



## Seme Description of the Word in Russian and Uzbek Languages

I.E. Buriev

Department of Russian Language and Literature, Gulistan State University, Gulistan, Uzbekistan

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v10i4.4831>

---

### **Abstract**

The comparative method enables the teacher to predict the difficulties that students will encounter, and on this basis to develop appropriate methods of work. It is necessary to create such a description of the language, "which could serve as a reliable and convenient basis for identifying appropriate, effective ways to select grammatical and lexical material for a particular group of students, taking into account their native language, age, specific interests, etc." But sometimes in the Uzbek language there are words that are very difficult to translate into Russian. This article deals with the semantic analysis of some words that are difficult to translate.

**Keywords:** *Seme; Polyseme; Semantical Analyze; Uzbek Language; Russian Language*

### **Introduction**

Learning different foreign languages is important for any person. Language unites people, gives them the opportunity to communicate. But when they talk about such an important function as communication and reading, the denoting, i.e. what we directly perceive (the lexical meaning of words). Lexical polysemy is understood as the presence of two or more translation equivalents for a word, i.e. it is determined through translation into another language, which in this case acts as a reference.

As mentioned above, polysemanticism is present in every language. Thus, the Russian and Uzbek languages contain a large number of polysemantic words. When comparing them, the individual meanings of words are very far from each other. Sometimes it can be difficult to understand exactly what the meaning of a particular word is. Therefore, when reading polysemantic words in a language, one can consider polysemy as a difficulty.

For example, consider the word «wing» - «қанот», when translated into Russian (Russian)— «крыло». Однако русское значения этого словазначительно шире. After all, the word «қанот» cannot be used in the following meanings, like a political party (conservative wing — консервативное крыло, liberal wing — либеральное крыло, radical wing — радикальное крыло); lamb; лапка (lock washer); дурмящий порошок; полка (angle); лезвие (blade); upper shoulder pad, etc.

The emergence of polysemy in the Uzbek language entirely depends on the circumstances associated with the language itself. However, this kind of circumstances can be found in other languages.

One of these circumstances, as already mentioned above, is a figurative meaning or metaphor. Many domestic scientists dealt with the issues of metaphor - Ya. Pinkhasov [1], S. Usmonov [2], L. Abdullaeva [3] and others. In their works they consider the issues of metaphor and adjectivation.

The issues of polysemy were reflected in many research works of domestic scientists. The polysemy of the Uzbek language was considered in different works from different points of view. One of these works is the research work of Tesha Alikulov, where the emergence of lexical meanings of polysemantic words in nouns in the Uzbek language was mainly considered.[4] The author argues that polysemy occurs only with a figurative meaning of a word, without taking into account other reasons, such as metaphor, metonymy, euphemism - dysphemism and affixation (it is known that a euphemism is a word or expression that replaces another, uncomfortable for a given situation or rude, obscene: Compare: you compose (you lie instead); went to the forefathers, gave his soul to God, (instead of died); borrowed (instead of stole)) [5].

The work of M. Sodikova is devoted to words denoting colors and coloring in the Uzbek language. In the first chapter of the work, the author analyzes the semantic structure of these words.[6]

Another work by D.Kh. Bazarova is devoted to the names of body parts in the Turkic language and the analysis of their figurative meanings.[6] The author points out in the work that metaphor and metonymy are the cause of figurative meanings.

Of course, the above-mentioned works are devoted to the issues of polysemy, but it is not fully disclosed, it is considered only partially and superficially. In our work, we will try to approach this issue much closer and in detail.

The features of lexical polysemy are not reducible to its structural characteristics, which are revealed in the language system, since the semantics of a polysemantic word is directly dependent on its use in a speech given [1].

The regularity of polysemy, confirmed by extensive empirical material, reflects the deep essence of this phenomenon, which is not limited only to superficial manifestations, but has a deep systemic nature that affects the very essence of the organization of natural languages, as well as human consciousness and thinking.

Thus, for this study, the main point should be considered the provision on the universal nature of polysemy, which is reflected in the consistency and regularity of lexical ambiguity. In turn, these features of polysemy seem to be a particular reflection of the relative consistency and structure of vocabulary, both in Uzbek and in Russian [2].

Many students of linguistic and non-linguistic universities need to learn to recognize the index minimum, which helps to remove polysemy.

Exercises of this type can help students recognize and perceive polysemantic lexical units when reading texts in their specialty. In the fourth chapter, we will describe in more detail the types of exercises and texts that will help students to perceive and recognize lexical polysemy when reading graphic material.

As we can see, polysemy is present in all languages, in particular, we have considered two of them (in Russian and Uzbek) [3].

## **Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion**

Modern linguistics is characterized by a synthetic, inter-tier approach, closely related to the functional aspect of the language, and the study of the interaction of different language tiers, including vocabulary, morphology and word formation, gives a more adequate and deep understanding of the systemic relations in the language. The word is the main structural and semantic unit of the language, which serves to name objects, phenomena, relations of reality. The word has a set of semantic, phonetic and grammatical features specific to a particular language. Polysemy (from Gr. poly - many, sema - sign) means the ability of a word to have several meanings at the same time. The phenomenon of polysemy, or ambiguity, is one of the most important problems of semasiology and is constantly in the center of attention of linguists. Often, when they talk about polysemy, they mean, first of all, the polysemy of words as units of vocabulary. Lexical polysemy is the ability of one word to serve to designate different objects and phenomena of reality, associatively related to each other and forming a complex semantic unity. It is the presence of a common semantic feature that distinguishes polysemy from homonymy and homophony: for example, the numeral "three" and "three" - one of the forms of the imperative mood of the verb "rub", are semantically unrelated and are homoforms (grammatical homonyms) [4].

**Baraka.** Meaning word «барак» difficult to translate. But there is an adjective - barakali, which means «плодотворный», "fertile". In other words - "giving a good result." For example, they say: "barakali hosil" - a good harvest [5].

**Niyat.** Niyat means— благие намерения, хорошие мечты. But this word means only good intentions. Start any business with niyat, then there will be baraka. Niyat kilmok - to conceive something cherished.

**Havas.** Havas means — мечта, белая зависть. If a comrade does something better, then you can envy, but without bad thoughts. That is, "havas qilmoq" - to dream about something, to envy someone in a white way. If they say "havas qildim" to you, then most likely they meant admiration.

**Buyursin.** Buyursin means — пусть послужит хорошо. The word is often used in everyday life. Therefore, if you heard "buyursin", then thank you for such a wish.

**Nasiba.** Nasiba means — то, что причитается человеку. "Nasib kilsin" sometimes has a similar meaning to "buyursin" - let it serve well. And also "nasibasi" - something that is due to someone. "Bu uning nasibasi" is due to him.

**Mishiqli.** Mishiqli is a person who is not capable of doing something. There is a similar word in Russian — «сопляк». Usually they say when it is necessary to belittle some smart guy who is younger in age. Or if a person is a loser, a bungler, then he can also be called that. But no one shouts all over the street, saying: "Hey, mishiqli!".

**Dimog'dor.** Dimog'dor roughly means «высокомерный». It is said to a person who walks with "his nose upturned to the sky". It's usually said as a joke.

**Valakisalang.** Valakisalang is an idler of the highest order. Used only in colloquial speech. This is a very careless person, «шалопаи».

**Takasaltang.** The word "takasaltang" is also addressed to «бездельнику» (lazy). But it is in this case that a person is meant who does not succeed in this or that business.

**Humpar.** "Humpar" - immature, used in the meaning «недалекий». The root of the word "hum" means an "empty jar".

**Aynalay or aynalayim.** Uzbeks use the word "Aynalay" and "Aynalaiym" “самого дорогого человека” (dearest person). The meaning is taken from the word - to walk around the Kaaba. The Kaaba is a sacred place for Muslims.

**Urgilayin or orgilayin. Urgilai** — o`rgilay — interjection expressing “восхищение, ласку”. If translated into Russian, it will be approximately «милый мой», «мой жеребенок», «голубчик», «золотая». Often one more word is added to "o`rgilayin". For example, “aqlingdan o`rgilayun” - “I admire your mind” or “well done for giving such a smart thought”, “you acted so smartly”. If they say "qoshingda" - "I will be a victim of your beautiful eyebrows."

**Ko'zinga qara.** If we translate literally the expression K'ozinga qara, it will mean «смотри в свои глаза». But that is not what is meant. It would be better to translate as «смотри под ноги» (be careful).

**G'alamis.** G'alamis - a person who builds intrigues. translated into English as intriguist — интриган, troublemaker — создающий проблемы.

**Farosat.** Farosat is somewhere between “смекалка” (ingenuity) and common sense, but deeper. So often called daughters-in-law – «farosatli kelin» [5]. For example, when the daughter-in-law presents a towel on time to a person who intends to wash their hands. To become such, you need to know in advance or foresee what needs to be done, at the household level.

## Conclusion

An analysis of linguistic literature has shown that polysemy is an integral feature of natural language. In her system, a hierarchy of meanings is clearly traced, the subordination of basic (direct) and derived (figurative) meanings. The description of a polysemantic word as a system of meanings makes it possible to reveal in the process of learning their connections and relationships as an initial basis for the free orientation of non-Russian students in the vocabulary of the Russian language, in ways of designating concepts and techniques for transferring and rethinking words. The latter is directly related to solving the problem of not only quantitative, but also qualitative enrichment of the vocabulary of Uzbek students, including on the material of polysemy. A comparative study of the polysemantic words of the Russian and Uzbek languages revealed the need to use correct interlingual comparisons of polysemic billexemes in teaching the Russian language, based on taking into account the specific features of the lexical system of the native (Uzbek) language. Conscious and systematic study of lexico-semantic groups in Russian and native languages contributes to a deeper disclosure of the semantics and functional originality of the vocabulary of each of the compared languages, which in turn is the basis for creating a scientifically based methodology for mastering Russian polysemantic vocabulary by students of the final grades of the Uzbek school.

## References

1. Arutyunova N.D. Language and the world of man, Moscow Languages of Russian culture, (1999). - 896 p.
2. Apresyan A.D. Ideas and methods of modern structural linguistics (brief essay). - M.: Education, (1996). - 203 p.
3. Danilova O.A. Color as an element of a sensory image in the structure of an English-language poetic text: Author. dis. ... cand. Phil. Sciences: - Moscow, (2000). - 26 p.

4. Langacker R.W. Concept, Image, and Symbol: The Cognitive Basis of Grammar. - Berlin - N.Y.: Mouton de Gruyter, (1991). - 395 p.
5. 15 Uzbek words that are difficult to translate into Russian. <https://weproject.media/articles/detail/15-uzbekskikh-slov-kotorye-slozhno-perevesti-na-russkiy-yazyk/>.
6. Bazarbaeva, A. M., (2021). Theory of lexical polysemy in English, Russian and Uzbek, (121), pp. 22-23. EDN TSTMIA. <https://novainfo.ru/article/18240>.
7. Khasanov, E. R., (2017). On the issue of polysemy in languages of different systems (on the example of the Uzbek and Russian languages), Young scientist. 12(146). - pp. 658-659.

### **Copyrights**

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).