to create an associative field of the concept "wealth" in English and Uzbek. In the English and Uzbek associative field of the concepts "wealth" and "boylik" are as follows:

Material wealth (Moddiy boyliklar)	Number of reactions	Spiritual wealth (Ma'naviy boyliklar)	Number of reactions
1. Pul (money)	30	1. Ota-ona (parents)	35
2. Uy (house)	28	2. Farzand (child)	34
3. Mashina (cars)	17	3. Tinchlik (peace)	33
4. Xazina (treasure)	15	4. Sog'lik (health)	32
5. Qimmatbaho buyumlar (Valuable items)	10	5. Hotirjamlik (calmly)	20
6. Qimmatbaxo toshlar (Precious stones)	10	6. Bilim (knowledge)	19
7. Tilla (gold)	9	7. Hurmat (honour)	15
8. Ko'chmas mulk (estate)	8	8. Ona (mother)	14
9. Telefon (phones)	8	9. Sevgi (love)	13
10. Antikvar narsalar (Antiques)	6	10. Muvaffaqiyatga (success)	12

Material wealth	Number of reactions	Spiritual wealth	Number of reactions
1. Money (uy)	28	1. authority (hokimiyat)	18
2. cash (naqt pul)	27	2. prosperity (farovonlik)	17
3. gold (tilla)	26	3. security (xavfsizlik)	16
4. check (chek)	25	4. worth (qiymat)	15
5. corruption (korrupsiya)	22	5. comfort (qulaylik)	14
6. chips (chipli plastic karta)	20	6. bounty (ne'mat)	14
7. capital (sarmoya, investitsiya)	18	7. luxury (hashamatlilik)	11
8. bill (hisob)	11	8. big break (katta tanaffus, dam)	10
9. treasure (xazina)	9	9. influence (qudrat)	8
10.coinage (tanga muomulasi)	8	10.dominance (hukmronlik)	8
ll.dividend (aksiyadorlarga sarmoyasi uchun to'lanadigan ulush)	8	11.superiority (ustunlik)	6
12.coin (tanga)	7	12.achievement (muvaffaqiyat)	7
11. almighty dollar (qudratli dollar)	6	13.fortune (boylik)	5
14.banknote (banknote, valyuta)	5	14.advantage (afzallik, ustunlik)	4

The concept of "wealth" in the English-speaking ethnic group is money, power and security. At the same time, security is considered both a basis for starting a business and a condition for its continuation.

CONCLUSION

The moment arrange of the investigation is the elucidation of affiliated responses within the shape of semes. The semantic translation of the responses is based on the phonetic expression of the concept of semantic components considered and gotten affiliations. Implications of affiliations are surveyed as the implications of semantic components of the stimulus-word "wealth", ie partners which verbalize the same semantic component in numerous ways and the recurrence of witnesses reaction is summed up. For this reason, cognate words are chosen, words communicated by diverse parts of discourse, but with the same semantic components, equivalent words and etc. Partners, which have no consistent association to the word-stimulus, are not analyzed, such as "wealth" - authority. The another arrange is the cognitive investigation of the semes. Precisely this arrange of lingvocognitive inquire about will offer assistance in modeling the concept. The semanticcognitive course is utilized the lexical portrayal of the nominative field of the concept and it is an critical and vital arrange of the inquire

about. Within the handle of cognitive investigation all the lexical units verbalized by the examined concept are generalized. Without a cognitive investigation it is incomprehensible to construct a demonstrate of the concept.

Understanding and analyzing lexemes based on the culture and mentality of each nation. Analytical review of the above data made it possible to identify a number of additional cognitive features of the studied concept. Thus, wealth can represent various high moral qualities; wealth - knowledge and thirst for knowledge; children's maturity; definitions were given as the support of relatives and friends.

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