

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF "RESPECT"

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to some issues related to the problems of linguistic and cultural differences in the semantic field of "respect" in communication.

Key words: *concept, linguistics, language, nation, communication, interact, addressee, respect, language means, phenomena.*

INTRODUCTION

The concept of national identity is the sum of the needs of socio-philosophical, cultural and political interests of each nation, people, past and present values, traditions, language, culture, belonging to a particular state. It is well known that language is associated with a great social need from the perspective of its origin. People who make up a society can only live by saying something to each other, expressing opinions, conveying, as well as interacting with each other in some way. In this process, they address each other with linguistic means expressing respect and non-verbal tools in a way that is specific to women, men, and children, depending on their career status, reputation, and occupation.

Material and methods

The historical development of society, the allocation of labor has gradually led to the division of people into separate groups and strata, and each group, class has its own forms of addressing. For example, mutual "respect" between the common people and the aristocracy, the glorification of the individual, and as a result developed and formed the means of language that form the semantic field of "respect" for the person's status, reputation, profession. Language means of "respect" began to have their own characteristics in different regions where the same language is spoken.

The relation of language phenomena to the social factor is established by European linguists¹. Later, to this phenomenon was paid attention in Russian and Uzbek linguistics. Views were expressed on the role of addressing and honour in the speech process in the works of such scientists as N.I.Filicheva, A.A.Ufimtseva, N.Khomsky, G.S.shchur, A.Vezhbitskaya, V.V.Babaytseva, N.S.Valgina, V.V.Kolesov². The role of gestures in the process of addressing and addressing in children's language is studied in the dissertation of AG Gadjeva³.

¹Швейцар А.Д. Современная социолингвистика. Теория, проблемы, методы. – М.: Наука, 1976. –176 с. Швейцар А.Д., Никольский Л.Б. Введение в социолингвистику. –М.: Наука, 1978. –216 с.

²Филичева Н.И. Синтаксическое поле.– М.:Наука, 1977. – 204 с.; Уфимцева А.А. Опыт изучения лексики как системы. – М.:Изд-во АН, 1962. – 288 с.; Хомский Н. Синтаксические структуры. Новое в лингвистике. Вып.2, – Москва, Наука, 1962. – 412 с.; Щур Г.С. Теория поля в лингвистике. – М.: Наука, 1976. – 256 с.; Вежицкая А. Понимание культур через посредство лексики и прагматики. – М.: Наука, 2001. – 288 с.; Вежицкая А. Семантические универсалии и описание языков. Пер. с англ. Шмелова А.Д. – М.: 2001. – 568 с.; Бабайцева В.В., Максимов Л.Ю. Современный русский язык. Ч.3.Синтаксис. Пунктуация. – М.: Наука, 1987. – 256 с.; Валгина Н.С. Синтаксис современного русского языка. – М.: Высшая школа, 1991. – 416 с.; Колесов В.В. Язык города. – М.: Высшая школа, 1991. – 192 с.

³Гаджиева А.Г. Лингвистический анализ детской речи (на материале азербайджанского языка). Автореф. ...канд.дисс.филол.наук. – Баку, 1989.– 24 с.

While the social significance of addressing in relation to dialogic speech was studied by H.Doniyorov, B.Yuldashev, form of addressing, communication etiquette and stable speech habits were studied by S.Muminov, Sh. Rahmatullaev compared the existing forms of addressing in Uzbek with those in Russian⁴.

A.Gulamov and Sh.Rahmatullaev paid special attention to the aspects of some morphological units expressing respect, in particular, the plural affix -s⁵. Scholars such as N.K. Dmitriev, E.V. Sevortyan, A.N. Kononov, F.Abdullaev, K. Nazarov have commented on the fact that the meaning of respect can be expressed through possessive affixes⁶. A.Khojiev, S.Usmanov, R.Kungurov, Y.Tojiev, R.Ikramova⁷ enumerated the meaning of respect among some means of modal meaning and called it "modal form", "subjective form of assessment", "tools of miniaturization". It appears that the morphological means of expressing respect have been studied blended with other category means. G. Zikrillaev studied it by linking it to the category of person-number within the group of verbs⁸. H.Khojieva studied the means of expressing the meaning of respect as a whole, and found that these means are not only mutually meaningful, but also ambiguous and economical⁹.

B.Yusupov expresses his thoughts about the features of the meaning of respect in the framework of pronouns. In addition, on the aspects of the semantics of respect related to pronouns, K.E. Maitinskaya dwells on the use of pronouns in non-relative languages. M.S.Uzina wrote about the fact that pronouns in Persian express respect¹⁰. D.Hakimov's article "Lexical and semantic features of the pronouns *siz* and *sen*"¹¹ complements the existing views about the expression of the meaning of respect in the Uzbek language through pronouns.

Sh.B.Sadikova studies the meaning of respect as a lexical-grammatical category as a socio-linguistic phenomenon. The meaning of respect is genetically classified and divided into original and relative types of

⁴Дониёров Х. Қипчоқ диалектларининг лексикаси. –Тошкент: Фан, 1979. - 111-112 б.; Йўлдошев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик бирликларнинг функционал-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. докт. дисс... автореф. –Тошкент, 1993. – 49 б.; Мўминов С.М. Ўзбек мулоқот ҳулқининг ижтимоий-лисоний хусусиятлари. Филол.фан. д-ри ... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2000. – 57 б.; Искандарова Ш.М. Ўзбек нутқ одагининг мулоқот шакллари. Филол. фан. номз. дисс.автореф.. – Самарқанд, 1993. – 24 б.

⁵Ғуломов А. Ўзбек тилида кўplik категорияси. –Тошкент, 1944. –56 б.; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ҳурмат формаси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. –Тошкент, 1973.№1. – Б. 28-30. Зикриллаев Ф. Ўзбек тили морфологияси. – Бухоро, 1994. – Б. 23.; Зикриллаев Ф. Фельнинг шахс, сон ва ҳурмат категорияси системаси. –Тошкент, Фан, 1990. –111 б.; Зикриллаев. Г. Семантико-функциональное исследование системы предикативных категорий узбекского глагола. Автореф. дисс... докт. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1990. – 54 с.

⁶Дмитриев К.Н. Категория принадлежности. ИСГТЯ, 4.П. – М.: 1956. – С.22; Севортян. Э.В. К проблеме частей речи в тюркских языках // Вопросы грамматического строя. – М.: 1960. – С. 146.–154.; Кононов А.Н. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. – М.: 1960. – С. 130.; Абдуллаев Ф. К вопросу о генезисе притяжательных и падежных аффиксов // Вопросы узбекского языка и литературы. – Ташкент, 1961. – С.30-31; Назаров К. Притяжательные аффиксы в узбекских народных говорах: Автореф. ... канд.дисс филол. наук. –Ташкент, 1963. – 29 с.

⁷Ҳожиёв А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида форма ясалиши. – Тошкент, 1979. – 80 б.; Усмонов С. Ўзбек тилида сўзларнинг грамматик формалари. // Низомий номидаги ТДПИ илмий асарлар. – Тошкент, 1964. – 42-китоб. –Б.126-127; Кўнгулов Р. Субъектив баҳо формаларининг семантик ва стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент, Фан, 1980.–165 б.; Тожиёв Ё. Ўзбек тили морфемикаси. – Тошкент, ТошДУ, 1992. –68 б.; Икромов Р. Ўзбек тилида отларнинг синтетик, аналитик ва функционал формалари. – Тошкент, Фан, 1985. – 120 б.

⁸Зикриллаев Ғ.Н. Фельнинг шахс, сон ва ҳурмат категорияси системаси. – Тошкент, Фан, 1990. – 111 б.

⁹Ҳожиёва Ҳ.Я. Ўзбек тилида ҳурмат майдони ва унинг лисоний нутқий хусусияти. Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Самарқанд, 2001. – 150 б.

¹⁰Юсупов.Б. «Местоимения в старобухарском литературном языке» (XV-XVI вв.), – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – 142 с.; Майтинская.К.Е Местоимения в языках разных систем. – М.: 1969. –153 с.; Узина М.С. О местоименном функционировании вежливых эквивалентов местоимений бандэ и ин джанэб в современном персидском языке // Теория и типология местоимений. –М.:1980. –128 с.

¹¹Ҳакимов. Д. Сиз ва сен оломшларининг лексик-семантик хусусиятлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 2003. –№5. –Б. 77-79.

respect. The structure, meaning, function and forms of the means that make up the category of respect are analyzed¹².



¹²Содиқова Ш.Б. Ўзбек тилида хурмат категорияси. Монография. – Тошкент, 2010. – 128 б.

RESULTS

The fact that the linguo-pragmatic and linguo-cultural aspects of linguistic means representing the semantic field of “respect” have not been specifically studied in the research to date requires the study of this research topic in a monographic plan.

The application of the concept of syntactic field in grammar is artificially (theoretically) associated with attempts to model the relationships between syntactic structures that actually exist in the minds of language users. In the division of syntactic fields it is necessary to have a set of linguistic means that are expressively different, but partially or completely consistent in the content plan, that is, have common invariant semantic features. Also, semantic invariance, functional closeness, leads to a functionally collaborative relationship in a particular syntactic field. The approximate syntactic models in the field plan form a field and serve the general area of the language. It is well known that in the semantic field words do not enter into internal relations and connections as a whole with the sum of all their fields, but with their separate meanings. Meaning can be viewed as a differential-semantic feature of words or a set of components. In solving the problem of the semantic connection of words in the field, it is necessary to consider the following: if the meanings of the words have a common part (the sets intersect), the two words are considered to be related to each other. In this case, the meanings in the semantic field must be interspersed with the general components, i.e., the parts that are in zero, equivalent, and specific opposition. If the relationship between the sets corresponds to four types of opposition, then the opposition between the elements of the set is only zero and disjunctive. In semantic fields, the relationship of polysemantic word meanings has a special place. It is now said that polysemous word meanings form an interconnected and interdependent microsystem, and that within a polysemous word there can also be semantic homonymy, i.e., meanings that are not part of a common semantic¹³. F.A. Litvin argues that the meanings of polysemantic words can include the following three types of relationships: intersection, addition, semantic homonymy¹⁴. It should be noted that only intersecting and joining relations unite meanings into one semantic field. Semantic homonymy, on the other hand, divides itself into different areas. Accordingly, Professor Sh. Iskandarova says that the relationship of intersection and joining is important for the study of polysemous words as a semantic structure of the field, the "scope of concepts". The polysemy of a word, both through its basic meaning and in its addition, always lies at the center of the semantic field they create, and all other meanings are directly or indirectly subordinated to it. Although the proposal to take its main meaning as a semantic invariant of a polysemous word among the explanations of common meanings is introduced by most scholars, it is only one of the lexical-semantic variants of the word and its use in speech negates other variants¹⁵. Kuznetsova E.V. examining the lexicon of the verb, the invariant of the polysemous word suggests that it be called a “generalized meaning,” considering it necessary to obtain a separate modification of it rather than a simple general meaning as a “semantic standard”.

Generalized meaning is the basic specific meanings that arise on the basis of the development of their content in a given situation. General meaning as a separate lexical-semantic variant differs from the main meaning in terms of semantic structure and text type (general meaning occurs in a broader text than the specific meaning), and differs from other secondary meanings in its proximity to the main definite meaning and its special role in the

¹³Искандарова Ш.М. Ўзбек тили лексикасини мазмуний майдон сифатида ўрганиш (шахс микромайdonи). Филол. фан. д-ри. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 1999. – 238 б.

¹⁴Литвин Ф.А. Многозначность слова в языке и речь. – М.: Высшая школа, 1984.

¹⁵Искандарова Ш.М. Ўзбек тили лексикасини мазмуний майдон сифатида ўрганиш (шахс микромайdonи). Филол. фан. д-ри. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 1999. – 238 б.

secondary synonymous paradigm. The peculiarity of the semantic fields that make up the meanings of a polysemous word is that they relate to a single word as a unit of expression plan. But with the means of the plan of expression, the particular meanings of the polysemous word must also be differentiated. The main means of this distinction is text¹⁶.

Discussion

“Verbal communication is a process of interaction of the speaker and listener (communicators) activities, information, interests, abilities, knowledge, skills, abilities, combined with linguistic and non-linguistic means, effective and multi-faceted, multifaceted pragmatic value. At first glance, the separation of large-scale macro units of a verbal communication system seems like a simple task. In practice, however, the problems encountered in performing this task are more complex. The difficulty of distinguishing a macro-unity is that it is in a hierarchical structure and the relationships of the parts that make up this hierarchy have structural, semantic, cognitive features¹⁷.

Sh.Safarov emphasizes that the knowledge of objects and events in reality, in other words, the formation of consciousness is a process that goes through several stages, and agrees with the views of D.P.Gorsky: “Knowing and perceiving objects and events in reality is a complex activity that involves a number of logical and spiritual actions. The first stage of this activity is, of course, the act of separating a particular object from a series of other objects. To distinguish one object from another, it is necessary to find its distinguishing features. In the next stage, the emotional symbol of the object is formed based on the comparison of the distinguishing features. In the next step, similar aspects of the symbol that appears in memory with other symbols stored in memory are explored. Finally, an important step in knowing reality is the act of generalization”¹⁸.

The formation of the macro-unity of the communication system is based on semantic and content integrity. This wholeness is a cognitive-linguistic phenomenon, which is called a *transaction*. J.Sinker and M.Kulthard distinguished transaction as the highest unit of the communication system, implying that this unit contained the smallest units of the system¹⁹. However, this distinction in the unity of the communication system is nothing more than an approach to the analysis of this system in the form of a "phrase and a higher level of speech." In this case, it is natural that the researcher's attention is drawn mainly to the formal relationships of linguistic units that occur in parts of the text and in the oral speech process. In the analysis of the unity of communication, it is impossible not to take into account the relationship between formal and functional features, as well as the content indicators that form on the basis of this relationship. The communicative content that is purposefully expressed and the informative content that is formed in the listener's perception (perception) without being related to the speaker's desire do not contradict each other, on the contrary, they become a factor that ensures the effectiveness of communication.

The combination of communicative and informative content ensures the integrity of the macro unit of the communication system. It is now recognized that only discourse has such a feature of integrity²⁰.

¹⁶ Кузнецова Э.В. О статусах слова. Исследования по семантике. – Уфа, 1983.

¹⁷ Тоирова Г.И. Ўзбек прагмалингвистикаси. Ўқув луғати. - Тошкент, 2016. – 59 б. – Б.26.

¹⁸ Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангзор, 2006. – Б. 15.

¹⁹ Sinclair D., Coulthard M. Towards an Analysis of Discourse: The English used by Teachers and Pupils. London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1975

²⁰ Stubbs M. Discourse analysis: The sociolinguistic analysis of natural language. – Oxford Univ. Press, 1983.

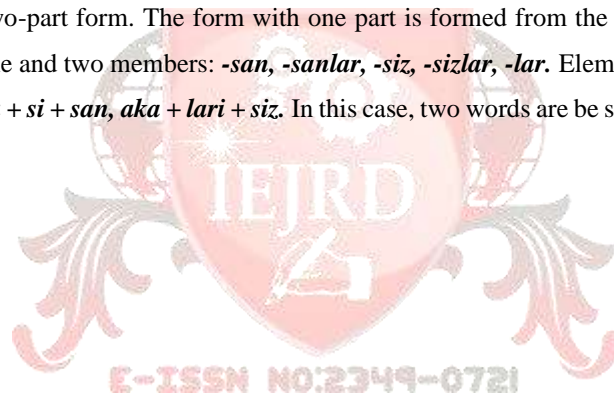
Discourse (French discours), widely used in Western linguistics, was originally analyzed as a higher level of language than the sentence. V.A. Zvegintsev, who noted the influence of "centrifugal force" in linguistic activity, called the discourse "a linguistic region hidden behind the clouds"²¹.

Discourse is a process of expression of opinion, material realization of written or oral form of linguistic possibilities, joint use of linguistic and non-linguistic means, a set of linguo-ethno-psycho-situational factors.

Conclusion

1. Analyses have shown that the field of respect consists of three parts, such as nucleus, center, and periphery, with similarities and differences in their socio-linguistic, linguistic-speech, structural-semantic-functional features. The category of respect for the verb is one of the main means of forming the nucleus of the field, its forms are adapted to express different levels of respect, and is the main (leading) means as it is used more often than the other means in independent (single) use in speech.

2. There are three means that form the center of the field: the category of respect of the noun, the category of predicate and pronoun. The forms of the first category consist of a core, a base, and eight suffixes. The first part of the form, the core of the noun, which is the answer to the question of *who*, is basically neutral to respect. Neutrality is maintained in speech depending on the social relationship of the other person with the speaker, which is represented by the noun, or is expressed in a respectful way using other linguistic means. The category of predicate has a one and two-part form. The form with one part is formed from the root and the base. There are five more, consisting of one and two members: *-san, -sanlar, -siz, -sizlar, -lar*. Elements of both categories come together. For example: *uka + si + san, aka + lari + siz*. In this case, two words are saved: *siz ularning akalarisiz* (*you are his/her brother*).



²¹ Звегинцев В.А. Язык и лингвистическая теория. – М.: МГУ, 1976.