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## LEXICO-SEMANTIC FIELDS OF “EYE” IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

*The article deals with the structural and semantic features of the constituent lexemes of the lexical-semantic fields of “eye” in modern English and Uzbek. The semes adjacent to it will be considered its variants. Elements in this system are in a hierarchical relationship to each other.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Lexical-Semantic Field, Archaism, Lexeme, Dominant, Center, Periphery, Surface Structure, Deep Structure, Thematic Groups*

### INTRODUCTION

Modern linguistics is characterized by an enhanced interest in the problems of the comparative study of linguo-pragmatic and cognitive features of the languages of the various morphological systems.

This article makes an attempt to illuminate this issue in terms of semantic analysis of the structure of the concept “eye” in English and “ko`z” in Uzbek. The importance of the study of this scientific article is determined by the progress of intercultural interactions.

Particular importance is the fascination of the material of the English and Uzbek languages belonging to different linguistic groups to the comparative semantic research, the identification of both common features - universals and distinctive features essential in any language.

The interaction of the languages of the Germanic and Turkic groups has been little studied, and therefore it is most attractive and relevant in the context of expanding the boundaries of communication and searching for new ways of dialogue between various world cultures.

The lexico-semantic field of “eye” performs an important information function in the process of communication, since it has an extensive network of semantic fields. At present, “linguistics” has appeared and is purchasing the rights of citizenship all over the world – “pragmatic linguistics”.

The term “pragmatic linguistics” could be very suitable in order to draw attention to one of the branches of our science, until now remained overlooked and not revealed in any of the dissimilar and different old and new “linguistics” [2, 27] one of the unexplained complications of pragmatic linguistics is the problem of correlating semantics and pragmatics.

By the lexical-semantic field of “eye” we mean a system of linguistic units integrated around the invariant of archaism “eye”, having their semantic function in this field, differing in morphological and syntactic structure, being in semantic connection with each other, to varying degrees or polyfunctional, being in paradigmatic or syntagmatic connection with each other, active and passive in function, having different emotional and expressive colours in terms of expression [3, 20].

Like any linguistic field, the lexico semantic field of “eye” has a plane of expression and a plane of meaning.

By the plan of the meaning of the field, we mean the general archaism “eye”, as well as, in varying degrees of understanding, the complex of semes.

By the plan of expression of the field, we mean different lexical units formed within the structure of the phonetic, lexical, grammatical rules of the language, essentials of oral and written speech, having visual and auditory forms and united in the opposite direction of the common meaning of “eye” [4,5].

The study of the linguistic properties of the linguistic units, constituting separate paradigmatic series and combined in one of the field based on the common meaning of “eyes” has both theoretical and practical significance.

The analysis of lexemes given in the explanatory dictionaries of English and Uzbek, illustrated that the lexeme “eye/ko`z” in all the languages is polysemantic and, moreover, as in a single case and as part of phrases and phraseological units, consumptions different meanings[9,11].

In this case, it is necessary to determine from a number of meanings, associated with the lexeme “eye”, an invariant which has a common meaning in the languages being compared.

Taking this circumstance into consideration, we have analyzed the lexical unit “eye” in the form in which it is verified in the dictionaries, and also analyzed the units that have morphological and syntactic structures associated with the given lexeme [10,5].

It is noted in the Webster's Third New International English Dictionary that “eye”, being a noun, is related to the lexemes “eage” in old English, “eie” in medieval English, “ouga” in Old German, “oculus” in Latin, “oscs” (two eyes) in Greek and “aksi” in Sanskrit, its direct and main meaning is “an organ of sight” .

By translating, we have established other meanings of the word “eye” in the categorization in which they are given in the dictionary:

- 1) “Eye” is both protective, supporting, close-located eyelids, eyelashes, eyebrows; the inner space of the eye and the place surrounding it.
- 2) The lens of the eye (a girl with blue eyes);
- 3) See with the eye or distinguish (imagine, anticipate), as if seen by the eye (a keen eye for a significant detail), see with the power of physical and mental perception (a good eye for what is essential), the ability to see through the imagination (on eye for beauty, He has on artists eye).
- 4) look (in the public eye);
- 5) look closely, observe at close range (under the eye of the employers);
- 6) point of view: an opinion about something (in the eye of the law);
- 7) a thing that looks like an eye:
  - a) a hole in the needle (eyelet);
  - b) a hole for a rope, a hook, in particular, in a tool of labour:  
a hole for a hammer, an ax;
  - c) the tip of the plant (beans, soybeans).

So, the lexeme “eye” in English has more than 20 meanings. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek “eye” has 4 meanings.

The word “eye” is enumerated the following basic meanings as a noun: [4 ,4]

The organ of vision of a living being:

Кўз косаси (eye socket) Қарға қарғанинг кўзини чўқимайди (A raven will not peck out a raven's eyes);

Look and gaze: Мансур ҳамон индамас, кўзларини бир нуқтадан узмас эди. (Mansour was still silent, without taking his eyes off from one point);

The ability to see: Cloudy eye. Blind. “I used to sew skull-caps, now it is beyond the power of my eyes”.

”Some locations of things, objects (in a figurative meaning). Window glass. The place where the spring comes from.

In all of the above dictionaries, the lexeme “eye” in the basic meaning is understood as “organ of vision of a living being” Other distant principles head-to-head to it are given in sequence.

In addition, in the process of an analysis conducted among informants (specialists in the English and Uzbek languages, as well as young people belonging to different social strata were involved as informants), when asked what the word “eye” means, 90–95% of respondents answered that the “eye” is an organ of vision, then they enumerated other meanings [7,340].

Based on the above, we have chosen the meaning of “the organ of vision” as the archaic of the lexeme “eye”. The semes adjacent to it will be considered its variants. Elements in this system are in a hierarchical relationship to each other.

This relationship can be considered a stepped relationship. The variant values are connecting to the archsite “eye”. Close variants express the meaning of “eye” and associated meanings corresponding to its tasks [8.812].

For example, in the English language - sight, vision (look, glance, gaze, point of view), scrutiny (close), point of view, something having on appearance suggestive of on eye.

In the Uzbek language:

ko`z qismoq (to blink an eye, that is, to give any sign or signal to close one eye);

ko`z oldi, ko`z o`ngi (before the eyes),

ko`z tashlamoq (cast a glance; look, take a look),

ko`zdan qolmoq (to lose the ability to see),

ko`zi xira (cloudy eye - poorly seeing).

For example,

in English, an eye for an eye (as far as causing suffering, so punish;

an eye for an eye, blood for blood);

to see eye to see (with) (completely agree, have a similar point of view);

to give an eye to (to patronize, look after), my eye (expresses surprise and discontent);

in Uzbek:

uzukning ko`zi (eye of the ring);

ko`z ostiga olmoq (to take into account);

ko`zi yorimoq (to give birth);

ko`zini yog` bosmoq (do not admit other people, even those they know; be arrogant);

If in lexemes with a distant meaning the archaism “eye” is weakly expressed, in lexemes with a similar meaning it finds its expression with varying degrees of accuracy.

For example, the idiom “look out of the corner of the eye” means looking from one side of the eye.

This circumstance is also observed in English: Keep an eye on him. The archiseme “eye” and its variant meanings can be manifested through lexical units that have different morphological structures: simple, complex, paired compositional combinations, phrases, phraseological units.

We have established that in English the meaning of lexeme “eye” (noun), “eye” (verb) is expressed:

1. through consequent words:

eyeglass, eyewitness (noun, verb),

complex eyed (adjective),

eyedness (noun),

eyeful (noun),

eyeless ( adjective),

eye some (adjective),

2. by compound words:

eye mindedness (noun),

eye – popper (noun),

eye – server (noun),

3. through word combinations:

to close ones eyes;

in public eyes,

to keep one’s eyes on;

4. by phraseological units:

all the eye,

to cut on eye,

up to one’s eyes;

5. through slang:

“in a pigs eye”.

In the Uzbek language, the main meaning of the lexeme “eye” and its variants are expressed through morphologically simple words:

ko`z - eye (noun);

ko`z ostiga olmoq - to mark (verb);

ko`z anak - deepening (noun);

derived words:

ko`z munchoq - beads (noun);

ko`z oynak - glasses (noun);

ko`z boylogich - a magician, trickster (noun);

ko`z bo`yamachi - an eyewash (noun);

ko`z li - with an eye;

ko`z siz - without an eye;

ko`z-ko`z - to show others;

word combination:

ko`z quloq - to look out, to be a watchdog;

ko`zdan kechirmoq – to inspect;

ko`z qiri bilan qaramoq - look out of the corner of your eye, to inspect out of the corner of the eye;

ko`z olaytirmoq - to stare at the eyes;

ko`z-ko`z qilmoq - showing off, showing to others, show others;

ko`zi ochilmoq - sober up, reveal the true state of affairs, etc.

We divided the lexemes of the field based on the “eye” archaism into semantic groups:

1) The lexemes expressing the movement of the eye as an organ of vision: catch, cry, shed a tear, blink, quit, throw, run, take a look, stare, look back, to cry, to win, to gaze, to look, to store, to have a look at, to sere wanes eyes, to peep, to blinn.

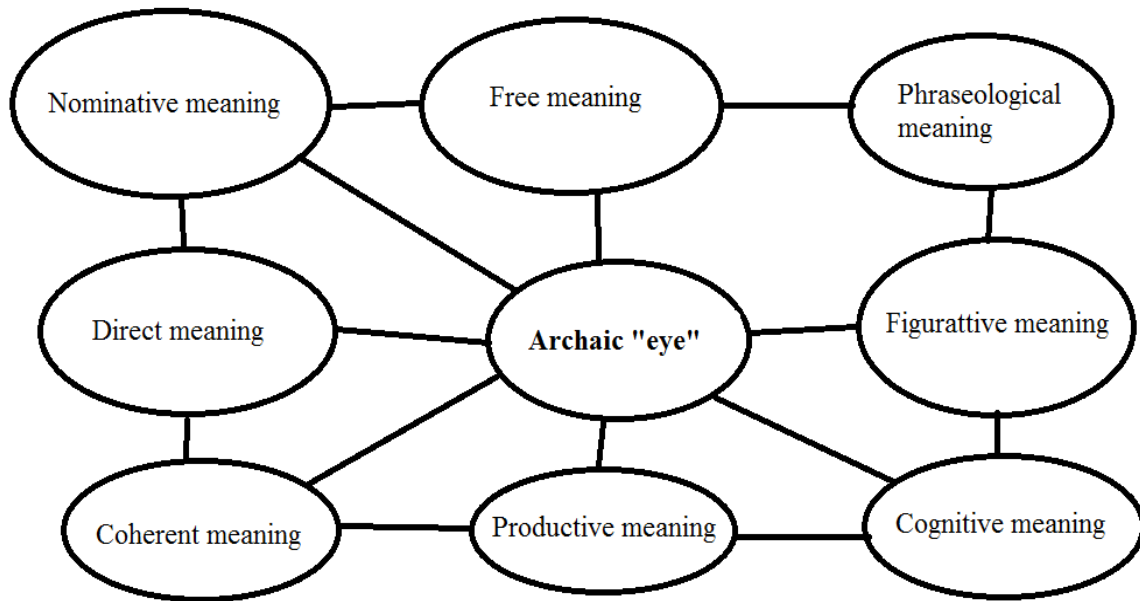
2) Lexemes expressing the colour of the eye as an organ of vision: black, green, blue, red, turned blue, reddened.

3) Lexemes expressing the shape and size of the “eye” as an organ of vision: large, small, beautiful, narrow, oblique, deer, bulging, languid, screw, round, big, wide, narrow.

4) Lexemes not directly related to the tasks of the “eye” as an organ of vision: look, tip, ulcer, spring, board, wood, ring, hungry, not satiated, give birth, leave life with open eyes, notice, stare, close, gawk, needle eye, the opening of a spring well.

5) Lexemes expressing the state of the eye as an organ of vision, as well as the ability to see in general: blind, open, closed, sharp, good, bad, weak, invisible, distant, further, clear, dull, narrow-minded, shadowy, obscure, big cross-eyed, strabismus (знание), lop-sided — eyed, cross — eyed, long — sighted, far — sighted, presbyopia (medical), weak, short — sighted, near — sighted, myopic (medical), shortsightedness.

6) Anatomy of the eye as an organ of vision and related medical terminology: glasses, ophthalmologist, cut, remove, place, microscope, lens, retina, pupil, cataract, apple, ciliary body, orbit, protein, eye pit, eyehole, oculist, eye piece, (ocular), iris, eye ball, ophthalmologist. On the basis of the conducted scientific analysis, we have established the following meanings of the “eye” archiseme, which are presented below [6,5].



Analysis of the linguistic material shows that the semantic field of the “eye” consists of three parts:

1. The lexeme with the archaism “eye” is its dominant;
2. Lexemes with similar meanings make up its core;
3. Lexemes with distant meanings form its margin.

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