

LEXICO-SEMANTIC FIELD “EYE” IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Sherali Shokirov, Senior teacher at Andijan State University,
Republic of Uzbekistan

sheralis790@gmail.com

ID orcid.org/0000-0003-1482-4556



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Abstract: The present article is devoted to the study of the lexico-semantic fields of the “eye -кўз» in Modern English and Uzbek languages, its structural, semantic and pragmatic features as well as systematic relations of its constituent parts, (simple and complicated morphological structures, word combinations and phraseological units). All the lexemes of this semantic field according to their shades of meanings and functions are classified into 8 semantic groups. Besides the field is also divided into three parts - dominant, the central and the periphery.

Keywords: lexical-semantic field, archiseme, lexeme, dominant, centre, periphery, surface structure, deep structure, thematic groups.

Lexico-semantic field 'eye' has not yet been investigated in the comparative aspect of the genetically non-related languages as English and Uzbek.

In this article under the term 'lexico-semantic field 'eye' we imply the system of linguistic units united under the invariant arche-sema 'eye' with its semantic niche in this feild and differing from other components by its morphological and syntactic structures, and meaningfully related to them differently, either by close or distant meaning, mono- and poly-functional, having paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations with each other and functionally active or passive in the field of expressing emotional-expressive coloring.

Like any other linguistic field lexico-semantic field 'eye' has its own surface structure and deep structure. Under the 'deep structure' we mean the general archi-sema 'eye' in the comparing languages as well as the complex of 'semas' directly related to this archi-sema. Under the term 'surface structure' we imply different lexical units formed in accord with phonetic, lexical, and grammatical norms of the languages peculiar to oral and written forms of the language with their audial and visual forms and united around the general 'sema' 'eye'.

The study of the linguistic peculiarities of the o the language units constituting definite paradigmatic line and united into one general field with the meaning 'eye' as it seems to us has theoretical and practical importance.

The analysis of the lexical units with the meaning (sema) 'eye' chosen from different dictionaries shows that the lexeme 'eye' in the comparing languages is of poly-semantic character and, moreover, both in the combination of other components forming phraseological phrases and in the isolated form (taken alone) such lexical units denote different meanings. In this case we have to choose out of different meanings the one which suits our interest, i.e. invariant meaning 'eye' as an organ and process of vision. Thus taking into consideration this fact we analyzed the lexemes with the 'sema' 'eye' as they are presented in the dictionaries. We also studied the semantic peculiarities of other lexemes with the 'sema' 'eye' i.e. semantically related words to the stem 'eye'.

The Webster's 'Third New International Dictionary of English' states that the lexeme 'eye' as a substantive word is historically related to other genetically related languages.

| | |
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| | Old English - 'eage' Middle English - 'eie' Old German - 'ouga' |
|--|---|

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Modern English 'Eye' | Latin -'oculus' Greek - 'oscs' - (two eyes) Sanskrit - aksi |
|----------------------|---|

In all of these languages the direct and the main (leading) meaning of the lexeme 'eye' and its counterparts in the related languages is "an organ of sight (vision).

With the help of translation (interpretation) we tried to find out the other meanings of the lexeme 'eye'-'kūz' in the comparing languages as they were presented in the dictionaries.

(1) 'eye' and its main components eye-brows (қош), eyelids (қовоқ), eye-lashes (киприк), inner space of the eye-apple (кўз олмаси) and its surroundings.

(2) pupil (кўз олмаси) (*a girl with blue eyes*);

(3) see (кўрмоқ), a keen eye for a significant detail, a good eye for what is essential (зарур нарсани кўра (сеза) билмоқ), an eye for beauty (сезгир, зеҳнли), *he has on artists eye*.

4) opinion (қараш, муносабат (*in the public eye*))

5) to stare (термулмоқ, тикилиб қарамоқ) ' (*under the eye of the employers*)

6) point of view (қараш, қоида нуқтаи назарида) *in the eye of the law*.

7) 'things resembling 'eye' (ring) (кўзга ўхшаш шакл (игнаниг кўзи, булоқнинг кўзи), etc.

Thus in Modern English the lexeme 'eye' has more than 20 meanings (semas)

The Defining dictionary of the Uzbek language' published in 2006 (Ed. by A.Madvaliyev part 2) gives the following meanings of the lexeme 'kūz-eye' as a substantive.

1. Инсон ва жониворларнинг кўриш органи (The organ of vision, sight): *Қарға қарғанинг кўзини чўқимайди.* (*The crows does not peck each other's eyes.*)

2. Қараш, тикилиш, термулиш. (Stare, look): *Мансур ҳамон индамас, кўзларини бир нуқтадан узмас эди.* (*Mansoor kept a long silence, he was staring at one point.*)

3. Кўриш қобиляти. Хира кўзлар кўзи ожиз. (The ability of seeing.) *She used to sew skullcaps. Now her eyes are bad.*

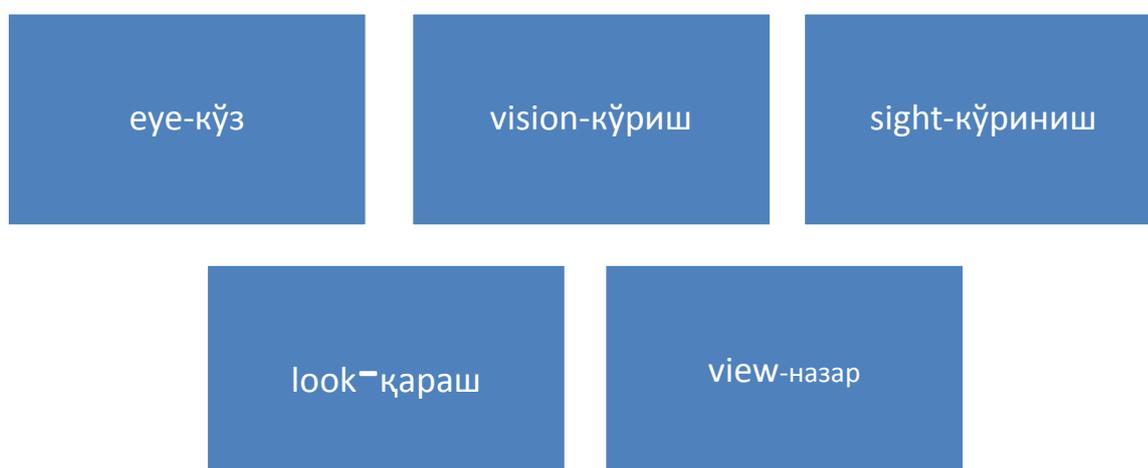
4. Metaphoric use of the lexeme 'eye-kūz. Булоқнинг кўзи. (*The eye of spring.*)

In all of these examples the lexeme 'eye-kūz' is treated as an organ of vision (sight) of the living beings.

Moreover during the inquest held among specialists of the English and Uzbek languages 90% of informants answered the the lexeme of the ‘eye-кўз’ in the comparing languages denotes ‘the organ of sight (vision), and then mentioned its metaphorical meanings. Relying on the results of the inquest we chose the meaning ‘the organ of sight (vision) as an archi-sema of the lexeme ‘eye-кўз’ and its other meanings are treated as its variants.

The component parts of this archi-sema are in hierarchic relations with each other. This relation of ‘semas’ can be considered ‘hierarchic relation.

In the comparing languages variational meanings are often mixed with the archi-sema ‘eye-кўз’. In other words the archi-sema ‘eye-кўз’ stands in the center of the semantic field and other variational meanings occupy distant positions in the peripheric zone (line) of the semantic field. For example,



Variants of the archi-sema ‘eye-кўз’ with distant meaning form a complex of ‘semas’ not related to the meaning of archi-sema ‘eye-кўз’ as an organ of sight. For instance, ‘an eye for eye’ – қасос олмақ (to revenge) , to be one’s eyes and ears - кўз-қулоқ бўлмақ (to keep an eye on smb, to spy on smb) .

The archi-sema ‘eye-кўз’ and its variations can also be denoted by lexical units of different morphological structures: simple, compound, by phraseological units.

It should be taken into consideration that in the comparing languages the meanings of the substantive ‘eye-кўз’ and the verb ‘eye-кўз’ are expressed by means of derivatives and compound words .

| English | Uzbek |
|----------|----------|
| Eyeglass | кўзойнак |

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Eyewitness | -(кўз билан кўрган) гувоҳ |
| blue eyed | Кўккўз |
| Eyeless | кўзсиз |
| to close one's eyes | (бирон нарсага) кўз юммоқ |
| in public eyes | ҳамманинг кўзи олдида |
| to keep one's eyes on | (бирон нарсага) кўз тикмоқ |

These lexemes depending on their morphological structures are usually formed in English in accord with the following patterns:

1. N or V (simple roots)
2. N + N = N (compound roots)
3. N + suffix = N (derivative words with noun forming suffixes)
4. N + suffix + suffix = N (derivative words with double suffixes)
5. N + suffix = Adj (derivative words with adjective forming suffixes)
6. N + N + suffix = Adj (derivative words of double adjective forming suffixes)
7. N + suffix + suffix = N (derivative words of double noun forming and adjective forming suffixes)
8. N + Adj + suffix = N (derivative words of noun forming and adjective forming suffixes)
9. N + V + suffix = N (derivative words of noun forming and verb forming suffixes)
10. N + V + suffix = Adj (derivative words of verb forming and adjective forming suffixes)
11. V + N (prep) = WC (word combinations consisting of a verb and a prepositional phrase.)
12. Adj + N = WC (phrases consisting of an adjective and a noun).

In Uzbek lexemes united around the archi-sema 'кўз' are formed by means of the following patterns:

1. N or V (simple roots)
2. N + N = N (compound words with two nounal roots)
3. Adj + N = WC (combination of an adjective and a noun)
4. N + Adj = WC (combination of a noun and an adjective)
5. N+V=WC (combination of noun and a verb)
6. N +га + participle = WC (combination of a noun and a participle)
7. N +га (да, дан, и, ни, нинг) + V = WC (combination of a noun with a case ending and a verb)
8. N + N + suffix = N (a derivative of two nouns and a suffix)

9. Adj + N = WC (combination of an adjective and a noun)
10. N + suffix = Adj (a derivative of a noun with a suffix)
11. N + N + V = WC (combination of two nouns and a verb)
12. N + V = V (a compound verb consisting of a noun and a verbal root)
13. N + Adj = WC (combination of a noun and an adjective).

The above mentioned language variations are realized in the speech act and on the basis of these units there appear speech units with simple and complex meanings.

The lexemes of the semantic field of the archi-sema 'eye-kÿz' can be divided into the following semantic groups:

1) The lexemes denoting the movement of the eye as an organ of vision: *to see, to look, to have a glance, to wink, to cry, to gaze, to stare, to have a look at, to peep, to tear.*

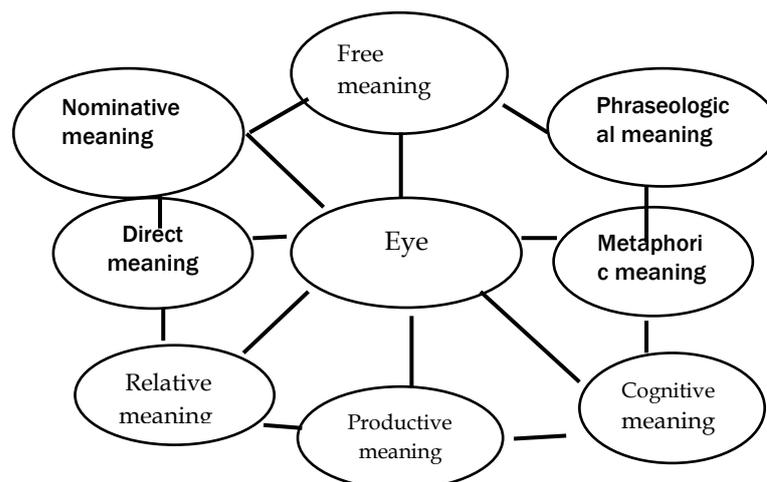
2) The lexemes denoting the colour of the eye as an organ of vision: *blue, black, red, reddened.*

3) The lexemes denoting the form and the size of the eye as an organ of vision: *screw, round, big, wide, narrow, small.*

4) The lexemes denoting the state of the eye as an organ of vision: *big squint, squint-eyed, cross-eyed, long-sighted, far-sighted, long-sighted, weak, short-sighted, near-sighted, myopic (med.), shortsightedness.*

5) The lexemes denoting the anatomy of the eye as an organ of vision and medical terminology related to it: *eye glasses, eye pit, eyehole, oculist, eye piece, (ocular), iris, lens, eye ball, ophthalmologist.*

On the basis of the above mentioned factors we defined the following types of meanings of the lexeme 'eye':



For instance, in the phrase ' a man's eye' the main 'sema' of the lexeme is 'the organ of sight' and this language unit has free and nominative meaning. But in the phrases '*the eye of the spring*', *needle eye* there appears its metaphoric (secondary) meaning. In the lexemes *to keep one's eyes open* (*to be on the alert*), *to give an eye to smth* (*look after*) the lexeme denotes emotional-expressive meaning.

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