

Characteristics of Associative Meaning of the Uzbek Lexeme

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Abstract:

This article analyzed the issue of verbalization of the meanings of the Uzbek lexeme in associations of language owners. Based on the knowledge of the Uzbek lexemes of the Uzbek language speakers, the meanings of this word perceived by them were described. For this, a free associative experiment was conducted on 364 native speakers of the Uzbek lexeme, and based on the obtained materials, the issue of the occurrence of the meanings of these words in associations was analyzed.

Keywords: association, linguistic association, associative meaning, Uzbek lexeme associations, free associative experience.

Today, in world linguistics, special attention is paid to the study of the issue of the realization of human knowledge and ideas about the world in language. Within the framework of this problem, revealing the essence of linguistic associations that reflect human imagination in language, determining the factors that motivate the emergence of associations, elucidating the linguistic features of associative units, and evaluating the role of the human factor in them have become one of the urgent tasks. In research conducted in this direction, associative dictionaries and associative grammars of many languages were created based on the materials of collective experiments conducted on language speakers¹, the national-cultural features in the verbal expression of associations were revealed².

¹ Караулов Ю.Н. Ассоциативная грамматика русского языка. Изд.2 – М. УРСС, 2010. – 328 с. This Author. Активная грамматика и ассоциативно-вербальная сет. – М. ИРЯ РАН, 1999.

² Кузнецова Л.Э. ЛЮБОВЬ как лингвокультурный эмоциональный концепт: ассоциативный и гендерный аспекты: Дисс. канд. филол. нук. – Краснодар, 2005 // <http://31f.ru/dissertation/page;> Боргоякова А.П. Национально-культурная специфика языкового сознания хакасов, русских и англичан (на материале ядра

In recent years, Uzbek linguistics has also carried out special research aimed at revealing the associative features of language units. Nevertheless, a number of urgent problems that need to be researched in this area are highlighted. In particular, while describing the dictionary meanings of a word, it is considered one of the important issues of linguistics to clarify its associative meanings. The study of this problem serves to reveal the associative nature of words, as well as to describe the level of knowledge of word meanings of members of society.

It is known that the method of associative experiment is always considered effective in determining the associative meanings of a word. When determining the meaning of a certain word, we refer to the associations that people have with this word. In a person, such associations are formed as a result of hearing or reading a word. A word that triggers associations becomes an object of association only when it is perceived by a person. It is understood that the method of associative experience is important in determining the meanings of a certain word perceived by native speakers.

N.V.Ufimseva makes reasonable conclusions about the importance of studying materials obtained in associative experience. According to him, the first advantage of the study of associative reactions is that the associations correspond to the semantic structure of the vocabulary of the language (more precisely, with the vocabulary of the native speakers). The second advantage of studying associative reactions is that they are conditioned by linguistic syntagmatic connections of the word. On the basis of response reactions, it is possible to think about the use of words together in speech, about speech syntagmatics, in addition, about the laws of distribution of words in free associative experience and the possibility that they will be in extremely close positions in the flow of speech. A third advantage of the study of associative reactions is that these materials can be viewed as an "associative profile" of the image of consciousness characteristic of a particular culture and language. They combine the mental and emotional knowledge possessed by a particular ethnic group."³.

In fact, through associative experience, it is possible to determine the associative meanings of words, with which words they enter into a syntagmatic relationship. The method of associative experience is also important in revealing the "cultural" sign of lexical units in different languages, the semantic connections specific to the word, and its "semantic overtones".⁴

In this regard, in order to determine the level of knowledge of Uzbek lexeme meanings of Uzbek speakers, a free associative experiment was conducted on them. A total of 364 test takers of Uzbek nationality and speaking Uzbek language were involved in the experiment. 290 of them are students aged 18-26, 74 are pedagogues aged 30-74. Materials of associative experience served to describe the meanings of the Uzbek lexeme.

Before conducting the associative experiment, the subjects were informed about the nature, purpose, and implementation procedure of the experiment. It was explained that participation in the associative experiment is voluntary, that no subject is forced to conduct an experiment on himself, that the results of the experiment are not disclosed to the team, that they are not analyzed in the team, that no mental and spiritual influence is shown to the test subjects during the experiment. Then the test subjects were prepared for the experiment, in which the skill of identifying language units that are restored in memory under the influence of a stimulus word was formed. After that, the process of associative experience began.

языкового сознания): Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., 2002 // <http://31f.ru/dissertation/page,1,133-dissertaciya-nacionalno-kulturnaya-specifika-yazykovogo-soznaniya-xakasov-russkix-i-anglichan.html>

³ Славянский ассоциативный словарь: русский, белорусский, болгарский, украинский / под ред. Н. В. Уфимцевой, Г. А. Черкасовой, Ю. Н. Караулова, Е. Ф. Тарасова. – М., 2004. – С.5.

⁴ Look: Леонтьев А.А. Общие сведения об ассоциациях и ассоциативных нормах // Словарь ассоциативных норм русского языка. – М.: МГУ, 1977. – С.14.

During the experiment, the test subjects were given the following task: "Within 30 seconds of perceiving a word (an Uzbek word) that was read to you by the experimenter, the first word that was restored in your memory under the influence of this word stimulus" record first word in the survey."

After conducting the associative experiment, the obtained materials were collected on the computer and statistically analyzed. The total number of responses was determined. Response reactions of the same and different content given by the examinees were determined. The number of repeated and single responses was determined. Then, based on the generalization of the results of the experiment, an associative space of the Uzbek lexeme based on the associations of the language owners was created.

The associative field was formed on the basis of the principles used by world linguists in creating the associative dictionary of different languages. In this case, the associations were placed in the associative space from top to bottom depending on the frequency of repetition. Notes on the repetition and singularity of associations were highlighted in black at the end of the responses. In the associative field, the responses of the same number of repetitions and of a single character were placed internally alphabetically. Quantitative indicators of associations were recorded at the end of the field.

From the associative field, there were 382 responses to the Uzbek lexeme, of which 202 (52%) were responses describing the Uzbek nation. During the associative experiment, 53 (14%) high-frequency response reactions were repeated by the testers, and 149 (39%) single response reactions. There were no cases where the examinees did not respond to the Uzbek stimulus word.

Through the associative field of the Uzbek lexeme, it is possible to have certain information about the linguistic features of this word. As Y.N.Karaulov noted, "the associative field is not only a fragment of a person's verbal memory (knowledge), semantic and grammatical relations in the language, but also a fragment of images in the mind, motives and values of the owners of this or that culture⁵.

In fact, it is possible to acquire the following knowledge through the response reactions that take place in the associative field of the Uzbek lexeme:

1. linguistic knowledge: lexical-semantic, grammatical, stylistic features of the Uzbek lexeme, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, associative relations with language units are determined;
2. extralinguistic knowledge: knowledge and ideas about Uzbeks, their attitude towards them, the image of the nation formed in their mind (associative portrait) of the examinees are determined.

Below we will analyze the issue of how the associative field units reveal the meaning aspects of the Uzbek lexeme.

It is known that the following meanings of the Uzbek lexeme are recorded in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language":

UZBEK 1 The name of the indigenous population (people) of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Uzbek people. Uzbek nation.

2 Belongs to this nation (nation). Uzbek household. Uzbek language. Uzbek Latin alphabet"⁶.

⁵ Караулов Ю. Н. Показатели национального менталитета в ассоциативно-вербальной сети // Языковое сознание и образ мира. – М.: Ин-т языкознания РАН, 2000. – С. 191-206.

⁶ An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 volumes. – V:5. – Tashkent: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2008. – P.135.

In the associative field, there were many responses revealing these meanings of the Uzbek lexeme. Testers gave this lexeme nation (25), hospitable nation (8), my nation (8), sweet-talking nation (8), nation (6), kind nation (3), independent nation (3), my nation (3), proud people (2), people with their own language (2), Uzbek-speaking people (2), independent people (2), Turks (2), young people (1), friendly people (1), a nation where heavenly people live (1), my nation (1), nation, people (1), our national nation (1), a nation with its own identity (1), a nation that has been living since ancient times (1), Turkish simple people (1), nation, nation (1) responses show that the Uzbek lexeme means, first of all, the concept of "nation, nation". The response reactions do not simply record the meaning of the Uzbek lexeme "nation, people", but also the characteristics of this nation (hospitable people, sweet-talking people, kind people, independent people, proud people, It also clarifies things such as a self-sufficient nation, a nation inhabited by heavenly people, our national nation, a nation that has been living since ancient times).

It is characteristic that in a number of responses given by the test takers, the edge of the second meaning of the Uzbek lexeme "belongs to the Uzbek people, belongs to the country". In particular, motherland (10), birthplace (7), My country (5), Uzbekistan (2), peaceful country (2), country where my navel blood was spilled (1), Margilon (1), land of Uzbekistan (1), Tashkent (1) the meaning side of the Uzbek lexeme "the land belonging to the Uzbek people" was realized.

In the following reactions, the meaning of the Uzbek lexeme "belonging to the Uzbek people" and "national values belonging to the Uzbek people" is revealed: atlas (6), hat (6), flag (4), satin, hat (3), almond hat (3), national customs (3), colloquial language (3), language (3), national costumes (2), Navruz holiday (2), honor (2), good behavior (1), satin cap (1), cradle (1), solidarity (1), cap, national costume (1), cap, chapman, wedding ceremony (1), do'ppi, ton, cradle (1), self-conscious (1), chastity (1), Iraqi doppi (1), kupkari (1), preserving the nation (1), national tradition (1), national satin cloth (1), national dress (1), national value (1), national values (1), national dances (1), national tradition - habit (1), independence (1), yaktak (1), our native language (1), pepper cap (1), determination (1), peace and harmony (1).

Another aspect of the meaning of the Uzbek lexeme "belonging to the Uzbek people" is realized in the following reactions: "a person belonging to the Uzbek nation": Uzbek athletes (9), a person with a hat on his head (2), Islam Karimov (2), Avloni (1), an old woman sitting on the porch (1), wearing a hat (1), a sincere person wearing a hat (1), a girl with braided hair wearing a hat (1), white-bearded grandfathers wearing hats (1), a handsome young man in Ferghana clothes (1), our compatriots who traveled abroad (1), our grandfathers who showed bravery in battle (1), an Uzbek young man (1), the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov (1), I am Uzbek (1). These reactions serve to fully reveal the meaning of the dictionary meaning of the Uzbek lexeme "person of Uzbek nationality".

In the associative field, there is also a community reaction. This association provides information about another meaning edge of the Uzbek lexeme ("association, group of people who carry out some type of activity in cooperation").

From the analysis, it is understood that the responses from the associative field of the Uzbek lexeme help to fully reveal the semantic essence of this word, and to identify its meaning aspects that are not reflected in dictionaries.