

The Analysis Of Lexical-Semantic Variants Of Kinship (Wife, Stepmother) Expression Means In Female Gender

Karimova Vasila Vakhobovna

Doctor of philosophical sciences, Kokand state pedagogical institute



Abstract – The article provides information on terms denoting kinship meanings specific to the female gender in different languages systems; the linguistic features of such terms specific to Uzbek language are compared with their English and Uzbek alternatives.

Keywords – Integration Semantics, Kinship Meanings, Functional-Semantic Microsystem, Kinship By Marriage, Extramarital Kinship, Logical-Linguistic Category, Denotation, Expressive Means, Lexical-Semantic Variants, Semantic Structure.

The logical meaning of "*kinship*" category is one of the types observed in the semantic structure of several lexemes, which commonality reflects any functional-semantic microsystem specificity in each language dictionary. The expressive means of the kinship logical-linguistic category are a specific type of lexical grouping, whose meanings represent a set of lexical units covering a particular area of human social life, and lexical units of a lexical-semantic field specific to an interconnected language. As an example, *mother-in-law*, *grandmother-in-law*, *sister-in-law*, *younger sister-in-law*, *sister-in-law (the wife of an older brother in relation to a younger brother or younger sister)*, *sister-in-law (the wife of one brother in relation to the wife of another)*, *friend*, *neighbor*, *mother of the son-in-law*, *rival (the wife of one husband in relation to his other wife)*, *coursemate (classmate // groupmate)*, *mistress (teacher // tutor)*, *foster-mother* and others are grouped into a single lexical-semantic group (lexical-semantic field) based on the common meaning of "kinship", however, these lexemes are considered to be different lexical units of denotative-nominative content that differ from each other. They unite on the basis of the integration semaphore in their semantic structures.

The set of kinship meanings is divided into two groups:

- a) *features related to marriage (kinship according to marriage);*
- b) *non-marital characteristics (extramarital kinship).*

One of the most common expression means in the kinship sense in female gender is "*spouse of (my) father*", that is, the "*wife*" lexeme. The denotation "*Spouse of (my) father*" is one of the main members of the family, along with the denotation "*spouse of (my) mother*" - "*husband*". The denotation "*wife*" (*spouse*) is subordinate to the denotation "*husband*" (*spouse*), therefore, the "*husband*" denotation is the only dominant family member over all other family members.

In Uzbek literary language, the meaning of "*female spouse*" is expressed using the following lexemes: *wife*, and in some Uzbek dialects *female*, *weak*, *spouse*, *partner*, *old lady* and *mate* (1).

The meaning of these expressive means in Uzbek corresponds to the English lexeme "wife". It should be noted that when a husband refers to his wife in the form of "mother", the lexeme "mother" is also used in the third person possessive form: *mother* (in dialects: *ayasi*, *oyisi*, *opasi*, *enasi*, *hey* (all mean mother) and etc.)(2). The wife and female lexemes meaning "spouse" play the role of word-forming (stimulating) bases in the word-formation processes:

a) with word-forming affixes: - *li* (*has wife*// *has female*: "married");

-*lik* ("femininity"; « *female-specific features and qualities*»);

b) auxiliary verbs *do*//*take* with: *хотинлик*// *to take as spouse*; *wife* ("Marriage")(3).

In Uzbek, the female lexeme is ambiguous and includes the following four lexical-semantic variants (LSV):

LSV 1 - *spouse* ("wife");

LSV 2 - *woman* (in general "female");

LSV 3 – "old woman";

LSV 4 – "mistress".

Only the first LSVs (meanings) of the *feminine* lexeme has a logical-linguistic category feature of the kinship meanings system, and the remaining LSVs of it do not depend on it.

The functional-semantic potential of the *feminine* lexeme is wider than the functional-semantic potential of its synonymous pair - the female lexeme. This can be proved, the *feminine* lexeme has a suppletive relationship with the *girl* (meaning "female child")lexeme, forming equanimous paradigms in the form of "woman" meaning "all people of the female gender" and forms equanimous paradigms in the form of "couple" meaning the "spouse" with the "husband" lexeme.

The phrase "the second lawful wife of (her) my father" means "stepmother" in relation to the father's own children, which is used in the form of a complex word using the non-native lexeme.

The denotation of stepmother lexeme corresponds to the expression "not the mother who gave birth to the child," but "the mother who is not related to the husband's children."

When children refer to the father's second wife, they use the lexemes grandmother, mum, mother, sister in Uzbek and the stepmother in English. In addition to communication, the Uzbek phrase "father's second wife" is characterized by the lexeme stepmother. The word *non-native* in Uzbek means "to separate", "to alienate", consolidated relationship in the word *non-native* serves as the basis for moving the artificial word.

The compound word, *non-native* (step), which is one of the parts of "stepmother", is used in Uzbek to refer to unborn brothers and sisters, bloodless parents, and others. It should be noted that the English stepmother lexeme does not differ from the semantic structure of Uzbek (o'gay) stepmother lexeme (4).

In conclusion, it should be noted that each layer of the language dictionary has its first expression and content plan, the set of their lexical-semantic layers is determined by the logical-linguistic categories nature. In different grammatical systems languages, the relationship and kinship meanings characteristics in female gender do not differ from their structural plan, which characterizes the logical-linguistic category nature.

REFERENCES

- [1] Berdialiev A. The "brother-in-laws" that put an end to "Kingdom". - Khujand, 2018.
- [2] Saidova M.Sh. Lexical-semantic analysis of relationship terms in Namangan dialects: *НДА*. –Tashkent, 1995. p.21
- [3] Narzieva M. Component analysis of blood-relationship names // Uzbek language and literature. - Tashkent, 1986. № 5. –p. 47–48.
- [4] Russian-English dictionary / Compiled by O.S. Akhmanova and E.A. Wilson. - M.: Russian language, 1990