



# SEMANTIC FIELD OF THE WORD “WOMAN” ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXPRESSION OF RELATIONSHIPS, OCCUPATIONS, ACTIVITIES AND PROFESSIONS

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## ABSTRACT. BACKGROUND

The article deals with the peculiarities of the word “Woman”, and various expressions associated with the concept of “woman” have direct close connection with the figurative meanings of words and synonyms. All this is generally connected with the development of the language, because in the vocabulary of the national language reflects the material, spiritual development of national and social culture. The **object** of the article is the lexical unit “Woman”, the semantic field of the word “woman” associated with the expression of relationships, occupations, activities and professions.

The **aim** of the article is to define the semantic field of the word “woman” associated with the expression of relationships, occupations, activities and professions as a lexical unit.

**Methods:** descriptive method, method of componential analyses were used to prove the informativeness of the topic relied on the studies of well-known scientists in the field of linguistics.

**Results (Findings):** The analysis of the examples presented in the article shows that in the language, each full-valued word has special shades of meaning and stylistic features that differ in the way they are used from other words in the sentence.

**Conclusion.** Summing up the results, it can be concluded that the words as woman and mother, and expressions related to them, like and other lexical - semantic units in the Uzbek and Russian languages, have many lexical, grammatical and stylistic features. The expression “woman”, “mother” and related words revealed through many linguistic means. Uzbek and Russian poets skillfully used the rich vocabulary of the language to describe beauty and attractiveness of a woman's face, her figure, character and kind classes, which, of course, can be subjected to special scientific research. But it can, with regret, be noted that so far this the question was not subjected to a special study, which was for us reason for choosing this topic as a research study for our article.

**Keywords:** peculiarity, expression, concept, connection, figurative meaning, synonym, language, vocabulary, material, culture, relationship, occupation, activity.

## INTRODUCTION

The general meaning of the words “woman”, “mother”, mean concepts “lover”, “beloved”, kinship related to the maternal line, the concepts of “girlhood” and “marriage”, “motherhood”, spheres of activity, profession, work, specialties of women, etc. It should be noted that we are talking about expressions with the word “woman”, which are reflected in the form of words, phrases and even sentences that are combined into a single lexical-semantic group. In this regard, various lexical-semantic groups of the expression “woman” are analyzed.

The opposite of the word “male” - (not male) is used the word “woman”. The word “woman” (wife, woman) is of Indo-European origin. “Wife. General Slavyan, Indo-European character. Old meaning - women in female, arose from an even more ancient one - “giving birth” (cf. related common, *gena*, other Indian: *janty*, Greek, *guna*; and other verbs - Indian: *janaty* - “gives birth”, Latin: *gignere* - give birth.)”.

Compare also R. Juraev's reflection on etymology of words woman (women): woman - the word of the Indo-European origin; ancient Iranian *zana*, ancient Indian *female Zoidan* (give birth, gender, ready for birth, Russian: wife, Latin: *genus*).

**LITERATURE REVIEW.** On the problem of lexico-semantic and stylistic features the word “woman” has not been specially studied, but in all scientific works written on vocabulary, lexicology and stylistics, such linguists as B.Kamoletdinov, M.Muhammadiyev, M.N.Kasymova, H. Majidov, M.Salomov, Sh.Karimov and others, speaks about the direct and figurative



meaning of the use of vocabulary in different styles of speech and different shades of the meaning of words. The above authors, in the course of disclosing the topics of their research, also expressed interesting thoughts about the meaning of concepts, the semantics of words, lexico-semantic groups, as well as stylistic features of vocabulary in Uzbek and Russian languages. It should be noted that in the study of the semantics of words and their place in the formation of phraseological units, the works of above mentioned scholars and their scientific works have become a reliable source for research on this topic.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

At all times, women have been glorified by poets. How many poems have been devoted to a woman, how much has been said over many millennia. But not only men are the authors of poems about women. Among Russian and Uzbek authors there are also poetesses who spoke their own word. In modern poetry there are also a large number of poems dedicated to the fair sex. The word "woman" in many languages is widely used. This word is broad in meaning and commonly used as a literary image by poets of classical and modern literature:

*A woman is always a little like the sea,*

*Sea in something woman slightly* (Evgeny Yevtushenko);

*Yes, in a woman, as in a book, there is wisdom.*

*Can understand the meaning of its great*

*Only literate* (Omar Khayyam);

*I know that all women are beautiful.*

*And beauty and intelligence* (Andrey Dementiev);

*Will not this breeze blow on every man and woman?* (Rudaky);

*I held a speech for the glory of women without you,*

*And at meetings I shook hands with them more than once* (Mirzo Tursunzoda);

*Oh woman, when you suddenly leave*

*You are your faithful or unfaithful friend* (Rasul Gamzatov);

*Oh woman, divine miracle!*

*Fire in her eyes, fire in her soul* (Maxim Safiulin);

*Woman... heavenly creature...*

*Dream come true...* (Evgeniy Brushtein);

*You are holy anyway, ah holy woman* (Khalima Khudoyberdiyeva)

To indicate the belonging of a woman to a certain family or spouse, specific definitions are used. For example, using phrases "Uzbek ayoli (woman)" – Uzbek woman, "Women Shokh" - the wife of the Shakh, "Women Council" -Soviet woman, and others.

In Uzbek poetry, the word "xotin" is sometimes used in the designation "wife".

*Gulzorlardan gul topolmaymiz.*

*Yertandirga non yopolmaymiz.*

*Ekin ekib yer chopolmaymiz.*

*Uyda agar xotin bulmasa.*

And in Russian poetry, the word "жена" is used in the designation "wife".

*Моя любимая жена,*

*Сокровище ты для меня!*

*Тебя всегда я берегу*

*И без тебя я не могу!*

*We cannot find flowers in gardens.*

*We can't bake bread for tomorrow.*

*We can't sow crops and plow the land.*

*If we do not find a wife at home.*

*My beloved wife*

*Treasure you are for me!*

*I always keep you*

*And I can't live without you!*

In Uzbek poetry, to indicate the age and physical condition of women, words and phrases denoting older women "momo, kampir" were used,

*Ertalabki rizqimdan*

*qolmayin deb turvolgan*

*kampir tiniq ariqda*

*yuzlarini yuvadi*

and in Russian "old woman" (старуха) and many others.

*Ты жива еще, моя старушка?*

*Жив и я. Привет тебе, привет!*

*Пусть струится над твоей избушкой*

*Тот вечерний несказанный свет.*

*From my morning sustenance*

*I was told not to stay*

*old woman in a clear stream*

*washes their faces*

*Are you still alive, my old lady?*

*I'm alive too. Hello you, hello!*

*Let it flow over your hut*

*That evening unspeakable light.*

Unfortunately, in most cases, a woman is considered weaker than men, infirm. This is evidenced by the content of the following poems in which the word "woman" is used in the meaning "weak", "low":

*In youth one must be like a lion, and on a journey one must be brave like a man,*

*If you don't have masculine manners, then stay at home like a woman.*

*You're such a scoundrel that you attack a woman*



*You look like a woman, dishonoring manhood* (S. Miralizoda).

Being a mother is the highest mission of every woman. mother is the source life, continuer of the human race. If in one or another public formation does not recognize the principle of equal rights for men and women, despite to this, indeed, a woman is an equal member of every society, because she is the founder of the human race. Firdavsy in his epic Shakhnameh, using the word "mother", clearly shows these characteristics of women:

*That my mother, the daughter of Afrasiyab,*

*That the water was forded from the other side of the Jeykhun* (Firdavsy).

*In search of you, I wander through the fields and mountains,*

*After all, to this day, mother, I do not remember where your last refuge is*

(M.Tursunzoda).

Mother is an Indo-European word in Sanskrit: *mata*, Greek: *meter*, Latin: *mater*, Armenian: *mayr*, lit. moter genus. n. moters - "wife, woman", Litovian: *motyna*- "mother", Latvian: *mate*- "mother", old German: *muoter*- "mother", German: *Mutter*- "mother", etc.

R. Juraev comments on the origin of the word "modar" in such a way: "Modar - mother" a word of Indo-European origin: Av.: *mota*, Old Persian: *mot*, Pamir-Rushan: *mod*, German: *mutter*, English: *mathe*".

Sometimes in the context or in a comment to the text using the definition specifies who the woman is the mother of:

- mother of the child, - mother of shakhriyar (sovereign):

*After all, if I become the mother of the child* (Attor).

*The sovereign mother left this world* (Firdavsy).

The plural of the word "mother" is formed by means of the suffix «-lar» in Uzbek and «-и» in Russian:

*Ko'rganlarim*

*Onalar bolam desa*

*Bolasi bolam derkan.*

*Onasin o'ylamaslar*

*Farzandin g'amin yerkan* (Khurshid Karim).

*Никто из матерей старца не рожал* (Firdavsy).

The word "mother" is also found in the caress form "mommy" in meaning young mother. In an affectionate form, especially in the speech of young people, this word is found in the meaning of "dear mother" in both – Uzbek and Russian languages:

*Tushlarimda, mayli, boshim*

*Silab turgin, onajon.*

*Qolganlarga endi umr*

*Tilab turgin, onajon.*

*Мамочка моя милая,*

*Самая красивая,*

*Нежная, любимая*

*Мамочка моя.*

**Results.** Words and phrases that express the meaning of the word "woman" and form its semantic field, are closely related to social phenomena and internal laws of language development. A woman, as a full, free member of society on a par with men, engaged in various professions and specialties, actively participates in the development of society and public life. It is also obvious that a woman takes her place in the world, she is like a mother great and sacred, like an employee - courteous, like a sister - sweet, and like a master, an entrepreneur - Skilled and expert in her field. In this regard, a woman is likened to purity and transparency, intelligence and wisdom, delicacy and sophistication, charming and inspiring, in a word, is a symbol of the mind, beauty and charm.

All these properties of "woman" are reflected in the language in the form of words, phrases and individual sentences. A woman is a mother, her beauty and attractiveness, dreams and hopes, actions and thoughts are instructive and noticeable, and it is natural that writers and especially poets, paid special attention to the chanting of women, mothers, her character and activities. There is no writer or poet who has not written about woman, mother, her beauty, facial expression, character and behavior. The Islamic religion also recognizes the role and position of women - mothers, their rights and respect in society.

A poem is basically a small piece of fiction. A work in which the author's intention is expressed through artistic visual and expressive means, using different means of description and turns of speech. "Verse originates from knowledge and science. Knowledge poses the problem of science to reason and turns it into decoration of speech, thereby showing a fascinating panorama of nature and society with a sense of love. All that boils in the heart and is the cause surprises, and there is the basis of the verse".

Woman, like other objects of the world, is one of the main themes poetry. Poets strove to use the most capacious and figurative expressions to reveal the theme of personality and activity women. Therefore, an analysis of the role and place of words, phrases and expressions, being a means of artistic description in the image women, is considered the



main task of the stylistics and lexicology of the language. **Discussions.** The question of the use of the figurative meaning of words is mutually explored in linguistics and literary criticism. First of all, it should be noted that literary material is subjected to linguistic analysis literature. Here we can observe the value transition based on the use of figurative and expressive means: comparison, metaphor, exaggeration etc. Professor H. Majidov is quite right notes that "to what extent lexical meanings are born with a metaphorical style, or receive a connotation by other lexical means from a variety of artistic techniques, such as comparison, metaphor, exaggeration, metonymy, praise, personification, etc., all of them diversity is divided into completely different groups - comparison, metaphor and synecdoche".

In describing the external appearance and inner world of a woman, it is important pay attention to the use of means of artistic expression, "a work of art is created on the basis of metaphor, and in it an important role is played by the creative person and his creative material takes on an artistic and sensual character".

The possibilities of the poet in the image of the external appearance and internal your character's worlds are limitless. In achieving this goal, the main the tools of the poet are the means of artistic representation. Certainly, language tools are the material for solving this problem. Expressions such as words, turns, phrases, sentences, etc. From here there is a close connection between fiction and language.

"A literary critic who studies a writer's work seeks to determine assignment of images and those associative representations that they called in the structure of the whole work. The task of the linguist in the study figurative speech is, first of all, to establish what the image is expressed by means. But this is not the main thing. Much more important to establish what is figurative semantics in words, phrases, and find out the laws of its formation".

## CONCLUSIONS

In their research, most scientists, especially when analyzing features of the language and style of presentation of a particular poet, writer or their individual work of art, special attention was paid to the place and role of metaphors, comparisons, polysemantic words, metonymy, allegory, description by a synonym, antonym, phraseological unit, which are indeed considered important and basic language tools in fiction. Words and phrases that are used as a means of artistic descriptions of the image of a woman and her appearance, a lot.

Language fiction differs from other styles of language primarily imagery, and this, in turn, contributes to the enrichment of vocabulary composition of the language, serves to vividly express some episode. Not a single bright detail of the female figure: face, hair, curls, lips, growth, as well as character, thoughts and actions, did not remain outside the field of view of poets, and therefore the beauty, attractiveness, character and image of women are compared by poets with objects of nature. Among these expressions especially attractive are the words and phrases that serve to depict female figure and appearance. In the depiction of women and her description, the poets were not limited to well-known, common words and phrases. They have been efficient use all means of artistic description to express concept of "woman". "Imagination, which is the basis poetic work, decorates the words. In the description where the poet creates the world in its own way, even a simple word of moderate meaning can immerse someone in a sea of ideas".

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