



Expressing Wish at the Lexical Level of the English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: The article deals with the analysis of the semantic field of the concept wish. English and Uzbek synonymous verbs expressing wish are the object of the research. The author makes the analysis of the synonymous English and Uzbek verbs expressing wish giving the concrete differential peculiarities among them.

Keywords: volition, aspiration, pragmatically, perception, cognition, emotional need, purpose of utterance, strength of feeling.

Introduction

It is clear that people communicate with each other using language to express their ideas, thoughts, needs, anger, happiness, hopes or aspirations as the language provides mutual understanding clearly. Because of this fact, scientists have ever been interested in language and its means. For example, we express our volition by help of the category of wish. In both English and Uzbek languages, *wish* can be expressed by many different means such as lexical verbs, modal verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns and etc. In many cases, the meaning of *wish* can be found in the sentences lacking the counted means pragmatically. Therefore, linguists consider that the category of *wish* can be an interesting issue to investigate.

Main part

The most common means with high frequency to convey the meaning of wish are lexical verbs. As a mental state, verbs expressing *wish* have great importance in language. The emotion states like desires, dreams and hopes express inner perception and cognition and purposes of utterance. The most common verbs expressing *wish* are as follows:

wish	crave	lust
want	covet	yearn
desire	thirst	long
expect	long	hunger
hope	pine	would like

'*wish*' and '*desire*' are two words in the English language that are often confused. They appear to have similar meanings but strictly speaking there are some differences between the two words: '*wish*' is often accompanied by an aspiration for something as in the expression '*wish for happiness*'. Thus the word '*wish*' is often followed by the preposition '*for*'. The word '*wish*' is sometimes followed by '*that*' which can at times be omitted as well. For example: *I wish I could*



*dance. 2. I wished that I was with him.*¹ In the first sentence the demonstrative pronoun ‘that’ is not used as it is very much used in the second sentence. The word ‘wish’ is used sometimes to suggest a demand or a want as it is in the sentence ‘I wish to go there’. In the sentence the word ‘wish’ is used to suggest a want.

The word ‘desire’ is used in the sense of ‘an unsatisfied longing or craving’ as in the expression ‘desire for wealth’. The word ‘desire’ in the expression gives the sense of ‘craving or longing for wealth’. One of the main differences between the words ‘wish’ and ‘desire’ is that the quality of ‘craving’ is not found in ‘wish’ whereas the word ‘desire’ is always accompanied by the quality of ‘craving’ in its sense. The word ‘desire’ is often followed by the preposition ‘to’ or by ‘that’ as it is in the sentences: 1. *I have a desire to live in France.* 2. *You would desire that he is alive.*²

Some common synonyms of *wish* are *covet*, *crave*, *desire*, and *want*.³ While all these words mean “to have a longing for”, *wish* sometimes implies a general or transient longing especially for the unattainable state.

The meanings of *covet* and *wish* largely overlap; however, *covet* implies strong envious desire: *She coveted to win the competition but lacked.*

While the synonyms *crave* and *wish* are close in meaning, *crave* stresses the force of physical appetite or emotional need: *She craves sweets.*

Although the words *desire* and *wish* have much in common, *desire* stresses the strength of feeling and often implies strong intention or aim: *She desires to start a new life.*

The words *want* and *wish* can be used in similar contexts, but *want* specifically suggests a felt need or lack: *He wants to have a family.*

In Uzbek, the following verbs are considered verbs expressing wish:

xohlamoq	umid qilmoq
istamoq	so’ramoq
tilamoq	niyat qilmoq
kutmoq	orzu qilmoq

‘istamoq’ and ‘xohlamoq’ are synonymous but ‘xohlamoq’ is more common and general: *Sizga savollarim bor, javob berishingizni istayman.* [Abu Homid G’azzoliy 2005: 15] – *I have questions for you and I want you to answer them. Bunaqalar yonida o’zidan aqlliroq odam ishlashini xohlamaydi.* [O’tkir Hoshimov 2012: 52] *Such kind of people do not want to work with people who are smarter than themselves.*

The verb ‘tilamoq’ is used when we wish something for someone: *Men sizga uzoq umr tilayman.* – *I wish you long life.*

‘kutmoq’ means when we look forward to something and think something will happen because it seems likely or has been planned: *Bugun O’shga Bobur Mirzo boshliq hamma arkoni davlatlarning kelishi kutilmoqda.* [Pirimqul Qodirov 2012: 40] *Today in Ush, the visit of all state officials is expected led by Bobur.*

‘umid qilmoq’ is hoping something or want something to happen or be true and to believe that it is possible or likely: *Men sening kelajagingni ko’ray deb umid qilaman.* – *I hope to see your future.*

¹ <http://bbnnbb.blogspot.com/2013/08/difference-between-desire-wish-want.html?m=1>

² <http://bbnnbb.blogspot.com/2013/08/difference-between-desire-wish-want.html?m=1>

³ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus>



'*so'ramoq*' is to ask somebody to get an answer but in context *it can mean somebody's will from others: Sizni shu yerda yana ozroq qolishingizni so'rayman. – I want you to stay here a little.*

When we intend or hope something in our mind as a plan or purpose for future but the result is unknown, we use the verb '*niyat qilmoq*': *Ojizamiz bilan Mirzo Anvarning to'ylarini qilmoq niyatimiz bor edi.* [Abdulla Qodiriy 2007: 109] – *We are planning our daughter's wedding with Mirzo Anvar.*

'*orzu qilmoq*' has a meaning of to dream for future but this seems unlikely: *Har yerni qilma orzu, har yerda bor tosh tarozu.*(maqol) – *Every path has a puddle.*(proverb)

Conclusion

The concept *wish* is expressed at the morphological, syntactical, lexical levels of the language, at the level of the text as well. This article demonstrates expressing *wish* at the lexical level of the language by English and Uzbek verbs.

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