

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL AND LEXICAL MEANS THAT REALIZE THE LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELD OF “MOTHER”

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19869526>

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This article presents a comparative analysis of the morphological and lexical means that realize the lexical-semantic field of the concept “mother” in English and Uzbek languages. Based on the theory of semantic fields, the concept of “mother” is interpreted as a macroconcept, and the linguistic units representing it—phonemorphological elements, morphemes, lexemes, and phraseological units—are systematically analyzed. The study highlights their semantic structure, functional features, and national-cultural characteristics. The findings show that although the concept of “mother” has a shared semantic core in both languages, it demonstrates language-specific morphological forms and cultural connotations. The research emphasizes the importance of ensuring semantic equivalence and cultural adequacy in translation.

Keywords

lexical-semantic field, concept, mother, macroconcept, morphological means, lexical units, phraseology, comparative analysis, cognitive linguistics, semantic relations.

Many linguists, including VV Vinogradov, AV Bondarko, IAMelchuk, have made a significant contribution to the analysis of the lexical-semantic field. Their research is aimed at studying the semantic relations of words, concepts such as synonymy, antonymy, hypernymy and hyponymy. According to them, the analysis of lexical-semantic fields helps to understand the internal structure of the language and its cultural-historical development.

Phoneme (or morphophoneme), morpheme, lexeme, syntaxeme (phraseme, sentenseme), phraseoem (i.e. phraseological units), and texteme (or discourseme) are not only ethical units as language tools, but also act as verbalizers that express the contents, i.e. concepts, formed in the conceptual sphere of human thought through language.

It is noteworthy that while some concepts are expressed through specific linguistic units, others can be instantiated through all of the invariant units listed above. In the first case, we deal with microconcepts, and in the second, with

macroconcepts, which have complex and multi-layered content structures. In particular, conceptual contents directly related to human life, physiological and psychological states are usually analyzed within the framework of macroconcepts.

Among the analyses of field theory, the classification of Professor G.M. Hoshimov is of particular note. According to the scientist, "Perception of the objective world is a process in which feelings, sensations, imaginations, thoughts, ideas, and concepts about it are integrated into a single cognitive or conceptual, that is, perceptual semantics(s) or "concept(s)" in thinking through two important inseparable mental processes, namely, the processes of conceptualization and categorization, and are directly expressed in language elements, that is, through verbal means agree with Professor G. M. Hoshimov and include the lexical-semantic field of "mother", that is, "mother conceptual semantics", among such macroconcepts.

The experience accumulated by a person in the process of communicating with the world provides various grounds for comparison. In addition, the comparison may be the same in terms of homonymy, but it is used in several cognitively targeted meanings. General concepts and ideas about the world are the same for all cultures, therefore, in different languages, their comparisons can be used in a similar way to each other. For example, the word mother in the words mother's homeland, mother's soil, mother's language, mother's nature, mother's kind, dear, trustworthy, and trustworthy are compared to the mother's kindness, affection, and trustworthiness in such combinations as mother's homeland, mother's soil, mother's language, mother's nature, mother's kind, dear, trustworthy, trustworthy, and trustworthy in English and Uzbek. For example, motherland, mother tongue, mother nature, as kind as mother, etc. - Why would she be someone else's child! - Suddenly my mother got angry. Could a crying child be a stranger? (Hoshimov O'. The Works of the World.- P. 23) She was kind and patient. (Maugham WS Sixty five short stories.- P. 918).

As a result of observations, it was found that in each specific language, including Uzbek, within the framework of the "native conceptual semantics" (or "concept", or lexical-semantic field), there is a set of invariable verbal means that describe objects (objects, persons, animals, phenomena, events, situations, etc.), which form a holistic system. In this sense, it was found that the native conceptual semantics is realized through the following specific verbal means- invariable types of verbalizers:

1) phonomorphemes both vowel and consonant types, they are doubled and lengthened is pronounced and in this way the meaning expressed is achieved to be somewhat different from the other, for example, in Uzbek:1) [a :], [ya:] in words

like onaaaa , ayaaaa , for example , Don't his eyes see ? Don't his feet walk? Doesn't he know me? Mother aaa m mother aaa mu mother aaa m.(From the song "Mother" by Usmonova Yu.) ; 2) [i :] oh yiii in words like, [o :] oyijoooon, onajooon, ayajooon etc., for example, For a moment, his eyes widened in amazement, and a cry erupted from his chest that shook both the wind and his own body: "Oh, my!" (Hoshimov O. The Works of the World.- P. 327);

2) morphemes (The suffixes "-jon", "-xon", "-m" express the semantics of affection, respect, and ownership at the morphemic level):

- m (indicates closeness, closeness and personal relationship): onam, ayam, enam, oyim; for example , Spring has come again. Again, the fields, meadows, the paths and paths you have walked on have been galloping and flirting. Aren't you like spring, mom? (Sultan I. Onaizorim.- P. 54)

-jan (increases love, affection, emotional warmth, respect and closeness): onajon, ayajon, enajon, ayijon ; for example, Ona, your son is full of strength. There are countries and countries in the world that are beyond human understanding. There are miracles that will blow your mind if you see them. When I say, "Yuraqol, onajon," you smile with tolerance, just like when I asked something when I was little, and I feel like I don't know anything again, like I did back then. "Oh, my child, this country is enough for me, I would do anything for your world," you say. (Sultan I. Onaizorim.- P. 50).

-khan (considered an ancient Turkic/Persian element, used more for older mothers): mother-in-law, mother-in-law:- Come sit here, mother-in-law (from conversation).

- lik (transition from social status, task, mission, personal characteristic to a general concept): motherhood:- Did you go on maternity leave? (from a conversation).

-gina+m: my mother, my grandmother, my mother, my mother; for example, No, you were like water, weren't you, my mother? While your life was flowing like water, with your kindness, love, and tolerance, you made hearts green and flowers bloom, brought the purity of life to the soul, and yourself flowed away like a river, never to return... (Sultan I. My Mother. - P. 55)

-lar+cha: motherly: - She gave her child motherly advice (from a conversation).

-day: - ... the librarian cherished the books as a mother cherishes her baby. (Kadyrov P. Starry Nights .- P. 159).

-dek: through metaphorical adjective. - She talks like a parrot / She speaks like a parrot / She repeats like a parrot.

- yours :- ... Ibrahim Lodi's broad forehead and close-knit eyebrows were just like his mother's. (Kadirov P. Starry Nights. - B. 266).

-miz: is inextricably linked to gender identity. Our father is “Valinemat”, our mother is “Jannatkhon”. (Tukhtaboyev Kh. Mungli ko’zlar.- P. 27).

Each morpheme considered above enriches conceptual semantics, adds new meanings, and through morphemic changes, many meanings emerge, such as biological mother , metaphorical mother (motherland, mother language), and mother in social status (mother-in-law, motherhood).

3) lexemes:

- Mom, for example, would pat my head and say, “That’s it.” Grandma would pause, as if she wanted to hear this magical song again, and the stars would stare at her gently with thoughtful eyes, while Mom would tell me a story. (Hoshimov O'. The affairs of the world.- P. 7);

- aya,- moon : My mother would stare at the moon and whisper softly: Oh my God, oh my God, with golden wings. Glory be to you, may you give us life... (Hoshimov O'. The affairs of the world.- P. 7);

- Grandma: ... Only Grandma... whose patience is like gold and whose endurance is like silver is silent. (Mardonova G. My sun is my home. <https://yoshlikjurnali.uz/2017/10/>);

- volida : We can see in the following example that the word volida (mother), which is a synonym for the word ona, is used in word combinations while retaining the semantics of “obsoleteness” and “bookishness”:- This is my homeland, my father, my soil (Исмоилов У. Сайламна.- P. 248);

- respectable/honourable mother :- That's enough, my child! You’re killing yourself like this. The way things are in the world, what’s the point? - He remains silent for a moment, then adds:- Your loving mother is a very spoiled person. (Hoshimov O'. World affairs. - P. 7);

- adjectives typical of children: My lamb- my lamb, mother my daughter mother’s daughter .- Don’t cry, mother, my daughter, don’t cry.- My father, Bashor, stroked my sister's hair, and her eyes became moist. (I had never seen tears in her eyes.)- Are you going, my white daughter? (Hoshimov O. The Works of the World. P. 130);

there are forms of address for elderly women such as “onakhon” or “onaginam” . Do you feel sorry for your neighbor when every single relic of “onaginam” is disappearing? (Hoshimov O'. The affairs of the world. - P. 162);

4) phraseology (word combinations):

Mother’s milk does not leave the mouth; Here the mother’s upbringing, honesty, and purity are still present; the meaning that a person has not yet taken the path of corruption is understood: He has not yet entered the bad path, mother’s milk has not left the mouth. (from a conversation).

A mother's heart is heaven, a mother's prayer is wings; in this we feel that a mother's approval and prayers are the greatest blessing for a person, meaning holiness, faith, spiritual strength, and blessing: My child, a mother's prayer will be your wings, remember it. (from a conversation between a mother and a child).

Not to be far from the motherland; through this phraseological unit we use it to instill (explain) feelings such as loyalty to the homeland and not being separated from one's roots in the younger generation: No matter how many times I live abroad, I have never strayed from my homeland. (advice to a child).

Fulfilling the duty of motherhood / Fulfilling the duty of motherhood ; the biological mother In the sense of caring for a child, giving love, feeling the responsibility of motherhood, etc., the concepts of social role, responsibility, and 47 dedication are embodied, for example, She was a woman who truly fulfilled her duty of motherhood, not just biologically. (from an interview)

A mother's heart feels; a mother's heart is connected to her child, she feels with her heart, in the sense of emotional sensitivity, intuitive affection: I knew immediately what had happened. After all, a mother's heart feels. (mother's sensitivity).

Raised with the love of his mother; used in reference to a child who was raised with love and received maternal care: This child grew up with the love of his mother, and grew up loving. (from a conversation). Infused with mother's milk; acquired from the mother, formed as a characteristic given by nature, genetic, moral, cultural heritage, etc.: This language is infused into their bodies with mother's milk. (from a conversation).

The motherland was embodied before our eyes; the person Longing for the homeland, awakening of memories, the joy of love for the homeland: Crossing the border, the motherland materialized before our eyes. (from the life of officers).

Despite the fact that the lexical-semantic field of "mother" in English and Uzbek has social, cultural and emotional significance in both languages, it has certain typological differences in terms of morphological forms and lexical units expressing this concept. Also, the morphological and lexical means that realize the lexical-semantic field of "mother" serve to express the image of mother in both languages in a broad sense. However, the specificity of this field in terms of its form of expression, language-specific morphological possibilities, and cultural-referential loading indicates that ensuring semantic consistency, contextual suitability, and cultural equivalence in the translation process is an important factor.

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