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SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FIELD OF BEAUTY IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the semantic and structural features of the lexical and semantic field of "beauty" in the Russian language. The lexical and semantic field of the basic lexeme "beauty" is defined: beautiful, pretty, natural beauty, cute, attractive appearance, good, deftly. Russian Etymological Dictionary edited by Fasmer M., Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language by Dal V. I. and Explanatory Dictionary by Ozhegov S. I. were used to identify the characteristics of each component of the lexical and semantic field of the lexeme "beauty".

KEYWORDS: *Semantics, Lexico-Semantic Field, Lexeme, Etymology, Microfield, Beauty, Good, Dexterous, Beautiful, Attractive Appearance.*

INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, the study of the semantics of a word is one of the leading tasks. We are faced with the question of why the problems of semantic research remain in the focus of attention of modern linguists. This can be proved by the fact that it is through this aspect that the communicative essence of language, pragmatics, is revealed, and the content side of language is connected with the cognitive activity of a person, thus representing a conglomerate of epistemological, ethical, philosophical and other problems. Another factor that semantics in linguistics is considered one of the priority areas is that it underlies all that is of interest in this period, associated with the awakening of national consciousness, the humanization of all spheres of life, and acts as a common denominator in the study of nomination, communication, etc. (Linguistics at the end of the XX century, p. 392).

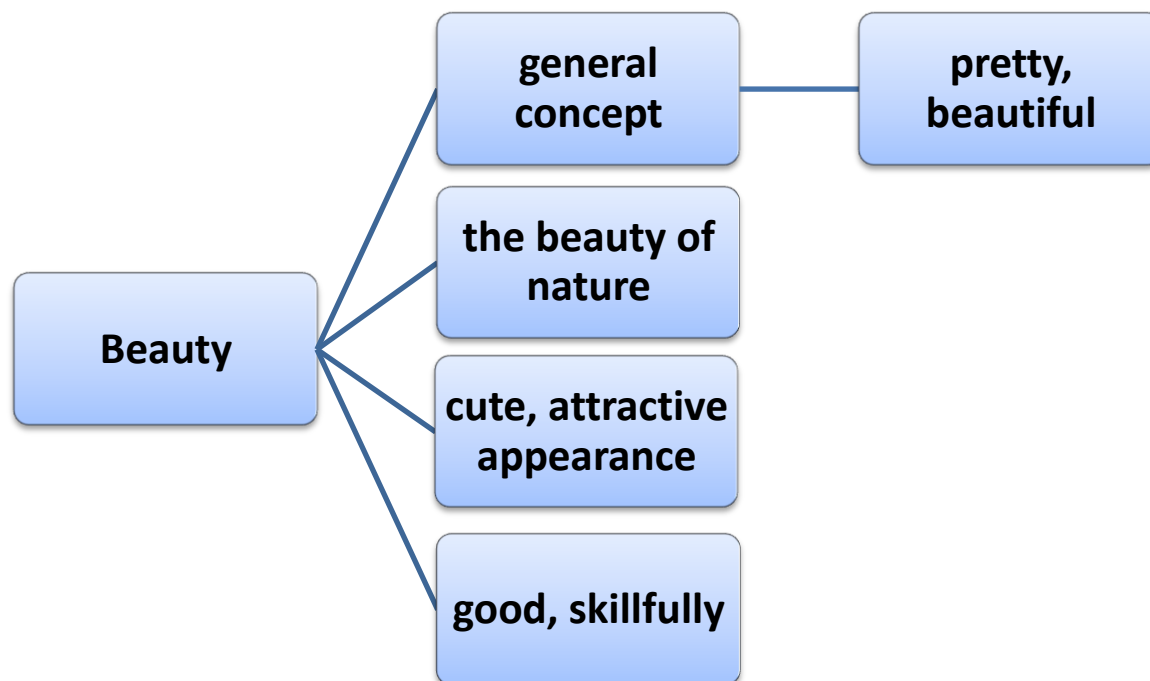
Modern scientists (I. G. Olshansky, V. M. Pavlov, I. V. Sentenberg) note it as one of the characteristic features that determine the development of modern theories of meanings, the expansion of the scope, object and sources of semantic research, where the semantic field acts as the object of analysis. The most significant achievement of linguistics of the XX century is the concept of the field principle of the system organization of linguistic phenomena. Due to the fact that the current stage of development of lexicology and semasiology is characterized by the relevance of the study of expressive vocabulary, many works have appeared devoted to the study of the semantics of individual groups of emotionally expressive vocabulary (N. A. Lukyanova, V. K. Kharchenko, N. B. Lavrentieva, T. V. Matveeva, A.V. Vasilyeva, E. M. Wolf, L. A. Sergeeva and others). At the moment, there is a clear turn in linguistics from the study of the structure of the language to its functioning. The increased interest of linguists in the consideration of expressive vocabulary is associated with the adequacy of the reflection of its units in dictionaries, and its practical significance is obvious, but a common opinion on the functional features of this group of vocabulary has not yet been developed.

In order to find out the lexical representation of the basic lexeme "beauty" in the Russian language, it is advisable to turn to the analysis of the lexical and semantic field.

The semantic field makes it possible to find out the frequency in the use of lexemes that express this concept, on the one hand, and on the other, the structure of the field will allow you to clarify the boundaries and location of words that represent the concept of "beauty".

First, let's consider the lexico-semantic field of the basic lexeme "beauty". Schematically, it looks like this (see Diagram 1).

Scheme 1. Lexical and semantic field of the concept of "beauty" in the Russian language.



Let's find out the original semantics of the nuclear lexeme "beauty", using the data of etymological dictionaries.

In Russian, the word "beauty" appeared in the XI century from the Old Slavic lexeme "beauty". It goes back to the Indo-European basis "-krot-s-", "kros-s-kras" and is probably related to the Old Norse - "hrosa" - "to boast", the New Norse - "hros" - "glory", hence the Old Norse "hrodr" - "glory" [11, Vol. 2: 367].

Hence, it can be assumed that initially "beauty" could mean "sacrificial fire among the Slavs"; this is indicated by the similarity with lexemes from other Indo-European languages, including Germanic.

As defined above, the lexical and semantic field of the concept of "beauty" includes such concepts as "pretty, beautiful "(a generalized concept);" beauty (of nature)," cute, attractive appearance", "good, deftly" (simple, ironic).

However, it is necessary to consider the etymology of the lexemes that are part of the concepts of the lexico-semantic field "beauty".

The lexeme "beautiful", according to the historical and etymological dictionary of M. Fasmer, was formed from the Old Slavic words "beauty" and "red". The Slavic lexeme "red" (hence "beautiful") means (compare: Ukrainian - "krasny" meaning "beautiful", Bulgarian - "krasen" - "beautiful", Serbo - Croatian - "krasan (krasan)", "krasna (red)" - "beautiful, magnificent", Slovenian - "krasan", Czech - "krasny" - "beautiful", Upper Lusatian - "krasny" - "beautiful", Lower Lusatian - "ksasny" - "beautiful" [11, vol. 2: 368].

Thus, having found out the etymology of the lexemes "beauty" and "red", it becomes clear that the leading meanings of the words "beautiful", "cute" is the designation of the process of creating a phenomenon or thing that could attract attention.

The microfield of "beauty (of nature)" is represented by the lexeme "beauty", which has the plural form and the accent on the second syllable. This word is formed from the lexeme "beauty", the etymology of which was considered above. The lexeme "beauty" in modern usage means beautiful nature, which attracts the eyes of people.

Next, we will analyze the etymology of the words included in the microfield "beautiful, attractive appearance".

Since the lexeme "beautiful" from the etymological point of view, we have already considered above, it is necessary to find out in more detail the history of the words "attractive" and "appearance".

The lexeme "attractive" was formed from the Old Slavic lexemes "влеку", "влечь" and goes back to the Church Slavonic, instead of the native Russian "волоку".

Consider the etymology of the Slavic lexeme "волоку" ("волочь") [compare: Ukrainian - "волоку", "волочи", Belarusian - "волоку", "волокуц", Old Russian - "волоку", "волочи", Bulgarian - "влекй", Serbo-Croatian - "вући", "вубёт", Proto-Slavic - "*velkq"]. It is related to Lithuanian "velku, vilkti" - "to drag", Avestan - "varak" - "to drag", Greek - "εχю" - "I drag", Latin - "sulcus" - "furrow", "sulco, - are" - "to plow", Albanian - "helk", "hek" - "I pull, I tear" [11, Vol.1: 342].

Hence, it is clear that the main meaning of the lexeme "drag" is the designation of an action directed towards the subject ("drag", "pull", "tear").

The prefix "pri -" [compare: Ukrainian - "pri", Old Russian - "pri", Old Slavic - "PRI", Bulgarian - "pri", Serbo-Croatian - "pri", Slovenian - "pri", Czech - "rp", Polabian - "prei"]. It is related to the Lithuanian "prie" - "pri, u, k", the Old Prussian - "prei" - "k, pri", the Latvian - "prie" in "prieds" - "dowry in a transaction", the Serbo-Croatian - "prid" - "dowry in an exchange" [11, Vol. 3: 362].

According to the explanatory dictionary of S. I. Ozhegov, the prefix "pri -" means "an action directed to oneself and committed in one's own interests" [2: 574].

The explanatory dictionary of V. I. Dal defines the meaning of the verb "attract", from which the adjective "attractive" was formed: "to attract something, someone, to drag, to pull, to come dragging. To attract morally, with feeling, by the power of persuasion, for example, to incline to something, to allure, to captivate, and to carry away. For example, Beauty attracts to itself. It attracts the eyes of all" [1: 525].

Thus, the lexeme "attractive" has the meaning of an action directed at a subject that attracts with its not only external beauty, but also internal beauty (the beauty of the feeling "to attract with feeling", the beauty of the soul "to attract morally", the beauty of thoughts "to attract with the power of persuasion").

Let's take a closer look at the "appearance" token. According to the historical and etymological M. Fasmer, this lexeme is formed from the Slavic "ружь in the meaning of" appearance, exterior, image, suit "[compare dialects: Vologda - "ружа" - "gleam, outer side, appearance"; Kazan - "сружи" - "on the outside, out(side), to discover" - "outside, outside", Old Russian - "наруже" - "out of, on the outside"] [11, Vol. 3: 514].

Thus, the semantics of the "beautiful, attractive appearance" microfield can be understood as "a process aimed at creating a subject's appearance or appearance that attracts attention".

Considering the etymology of the lexeme «хороший» («хорош») "good", an assumption is made about its origin from the abbreviated form on "-шь" from "хоробрый" [compare: Ukrainian - "good", Belarusian - "харашыцца" - "to brag", "to swagger", Old Russian - "хорошь", which began to be used since the XIII century [11, Vol. 4: 267].

The modern use of the adverb "good" can be represented in the meanings of approval of an action and expression of consent [1: 698].

S. I. Ozhegov adds the following to these meanings: "1. positive in its qualities, quite satisfactory, such as it should be; 2. a mark indicating a relatively high assessment of knowledge" [2: 849].

The lexeme "good" is used colloquially when expressing approval of their action (for example, we sit well. Beauty).

The adverb "dexterously", used in the vernacular in an ironic way, was formed from the adjective "dexterous", which goes back to the Old Slavic "ловъ".

In modern Russian, the lexeme "deftly" is used with a touch of irony when talking about the action of the subject, not always positive (for example, he deftly circled it (deception). He did it deftly (beautifully) in the sense of "agile, clever, cunning, skillful", "finding a way out of any situation").

Hence, the lexeme "dexterously" emphasizes the beauty of mental actions ("smart, cunning, finding a way out of any situation, quirky") and physical dexterity ("agile, skillful, nimble").

Thus, a common point when comparing the semantics of microfields: "pretty, beautiful" (a generalized concept); " beauty (nature)", "cute, attractive appearance", "good, deftly" (simple, ironic), included in the lexical and semantic field "beauty", is "the process of attracting, attracting attention to someone or something as a result of any activity", namely:

- «the process of creating a phenomenon (thing) that attracts attention»;
- «the process of aesthetic enjoyment of nature, the beauty of which attracts the attention of people»;
- «a process aimed at creating a subject's appearance or the exterior of an object that would attract attention to itself»;
- «a process that draws attention to the beauty of the mind and physical fitness."

From this it follows that "beauty" is always something that "attracts, draw attention".

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