

# VERBALIZATION OF THE CONCEPT OF FAITH/BELIEF BY MEANS OF LEXEMES AND PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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## ABSTRACT

This article studies verbalization of the concept of faith/belief, its classification usage in different languages and the way of the word "Faith/ Belief" in different languages.

**Keywords:** historical is, concept, self-determination, self-determination.

We all know that the concept of faith/belief is a very important part of human life. It is a spiritual force that helps people to overcome difficulties and achieve their goals. In this article, we will study the verbalization of the concept of faith/belief in modern English and Uzbek. We will analyze the use of different lexemes and phraseological units to express this concept. We will also compare the use of these units in English and Uzbek. We will see that the concept of faith/belief is expressed in different ways in these two languages. In English, the concept is often expressed by the word "faith" or "belief". In Uzbek, the concept is often expressed by the word "iman" or "ishonch". We will also see that the concept of faith/belief is often expressed by phraseological units in both languages. For example, in English, we have "to have faith in someone" or "to believe in something". In Uzbek, we have "to have faith in someone" or "to believe in something". We will see that the concept of faith/belief is a very important part of human life and that it is expressed in different ways in different languages.

Faith as the main attribute of a person's life is a very important part of human life. It is a spiritual force that helps people to overcome difficulties and achieve their goals. In this article, we will study the verbalization of the concept of faith/belief in modern English and Uzbek. We will analyze the use of different lexemes and phraseological units to express this concept. We will also compare the use of these units in English and Uzbek. We will see that the concept of faith/belief is expressed in different ways in these two languages. In English, the concept is often expressed by the word "faith" or "belief". In Uzbek, the concept is often expressed by the word "iman" or "ishonch". We will also see that the concept of faith/belief is often expressed by phraseological units in both languages. For example, in English, we have "to have faith in someone" or "to believe in something". In Uzbek, we have "to have faith in someone" or "to believe in something". We will see that the concept of faith/belief is a very important part of human life and that it is expressed in different ways in different languages.

of words with the preposition “upon” in the semantic field of hiscepsh as  
 upon, pin one’s faith, etc.

Analysing the etymology of the word “Faith/ Belief” in different languages, P. Florensky defines the concept of “faith” by its historical development. Thus, in some cultures the concept of “faith/belief” refers to the character of faith in Greek, Latin, English, Armenian, Russian, German, Hebrew and Sanskrit “to believe” means— to trust, to love, to permit, to begin, to approve”. The concept of “Faith/Belief” is connected with the concept of “truth”. According to P. Florensky, “truthworthiness is the feeling of truth, but the concept of truth is not in the case of belief”.

In analyzing the concept of faith in different dictionaries of the English language. They are: American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, fifth edition; Oxford English Dictionary – Compact and Unabridged, 12th Edition, Webster’s New World college dictionary fifth edition, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English and Oxford and Merriam-Webster dictionaries which are considered here. According to them the concept “Faith/Belief” can be verbalized in the English language with the following lexical items:

- Faith in the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, fifth edition :
1. Belief in God or in a set of religious doctrines
  2. A set of religious doctrines to which a body of persons adhered to the Muslim faith.
  3. Often Faith Christianity Secular belief in God and a religious acceptance of God's will viewed as a hegemony.
  4. Confidence or conviction belief in the truth, value, or wisdom of a person, idea, or thing.
  5. Loyalty to a person or thing; allegiance: *keeping faith with one's supporters.*

- Oxford English Dictionary – Compact and Unabridged, 12th Edition defines the following items:
1. A set of religious beliefs in which, especially in the case of evidence
  2. a specific system of religious beliefs *the Jewish faith.*

3. (The) *Christianity* is in God and in his actions and plans

4. (The) actions of the heart of certain doctors of religion are based on his is based on reason

5. complete confidence is in a person ready to

6. any set of firm held principles or beliefs

7. religiously as to a person or cause

These are the definitions of the first and second meanings of the word belief.

**Belief**

1. The emotional condition or habit of regarding something with confidence in another person. *My belief in you is as strong as ever*

2. Mental acceptance of and conviction in the truth, actuality or validity of something. *His explanation of what happened defies belief*

3. Something believed or accepted as true, especially certain tenets or a body of tenets accepted by a group of people.

**Belief**

1. a state of mind in which confidence is placed in something

2. something believed; especially : a tenet or doctrine held by a group

3. conviction of the truth of something especially on the basis of empirical evidence

If we base definitions of belief on the basic faith is defined as complete trust or feeling of belief in a deity or deities. All these definitions of belief are based on the concept of faith as belief in God and religious doctrines. In the same way, we can see in the dictionary of psychology that belief is a mental state or attitude based on conviction or evidence. If we base definitions of belief on the basic faith is defined as complete trust or feeling of belief in a deity or deities. All these definitions of belief are based on the concept of faith as belief in God and religious doctrines. In the same way, we can see in the dictionary of psychology that belief is a mental state or attitude based on conviction or evidence. If we base definitions of belief on the basic faith is defined as complete trust or feeling of belief in a deity or deities. All these definitions of belief are based on the concept of faith as belief in God and religious doctrines. In the same way, we can see in the dictionary of psychology that belief is a mental state or attitude based on conviction or evidence.

Phrasical effects of the high level, the clarity of faith and life, they are the technical means and eternal ideas and the final side of the huge in the side, it is eternal desire of the world highs That is why the specific same qualities of the phrasical is different ages (English and Uzbek) it is not easier to use and can be both the concept and the children of the changes Phrasical is a word that can be used in the personal speech here is in the huge as a ready They are cited in social dictionaries Like as phrasical is a passage made and in some areas of it Leicgapescalarsh is idioms.

I have found and analyzed the following phrasical related the concept **faith/belief:**

**lose one's faith in someone or something** - to believe in (someone or something); to become disbelieved; to be disbelieved (about someone or something). (Whereas the word "faith" it is often referred to the religious faith in God).

*The staff has started losing faith in John's ability to manage the restaurant properly.*

**an act of faith**-an act of belief; an act of belief; an act of belief.

*For him to trust you with his safety was a real act of faith.*

**have faith in someone or something** - to believe in someone; to believe in someone.

*We have faith in you and know you can do the job well.*

**in bad faith**-with bad intentions; with bad intentions

*If you do things in bad faith, you'll get a bad reputation.*

**in good faith**-with good intentions; with sincerity

*We are convinced you were acting in good faith even though you made a serious error.*

**keep faith with somebody/something**-to be loyal to someone or something; to be loyal to someone or something;

*I intend to keep faith with my people and all they stand for.*

**leap of faith**-acceptance of an idea or belief without proof; an act of faith

*I made a leap of faith and invested my money in the new project.*

We had to make quite a leap of faith to accept his promise after the last time he let us down.

**Oh, ye of little faith -Ydwtro**

*You thought I wouldn't show up on time. Oh, ye of little faith.*

**pin one's faith on someone or something-~~ofa~~no'sfaih ohp o**

~~so~~ rshig

*Don't pin your faith on Tom. He can't always do exactly what you want.*

**restore someone's faith in something -~~teite~~ so'sbel ef sfaih**

...et irshig.

*Her faith was restored in the government.*

**show good faith -~~tele~~ gd iangd il**

*I'm certain that you showed good faith when you signed the contract.*

**take somebody/something on faith-~~o~~ accep o belev so o**

~~shig~~ the baissble meidene

*Surely you can't expect me to take a story like that on faith.*

Thgh he ~~ans~~o he ~~pas~~gical ~~is~~hich ~~ch~~ishe ~~ben~~

belef ~~way~~hathis~~pas~~so~~be~~ ad in

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feelg o elgic~~o~~ belef ~~is~~h~~o~~bit ~~fo~~ir~~ae~~ f

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~~ben~~o~~the~~ ~~ben~~so

**faith/belief.** Th~~wh~~ae ~~fd~~ ~~tha~~the ~~sa~~de~~q~~e

~~is~~thes ~~ben~~sa~~e~~

**Iymon/E'tiqod.** So~~mi~~e ~~ei~~g~~he~~ ~~o~~balzin~~o~~

the concept we normally use the lexemes of “*Iymon/E'tiqod*”. The key word-representative of studied concept is the lexeme “*Iymon/E'tiqod*”. Analyzing is done

According to the author's definition of the concept "Iymon/E'tiqod", which play an important role in formation of conceptual nuclei of lexeme "Iymon/E'tiqod" presented by cognitive-linguistic approach. I also begin with the

Linguistic of the concept "Iymon/E'tiqod" is generally presented by the means of the word "ixlos". The word "ixlos" is nearly similar with the meaning of the word "Iymon/E'tiqod" in the Uzbek language.

As it is basically different in their historical specificity. The significance and verbalization of the concept "Iymon/E'tiqod".

Analysis of the concept "Iymon/E'tiqod" is basically presented by linguistic zone:

**Iymon**

Iymon - ikohi k

Iyloq - dga ikoh -e'tiqod bildirib sig'inmoq

Iyloq - imonidan mahrum bo'lib, kofir bo'lib o'lmoq; *E, yolg'on gapirayotgan bo'lsam, til tortmay o'lay, Iymonsiz ketay S. Ahmad.Hukm.*

As we can see from the above passage the concept of faith/belief is presented as belief in God in English. This concept is also presented in the Uzbek language. According to Uzbek linguistic theory, "Iymon", "e'tiqod" are considered to be the same concept. The negative attitude of the people towards him

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