

THE LEXEME FIDOIY IN THE CONTEMPORARY UZBEK LANGUAGE: THE EXTENSION OF SEMANTIC STRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

*Below given article studies the extension of the semantic structure of the Uzbek lexeme *fidoyi* influenced by the English lexeme *devoted*. Based on explanatory Uzbek, Russian and English dictionaries, the author carries out componential analysis of lexical and semantic variants of the two lexemes.*

Keywords: *semantic structure of the lexeme; lexico-semantic variant; seminal structure; sema; causative relations.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

*В данной статье исследуется расширение семантической структуры узбекской лексики *fidoyi* под влиянием английской лексики *посвященный*. На основе толковых узбекского, русского и английского словарей автор проводит компонентный анализ лексико-семантических вариантов двух лексем.*

Ключевые слова: *семантическая структура лексики; лексико-семантический вариант; семанная структура; сема; причинные отношения.*

INTRODUCTION

The aim of the analysis is to identify the reasons behind the emergence of a new lexical and semantic variant in the Uzbek language as related to the semantics of *devoted*. The comparison demonstrates that the Uzbek and English lexical units denominate the situation or character of human sensation in front of his responsibility to a task. Moreover, a new lexical and semantic variant is identified in the structure of lexeme *devoted* reflecting a special character of a causative situation where the causator is an inanimate object task, which induces an animate object to initiate a certain activity, pursuing a special goal meant to test their abilities and achieve a successful result. Due to shared lexical and semantic variants in the meanings of the two words, the semantic structure of the word *fidoyi* extends. During the componential analysis of *fidoyi*, the author detects new unique differential semes, such as “personal resource”, “newness / topicality”, “positive attitude” characteristic of the semantic structure of the lexeme *devoted*, which testifies to the linguocultural influence of the English word. Additionally, the seme “positive attitude” does not recur on a regular basis but is sporadic which is determined by the asymmetry of linguistic worldviews. The fact that new semantic components of lexeme *fidoyi* is

actualised is verified by corpus-based research. The change of causative relations in the semantic structure leads a native speaker to adopt a new frame of reference which is not typical of Russian mentality, testing the person's limit of ability facing new problems.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The topic chosen for study is relevant, since currently issues related to lexicography of lexical material are actively discussed not only in lexicographic, but also in linguistic studies by Yu.D. Apresyan, L.M. Vasiliev, P.N. Denisov, A.M. Kuznetsov. To date, the most important problems of interpreting lexical material in dictionaries of various types remain unresolved. In lexicographic works, there is inconsistency in the interpretation of the meaning of words and despite the recognition by scientists of the fact that the vocabulary denoting emotions requires a special approach its description is also carried out from different positions.

Along with the unification of dictionary interpretations, the ideographic description of the lexical composition of the language is also relevant. The relevance of this issue is due to the fact that in modern lexicography, the emphasis is on the practical purpose of the dictionary. As noted above, the main task of explanatory dictionaries is to determine the meaning of a word. The semantics of a word in an explanatory dictionary is possible through a dictionary definition, stable expressions and illustrations, while interpretation plays a primary role in revealing the meaning of a word.

We have reviewed the dictionary entries of the lexeme *devoted* "devoted" in 12 explanatory dictionaries of the English language. These are modern (1971-1996) explanatory dictionaries published under the brands Oxford, Longman, Collins COBUILD, Webster. In the study of these dictionary entries, we took into account the meanings of the lexeme *devoted* "devoted", which have a categorical-lexical seme "feeling" in the seminal structure. In the studied dictionaries, the word "devoted" is presented monotonously from the point of view of the interpretation of these meanings. In the dictionary entry of explanatory dictionaries, three meanings can be distinguished that are directly related to emotions: 1. A warm feeling of affection towards task. 2. A feeling of pleasure, an addiction experienced in relation to something, when doing something. We find these values in the dictionaries LDCE 1992, LDCE 1995, CC 1993, CC 1995, OALD, WTID. The dictionary entry under study in WDD contains 4 definitions describing the varieties of the feeling of love, since the first of the above values is presented here in two versions: 1) the quality of remaining to your friends, principles, country.

2) a feeling of personal responsibility.

In the dictionaries OBDE, LLCE, we find one interpretation of the meaning of the lexeme devoted, in the first of these dictionaries it has a generalized form: a warm feeling of liking someone or something "giving someone or something a lot of love and attention ". The definition in LLCE is concretized, but also has a generalized character: "dealing with, containing , or being used for only one thing " However, based on the illustrative material provided in this dictionary, the user will be able to get an idea of the 3 varieties of feelings of loyalty mentioned above: 1. Elizabeth understood her husband's loyalty to his sister. A brother's loyalty for his sister is very strong, (loyalty=the quality of remaining faithful to your friends, principles, country) 2. In the rural areas, family and tribal loyalties continue to be important (a feeling of support for someone or something). Isabella was devoted to her brother (giving someone or something a lot of love and attention) .

Thus, the general scheme of interpretation of the two meanings of the lexeme "devoted" is as follows: a ADJ feeling OF-PHRASE/ THAT-CLAUSE FOR/ TOWARDS-PHRASE. In this scheme, the components feeling and strong (the first correlates the interpreted meaning with the hyperonym "feeling", the second specifies the degree of intensity of feeling - "strong") are common to all definitions, and the components highlighted in bold differ depending on the described meaning. These components represent various grammatical models of the representation of differential features: ADJ (adjective) - adjective, OF-PHRASE - prepositional phrase, THAT-CLAUSE - determinative subordinate clause (represent the aspect of the quality of feeling), FOR/ THEN WARDS-PHRASE - prepositional phrase (represents the DS of the object in relation to which the feeling is experienced).

In the rest of the dictionaries considered by us, 3 of the above meanings of the lexeme loyalty are presented, in the seminal structure of which the categorical-lexical seme "feeling" is revealed. So, in general, the interpretation of the lexeme "love" in the first meaning in the explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language has the following form: love 1 = a feeling of deep affection for someone. Thus, in the formula of interpretation of the first meaning of the lexeme "love", the interpreted meaning correlates with the hyperonym, that is, love 1 is identified as a feeling that also receives an elementary characteristic: what kind of feeling? = attachments —" which one? = deep. This general formula in some dictionaries is supplemented with components that further characterize the feeling. Additional components may be part of the original interpretation, or may be given separately, after the symbol.

In all the variety of dictionaries of the Russian language, explanatory dictionaries, built on the alphabetical principle, occupy a special place. Each stage of the development of the Russian lexicographic tradition is somehow connected with explanatory dictionaries. The founder of the explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language is rightfully considered V.I., Dal as the author of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the living Great Russian language". However, this dictionary is based not only on the alphabetic, but also on the nest principle.

With the help of additional components, the following semantic shades are reflected in the interpretation of the lexeme "devoted" in the first meaning: 1. feelings of ardent love; willingness to give strength to a common cause; recognition of the high value, dignity of the object of feeling; 2. commitment to some purpose 3. a sense of attachment based on instinct. Thus, in the interpretation of the lexeme "devotion" in the first meaning, three varieties of feeling are revealed, and this division is supported by illustrations.

DEVOTION (noun)

The noun **DEVOTION** has 4 senses:

1. feelings of ardent love
2. commitment to some purpose
3. religious zeal; the willingness to serve God
4. (usually plural) religious observance or prayers (usually spoken silently)

Familiarity information: DEVOTION used as a noun is uncommon

Sense 1

Meaning: Feelings of ardent love

Classified under: Nouns denoting feelings and emotions

Synonyms: devotedness; devotion

Context example: their devotion to each other was beautiful

Hypernyms ("devotion" is a kind of...): love (a strong positive emotion of regard and affection)

Sense 2

Meaning: Commitment to some purpose

Classified under: Nouns denoting acts or actions

Context example: the devotion of his time and wealth to science

Hypernyms ("devotion" is a kind of...): allegiance; commitment; dedication; loyalty (the act of binding yourself (intellectually or emotionally) to a course of action).

CONCLUSION

The lexicographic interpretation of the lexeme “devotion” also takes into account the national and cultural specifics. In a number of English dictionaries, dictionary entries contain areas specifically reserved for extralinguistic information. The principles of universality and systematic description of the lexical composition of the language used in the development of models of lexicographic interpretation of the lexemes “devotion” and “devotion” in explanatory and ideographic dictionaries, taking into account the reflection of national and cultural specifics, can be used to describe the designations of other emotions.

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