



# Comparative Analysis of the Concept of "Duty" in English and Uzbek Languages

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## ABSTRACT

The article examines the metaphorical and figurative component of the concept of "duty" in the texts of world literature. The concept of "duty" denoting the moral standard is thought about through figurative combinations. In the semantic description of the linguistic and cultural concept, three components are distinguished. As a means of linguistic representation of the concept, a set of synonyms is expressed through words.

## Keywords:

metaphoric-figurative component; the concept of "duty" and "obligation"; fiction texts, reimorphic and anthropomorphic metaphors, lexical units, linguistic and cultural concepts, etymological and associative features.

## Introduction

Duty is one of the main categories of morality and reflects a particular moral attitude. A moral requirement that belongs to all people takes the form of duty when it becomes a personal duty of a certain person in relation to the position and any specific situation. A person acts here as an active subject of morality, and responds to this activity according to moral requirements. [FS, 1975, p. 121].

In the semantic description of the linguistic and cultural concept, three components are distinguished: conceptual, reflecting its characteristic and descriptive structure, figurative, supporting the concept in the linguistic mind and meaningful cognitive metaphors that have the name of the concept in the lexico-grammatical system of a particular language and its etymology and includes associative properties. [Vorkachev, 2002, p. 6].

Imagery is a real property of language units, which is manifested in our mind through

"description". There are also mental images, which are generalized and abstract images that become scenes. [Maslova, 2001, p. 45]. Metaphor is reflected in our daily life, not only in language, but also in thought and action. Our usual conceptual framework in which we think and act is metaphorical in nature. [Lakoff-Johnson, 1980, p. 3]. Metaphor is reflected in our daily life, not only in language, but also in thought and action. Our usual conceptual framework in which we think and act is metaphorical in nature. [Lakoff-Johnson, 1980, p. 3]. Language means that in order to better understand what is behind the verbal objectification of the surrounding world by the individual, it is necessary to enter and study the world of these sensory images, of course, to form the metaphorical component of the concept. For this, we refer to the texts of the authors of the 19th and 20th centuries.

## Literature review

The official characteristic of the linguistic concept is called "nominal density" [Karasik, 2004, p. 111] or "nominative fraction" [Popova, Sternin, 2001, p. 98] A set of synonyms can be expressed as means of linguistic representation of the concept - lexical, lexicogrammatical, lexico-phraseological, etc., the core of which is conveyed by the name of the concept or "key word". In the study of "nominative decomposition" according to item the concept of "duty" in the lexicography of two compared languages, it became known that the name of the studied concept is two - two, that is, duty and obligation [Stepanova, 2006, 48-50ps.]. The first feature of the concept of "duty" in the texts of world fiction is that the lexeme "duty" is used much more often than the lexeme obligation, in lexicographic sources "obligation" is sometimes not cited as a separate article at all, and only the concept of "duty" is given in articles as its derivative. [Bahankov, 1999;p. 12]. The analysis of the figurative component of the concept of "duty" can be carried out according to several parameters: specific metaphorization, the uniqueness-universality of its methods, their frequency, according to the type of "auxiliary subject" - the direct, non-derivative meaning of the lexical unit similar to duty, according to the basis of appropriation - the symbol defines the field of similarity of the subjects of the metaphor, and finally, according to the naming level of the "auxiliary subject" - the question arises whether it is presented in the text or whether it should be restored indirectly, according to the features of compatibility. [Moskvin, 1997, p. 13]

## Research methodology

In the texts, the concept of "duty", which means a moral standard, is often associated with a person who plays different roles: 1. To fulfill one's duty - from the point of view of the position - the person who gives the order: But how my Cassandra was killed, how she suffered, suddenly being informed that *military duty* ordered me to depart for the trenches of the Thessaloniki front. "Аммо менинг

Кассандрам қандай қайғурганлиги, у қандай азоб чекканлиги, тўсатдан *ҳарбий бурч* адо этиш учун Салоники фронтига жўнаб кетишим кераклиги ҳақида хабар беришди". (V.S. Pikul. Chest' p.226 );

2. To fulfill one's duty - to fulfill the task given by the leader. He commands and asks for suggestions: In the most important thing, if you disagree with me, then I will still do as my *duty* tells me. Энгмуҳими, агарсизменга нисбатан қарши бўлмасангиз ҳам, мен ҳамон ўз *бурчимни* адо этаман. (Dostoevsky. Bratya Karamazovu p.67). Алексей Александрович узоқ вақт иккиланиб турди. Уни қўллаб-қувватловчи ва унга қарши бўлган кўплаб далиллар бор эди ва уни ўз қоидасини ўзгартиришга мажбур қиладиган ҳеч қандай ҳал қилувчи сабаб йўқ эди: шубҳадан тийилиш; лекин Аннанинг холаси уни дўсти орқали аллақачон қиз билан мурасага келганини ва *шараф бурчи* уни турмуш қуришни таклиф қилишга мажбур қилишини илҳомлантирган. Alexei Alexandrovich hesitated for a long time. There were just as many arguments in favor of this step as there were against it, and there was no decisive reason that would have forced him to change his rule: to abstain in doubt; but Anna's aunt inspired him through a friend that he had already compromised the girl, and that the *debt of honor* obliges him to propose. "Биз Иван Павлович мактабни улоқтираётган зарарли йўналишдан хавотирдамиз ва фақат шу сабабли бизни бу *касбий бурчимиз* айтган нарсани қилишимиз керак - "содиқ фуқароларининг *бурчи*". We are concerned about the harmful direction that Ivan Pavlovich is pushing the school, and that is the only reason why we must act as our *pedagogical duty* tells us - "the *duty* of loyal citizens. (L.V. Kaverin. Dva kapitana. p.20).

Duty has human qualities: Бошқалар учун бу фақат ваъда, у учун бу абадий, оғир, маъюс, еҳтимол, лекин бу *хизмат бурчи*. What for others is only a promise, for her it is an eternal, heavy, gloomy, perhaps, but *relentless duty*. (Dostoevsky. Brothers Karamazov. 4chast). He can be loyal and obedient. You can serve him faithfully and obey him for life: Бу оқшомда, отишма пайтида,

ижрочи Корзуннинг бир текис оҳанги юракка ёқимли бўлди. Ва яна, эътиқод - ўз аскарларига ишониш, *бурчиға* садоқат ҳисси билан бўйсунуш, тартибли бўлиш, интизомга бўйсунуш - ҳудди томоғингизга ёқимли тўлқин эсгандай. On this eve evening, at the hour of shelling, the even tone of the executive Korzun is sweet to the heart. And again, faith - faith in their soldiers, obedient to *duty*, order, discipline - rolls up in a hot wave to the throat. (Bek. Volokolamskoe shosse. p.127). "У мендан яхшироқ эканлигига ҳасад қиламан", деди Левин жилмайиб. У ўзи учун яшамайди. Унинг бутун ҳаёти *бурчиға* содиқлиги билан исботланади. ". I envy the fact that he is better than me," said Levin, smiling. He doesn't live for himself. His whole life is subject to *duty*. (L. N. Tolstoy).

Sometimes duty is reified as inanimate objects and events; 1) load that can be heavy: "Бошқалар учун бу фақат ваъда, унинг учун бу абадий, оғир, маъюс, эҳтимол, лекин бу хизмат бурчи" (Dostoevskiy). What for others is only a promise, for her it is an eternal, heavy, gloomy, perhaps, but *relentless duty*. (Dostoevskiy); Карениннинг ўзи, Петербург одатига кўра, палто ва оқ галстук кийган хонимлар билан кечки овқатда эди ва Степан Аркадевич унинг келганини юзидан англади, фақат берилган сўзни бажариш учун ва бу жамиятда бўлиб, оғир бурчни ўз зиммасига олди ". Karenin himself was, according to his Petersburg custom, at dinner with ladies in tailcoats and white cravats, and Stepan Arkadyevitch realized from his face that he had come only to fulfill his word, and, being present in this company, was doing *a heavy duty*. » (L. N. Tolstoy).

With the name "duty" one can often trace a reimorphic metaphor. The concept of duty is likened to inanimate objects and events, for example: »"Шундай қилиб, мен катта тартибсиз подвалдан бироз тозароққа кўчиб ўтдим, унинг тозалигига ғамхўрлик қилиш менинг *бурчим* эди" And so I moved from a big dirty basement to a little cleaner one - it was my *responsibility* to take care of its cleanliness. (Gorkiy).

2) load that can be heavy; to carry: Ва Борис, афтидан, *оғир ишни* ўз зиммасидан

ташлаб, ноқулай вазиятдан чиқиб, бошқасини ўз ўрнига қўйиб, яна бутунлай танаси яйраб кетди". And Boris, apparently having shifted from himself *a heavy duty*, having himself got out of an awkward position and put another in it, became again completely pleasant". (L. N. Tolstoy).

3) goods to be weighed: "Ва у таклиф қилмади, директор ва барча хонимларимизни қаттиқ безовта қилиб, ҳамма нарсени кечиктирди; у ҳамиша ўз олдидаги *вазифа* ва *масъулиятини* ўлчаб турар, шу билан бирга у деярли ҳар куни Варенка билан юрар, еҳтимол, бу унинг ўрнида жуда зарур, деб ўйлаб, у оилавий ҳаёт ҳақида гапириш бериш учун менинг олдимга келди. And he did not make an offer, he put everything off, to the great annoyance of the director and all our ladies; he was always *weighing* his upcoming *duties* and responsibilities, and meanwhile he walked with Varenka almost every day, perhaps thinking that this was so necessary in his position, and came to me to talk about family life. (Chexov).

4) walking path: Жуда ҳам зерикарли ўқитувчилар орасида, ҳатто *хизматдан ташқарида* ҳам *борадиган* ўқитувчилар, биз тўсатдан хизмат бурчини адо этаётган янги Афродитани кўрамиз: у бўсуниб юради, кулади, кўшиқ айтади, рақсга тушади". Among the harsh, tensely boring teachers, who even go to name-days *out of duty*, we suddenly see a new Aphrodite reborn from the ashes: she walks, laughs, sings, dances. (Chexov)".

5) opened window: Ва кечириш бахти менинг *олдимдаги бурчимни* кўрсатиб берди. Мен бутунлай кечирдим. And the happiness of forgiveness *revealed* to me *my duty*. I completely forgave. (L. N. Tolstoy).

6) a bandage that can be put on: Қанчалик оғир бўлмасин, лекин агар Қодир Тангрим менга хотинлик ва оналик *бурчини* адоэтишнинасиб қилса, мен меҳримни кимга беришини ўрганишни ўйламасдан, имкон қадар содиқлик билан бажаришга аёл каби ҳаракат қиламан. No matter how hard it is for me, but if the God will *impose on me the duties* of a wife and mother, I will try to fulfill them as faithfully as I can, not caring about studying my feelings regarding

whom he will give me as a wife. (L. N. Tolstoy Anna Korenina p.221).

7) falling dew: "Шундай қилиб, Александров жуда хурсанд бўлиб, у ўқ отиш жойига ва орқасига учбурчак ва пўлат думалоқ лента ўлчови бўлган анча оғир масофа ўлчагич кипрегелни олиб юришни ихтиёрий бурчиға эга еэди". Thus, to Alexandrov's great pleasure, he had the *voluntary duty to carry* a rather heavy kipregel rangefinder with a tripod and a steel round tape measure to the shooting site and back for measurements on flat planes. (Kuprin).

### Analysis and results

Obligation is rarely expressed in personification cases. Depending on people, it can be boring, sad: "Ишчилар ҳам, пудратчилар ҳам мени алдашга, бирор нарсани ўғирлашга, зерикарли вазифага бўйсунаетгандек, деярли очиқ-ойдин қилишга ҳаракат қилишди ва мен ҳеч қачон ғазабланишмади. Уларни ушладилар, лекин ғазабланмасдан ҳайрон бўлишди. Both workers and contractors did their best to deceive me, to steal something, doing it almost openly, as if obeying a boring *duty*, and were not in the least angry when I caught them, but, not angry, were surprised.

A duty to act as a beneficiary is rare. They obey him: "Ишчилар ҳам, пудратчилар ҳам мени алдаб, ниманидир ўғирлаб, зерикарли вазифага бўйсундираетгандек, деярли очиқ-ойдин қилиш учун қўлларидан келганча ҳаракат қилишди ва уларни қўлга олганимда заррача ғазабланишмади, лекин жаҳл қилмай, ҳайрон қолишди. Both workers and contractors did their best to deceive me, to steal something, doing it almost openly, as if obeying a boring *duty*, and were not in the least angry when I caught them, but, without being angry, they were surprised.

### Conclusion

As a result of the analysis of Burch's figurative associations, it was found that in the texts of fiction, there is a wide use of rheomorphic and anthropomorphic metaphors, and sometimes there is a spatial metaphor.

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