

A System Of Paradigms Of Expressive Means Of Meaning Female Parenthood In Languages Of Different Grammatical Systems

Karimova V.V.,

lecturer and researcher of the "English language
and literature" department at KSPI.

Abstract: The article considers the system of paradigms of expressive means of meaning "female parent", which is one of the main categories of kinship. Words in the meaning of "native mother" in Uzbek and English languages are used as illustrative material.

Keywords: female parent, blood kinship, lexeme, paradigm, micro-paradigm, semantic structure, semantic structure, seme, etc.

The meaning of "female parent" ("mother") is one of the main units of the plan for the content of the vertical line of kinship, which is expressed through different lexical mediums in languages of different grammatical systems... For example, this value is expressed in the Uzbek language with the help of lexeme - she, in Russian - mother, in Tajik - modar, in English - mother, etc.

As is known, the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic groups of the Altai family of agglutinating languages. The meaning of "female parent" ("native mother") in the Uzbek literary language is expressed with the lexeme "she", and in its dialects - ena, oyi, aya, oya, buva, opa, apa, ocha, etc.

In classical Uzbek literature, the meaning of "female parent" ("mother") included foreign words of volida and modar - the first one refers to Arabic, the second one to Tajik-Persian.

In English, the meaning of "female parent" ("mother") is expressed in lexeme "mother", and in its dialects - "mammy, mamma, ma" [134, 97].

The dominant synonymic paradigm in the invariant meaning of "female parent" ("native mother") in the Uzbek literary language is "she", which functionally and semantically corresponds to the lexeme "mother" in the modern English literary language. It should be noted that the words "she" in the Uzbek language and "mother" in English are ambiguous lexemes. Thus, lexicographical data of the Uzbek language indicates that the lexeme "she" was used in the following meanings:

- 1) "wife of her native father";
- (2) "A woman who has children of her own";
- (3) "One of the heads of the family, a tutor";
- (4) "A caressing affixoid that joins the names of older women as a sign of respect;
- (5) "A form of respectful treatment of elderly women", regardless of whether she knows the addressee who speaks or not;
- (6) "Any animal or animated creature with natural children".

For example: Bu Buzokning Onashi Sotilgan // Mother of this heifer has been sold.

The foregoing testifies that the dictionary meaning of the lexeme "she" in Uzbek and "mother" in English is the meaning of "female parent" ("native mother"), from which the speaker was born, i.e. the addressee (ego). The "female parent" ("ego mother") is the main one in the semantic structure of these Uzbek and English language lexemes. In other peripheral, i.e. portable, uses, the semantic structure of these words is removed, i.e. neutralized.

The paradigmatic range of expressive means includes the meaning of "female parent" ("native mother") in the Uzbek language, except for the lexeme "she", the words "oyi", "aya", "ena", "buva//buvi", "ocha" and "volida", etc.

The lexeme of "volida" is characteristic of the language of classical literature and contemporary fiction. The word "oyi", postpositively joining the words of Katta "eldest" and Kichik "junior", forms complex words of Katta oyi(m/n/ng/si) , Kichik oyi(m/n/n/n/si) with the help of which are expressed::

1. katta oyi:

(a) "Female parent" ("Father and mother's mother" //"Father and mother's grandmother") (in relation to the children of the father-husband);

b) "A form of respectful treatment of older women".

2. Kichik oyi: "youngest mother" (the father's youngest wife in relation to the children of the father's eldest wife) - stepmother.

In some Uzbek words, the words "oyi" and "aya" are also used in the meanings "not the native mother" ("stepmother"), "daughter (of my) parents older than me" ("older sister"), "wife of the older brother", "wife of an uncle", "wife of close neighbors" (in relation to younger children of another neighbor).

In most Uzbek accents, children turn to their mother as a lexeme apa if the "mother of the father or mother" (grandmother) lives with them.

The word "mother" in English is mainly used in the meaning of "female parent" ("native mother"). In other values of this lexeme the semima "blood kinship" is weakened to zero and neutralized. The weakening to zero of the "native mother" semantic structure of the "oyi" lexeme in the Uzbek language is also characteristic of

the semantic structure if it is used in the meanings "not the native mother" ("stepmother"), "wife of the elder brother", "wife of an uncle", "wife of close neighbors".

The use of the English word "mother" in the meaning of "native mother" is sometimes extra-linguistic in nature. In English, the word "mother" with different meanings forms several synonymous series. For example: in the meaning "native mother" it is a member of the synonymous series "mamma, mummy, ma, mammy" in the meaning "foster mother"; in the meaning "nursing mother" --- "nursing mother", etc.

Such synonymity is also characteristic of the Uzbek equivalent of "oyi". This word:

(a) In the meaning of "native mother", it is part of the synonymous series of "she-oi-ena" (in dialects: ona-oyi, ena-buva, aya-o-ya-ocha);

b) in the meaning of "unrelated mother", "stepmother" - in the synonymous series of "ogay oyi", "ogay ona";

c) in the sense of "wife of an elder brother, uncle or close neighbor" - in the synonymic row of "oyi-ona-egachi", etc.

The dominant feature of the synonymic series of the lexeme "she" in Uzbek, "mother" in English, which denote "female parent" ("mother"), along with other words of the category of kinship of horizontal and non-horizontal lines, form several functional-semantic microsystems. For example:

1) Uzbek: ona-ota/English: mother-father, parents

2) Uzbek: ona-bola//English: mother-child

3) Uzbek: ona-opa-hola// English: mother-sister-aunt

- 4) Uzbek: ona-toga/English: mother-uncle
- 5) Uzbek: ona-kaynona/English: mother-mother-in-law
- 6) Uzbek: ona-kaynota/English: mother-father-in-law
- 7) Uzbek: katta oyi-kichik oyi// English granny, grandma, grandmother.

The paradigm “ota-ona” (mother-father, parents) is usually two-digit, meaning:

- (a) "Male and female parents" (father and mother);
- b) "Male and female spouses" ("husband and wife").

. In the above micro-paradigms, their members are interrelated in relation to a particular family, which is present in their semantic structure. For example: in the semantic structure of the components of the first microparadigm (ota-ona// mother-father), their three semen:

- (a) The degree of kinship;
- b) a natural clan;
- c) social status (father-head of the family, mother-head of the family subordinate to the father).

In the second micro-paradige there are three (or four);

- (a) The degree of age;
- b) relationship of kinship;
- c) natural clan (if the word bola//child means "son", "boy", then the semia "natural clan" is preserved; if it means "daughter", then the semia "natural clan" is removed);

d) social status (children are subordinate to their mothers), etc.

In the above micro-paradigms, as one of the members of which is a token, she/mother, there is a semantic unambiguity in relation to the family of "blood kinship".

In microsystems

2 - ona//bola-mother/child,

3 - ona-hola//mother-aunt,

4 – ona-toga//mother-uncle, which is dominated by the semantics of "blood kinship", which is absent in the semantics of micro-paradigms:

1) ona-ota//mother-father);

2) ona-kaynona//mother-mother-in-law);

3) ona-kaynota//mother-mother-in-law);

4) ona- kata oyi, ona-kichik oyi//mother-grandmother). In the semantics of the components of these micro-paradigms, the main one is the "marriage properties" semis, etc.

Reference:

1. English-Russian Dictionary. - M: "Russian language", 1976. - pp. 127–134;
2. Russian-English Dictionary // Compilers: O.S. Akhmanova, Z.S. Vygodskaya, T.P. Gorbunova, N.F. Rotstein, A.I. Smirnitsky, A.M. Taube. - M., 1969.
3. Russian-English Dictionary // Compilers: A.M. Taube, A.V. Litvinova, A.D. Miller, R.S. Daglish. - M.: Russian language, 1975;



4. Russian-English Dictionary // Compilers: O.S. Akhmanova and E.A. Wilson. - M.: Russian language, 1990.