

THE CORE TENTS OF THE CONCEPT “FRIENDSHIP”

Rashidova Lazzat,
*doctoral student of the Karakalpak
state university*

***Abstract.** The given article is about main components of the concept Friendship in English language. Based on the results of the study of the Roget's thesaurus, the concept Friendship is interpreted by considering the elements that can be distinguished using the most actively used lexemes: Brotherhood, Likeness, Love, Support.*

***Key words:** concept, components, interpretation, national culture.*

Every national culture's history has placed a high value on matters pertaining to interpersonal relationships, such as friendship and love. People are always attempting to define friendship, define who a friend is, and why friendship is so important, yet these perennial questions—which lack a clear-cut answer—cause a great deal of disagreement. However, people never stop trying to understand the concept of friendship itself; people's attitudes toward friendship have a significant impact on their sense of self, how they view life, and how they view the universe.[2]

In order to identify the notion of this reality, the study of a concept like “Friendship” entails the investigation of textual fragments and phraseological units that are associated to this phenomenon in some way. It is important to make reference to the semantic structure of the names linked with this broad concept in order to determine the elements of these notions.[1]

Roget's Thesaurus makes it possible to ascertain the range of tokens that are now being used in relation to the idea of “Friendship.” First and foremost, there are mutual understanding, compatibility, agreement, group formation skills, shared interests, close family ties, sponsorship, love, and the initiation and maintenance of friendships.[3]

These principles lead to the conclusion that the fundamental purpose of friendship is to communicate with another person through mutual likeness, understanding of that person's attributes, and love, which promotes serenity and tranquility. Friendship has a beginning and can be interrupted and then restarted. A buddy stands in opposition to an enemy.

Friendship – Brotherhood. The initial and oldest kinds of friendship were considerably different from the contemporary emphasis on the autonomy and uniqueness of friendship. Conversely, they were subject to stringent regulations. Other forms of rapprochement, such as accepting a foreigner into the community or

TIL HÁM AWDARMA MÁSELELERI

V ilimiy maqalalar toplami

forming closer relationships between individuals, were also symbolized as breeding during the early stages of civilization, when kinship was the primary form of human communion (community adoption, brotherhood, correspondence, blood friendship, etc.)

The kinship and friendship between them deteriorate with time. The distinctions between “personal” and “social” ties are not understood by primitive culture. While friendships were formed by personal choice, unlike kinship, they had clearly defined social roles, were bound by history, and were frequently maintained by unique rituals. For all time, the tribal tradition established the number of friends one can and should have, the type and nature of friendship, the obligations that friends have to one another, and other details.

Sometimes the duties attributed to a close relative, mother or father, are attributed to a friend, as in the following example, to close their eyes on their deathbed: "Fallen from his high estate,

And welt 'ring in his blood:

Deserted at his utmost need

By those his former bounty fed;

On the bare earth exposed he lies

With dry eyes”(John Dryden).

Sometimes a friend and relative were interchangeable concepts, it is no coincidence that the expression “next friend” means “the next of kin (to which the inheritance passes without a will), the person acting in court on behalf of the minor, the guardian”.But in modern literary sources there is practically no evidence that a friend is as close as a brother.

Based on this, we can conclude that this component of the concept “Friendship” has been lost, has moved into the passive layer.

Friendship – Similarities. People are guided by the similarities between friends in their conscious requirements for companions. People who are similar to them in terms of age, gender, social standing, level of education, etc. are preferred friends by the vast majority. It is almost as desirable when basic value orientations, interests, and character qualities overlap, or at least are close to each other. On the matters that matter most to them, friends typically hold similar opinions.

Often friends are united by the place of residence, that is, being neighbors, they communicate a lot, and neighborly relations often develop into friendship: “It was a little bridal shower.”

TIL HÁM AWDARMA MÁSELELERI

V ilimiy maqalalar toplami

Common interests unite people, and it is common for them to become friends on the basis of common points of contact: “They were crashed a new Mercedes”.

Friends are similar to each other, and this leads to agreement in their relationship. Often, disputes do not arise due to the fact that the points of view of friends are very similar:

“Lord, make me coy and tender to offend:
In friendship, first I think, if that agree
Which I intend,
Unto my friend’s intent and end.
I wouldn’t use a friend.” (George Herbert).

Summarizing all the above, we can conclude that people begin to make friends on the basis of similar interests and lifestyle, and this is an important fact in human relations.

Friendship –Love. Friendship is a deep and intimate relationship, involving not only mutual assistance, but also inner closeness, frankness, trust, love. No wonder we call a friend’s own alter ego: “Friendship is Love without his wings!” (Byron) By the importance of feelings for a person, friendship always stands on the same level with love, accompanies it:

“High birth, vigor of bone, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subjects all
To envious and calumniating time.
One touch of nature makes the whole world kin,
New-born gawds,
Though they are made and molded of things past,
Little gilt
More loud than gilt o’er-dusted” (William Shakespeare).

However, the intimacy and mutual love of friends should not overshadow social and moral content of friendship. Friendship gives people the joy of mutual understanding and communication, but also imposes certain obligations on them. But we love our friends: “Always, Sir, set a high value on spontaneous kindness. It would be a great deal.” (Samuel Johnson)

In order to emphasize the component “love”, to strengthen it, the representatives of English-speaking society use the definition of “dear”, which shows that friends are very dear to each other people, and probably, more often inherent in older people.

TIL HÁM AWDARMA MÁSELELERI

V ilimiy maqalalar toplami

Speaking of friends, people usually silently imply persons of their gender. This does not mean, of course, that there is no mixed friendship at all. However, it is usually attributed a special status. In English, it had its own terminological expression: “girlfriend” is a female friend for a man and “boyfriend” is a male friend for a woman. Over time, the words "girlfriend" and "boyfriend" acquire sexual overtones. In modern English and American languages, a friend of his own sex is just a friend, and male friends for women are male friends, for men, female friends:

“Why lasting joys the man attend

Who has a faithful female friend”(Cornelius Whur).

In the human mind, the ideas of friendship and love are inextricably linked. Friends often turn into lovers, while ex-lovers frequently turn into friends. The fact that the “gentleman” in American English is a “gentleman friend” is not accidental. It's a rebirth of affection. The rekindling of friendships occurs when couples break up.

From all the above, we can conclude that the “love” component in the “Friendship” concept is still strong. Love and friendship for man are inseparable. Often, friends and lovers change roles.

Friendship – Support. Having friendly relationships is important mainly because it may reassure us that we have someone with whom to share and who we may turn for assistance. Depending on the particular situation, this kind of true necessity does not occur very frequently. That does not imply, however, that we forget about or cease to love our friends during the remainder of the time, as they do. A friend helps in trouble, this component of the concept "Friendship" is supported by numerous proverbs containing the expression - "a friend in need": For example “A friend in need is a friend indeed”, “A friend is a need for a man of need”.

A friend is tested by time, in sorrows and joys without leaving a person alone: “Before you chose a friend eat a bushel of salt with him” (last). Hence the expression "fair-weather friend", meaning "friend for a time of joy," is a friend who leaves a person in time of trouble. This expression has a clearly negative connotation.

Friendly help is sincere and disinterested, it is valuable because you can rely on friends in the most hopeless situation. Apparently, this component of the concept “Friendship” gives the possibility of the appearance of the value “friend - supporter” associated with money.”

TIL HÁM AWDARMA MÁSELELERI

V ilimiy maqalalar toplami

Thus, friendly assistance is still important for us, we gladly accept it and offer ours in difficult times. This is what allowed the development of the new meaning of “friend - patron”.

Thus, it becomes obvious that friends and enemies accompany us on the path of life, unreal friends are worse than enemies, and friends for all are neither friends nor enemies.

Reference:

1. Vejbitskaya A. Understanding cultures through keywords - M., Languages of Slavic Culture, 2001
2. Vorkachev S.G. Linguoculturology, linguistic personality, concept: the formation of an anthropocentric problem in linguistics//Philological Sciences, 2001
3. The New American Roget's College Thesaurus in Dictionary Form - New York, Grosset and Dunlap, 1958