

SEMANTISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG DES KONZEPTS „ERSCHEINUNG“ AUF ENGLISCH

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Anmerkung: Der Artikel widmet sich der Untersuchung der charakteristischen Merkmale der Lexeme „Aussehen“ in der englischen Sprache, ihrer Rolle bei der Übermittlung von Informationen sowie ihrer stilistischen Merkmale. Er orientiert sich dabei am Material der englischen Sprache den Inhalt der Semantik von "Erscheinung" zu bestimmen und die Merkmale seiner Verwendung im Text aus semantischer und pragmatischer Sicht zu untersuchen.

Schlüsselwörter: invariant, archisem, paradigmatisch, syntagmatisch, polysemantisch, idiomatisch, paremyalogisch, Assoziation.

SEMANTIC STUDY OF THE CONCEPT "APPEARANCE" IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: The article is devoted to studying the distinctive features of the lexemes “appearance” in the English language, their role in conveying information, as well as their stylistic features. He uses the material of the English language to determine the content of the semantics of "appearance" and to examine the characteristics of its use in the text from a semantic and pragmatic point of view.

Keywords: invariant, archisemous, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, polysemantic, idiomatic, paremyalogical, association.

The concept reflects the cognitive connection between a person and his knowledge of the external world that surrounds him. The study of the concept as a cognitive category has many aspects, and it is of interest to linguists as an object of study both in the material of one language and in the material of several languages.

So, the same thing related to different areas of human activity reflects different features of the concept.

The term “concept” has been used since the beginning of the 90s of the last century by D. S. It is widespread in language literature due to the scientific works of Likhachev and Yu.S. Stepanov. D. S. Likhachev S. A. Askoldov speaks positively about the innovative article, but defining the essence of the concept, in contrast to it, he suggests that the concept does not exist for the word, but that each dictionary, word has a separate meaning and offers to be considered separately. According to the scientist, a person does not have the opportunity to express the full meaning of a word at the same time, sometimes he understands and interprets it in his own way, depending on social characteristics and conditions. [1. C.280-287]

The conceptual component of the studied concept contains actual information about the invariant meanings of the image. The visually perceived image is interpreted by the subject of perception, evaluated and reflects the values existing in this society.

The concept of “Appearance” is united around the invariant “appearance” archiseme, has its place in this area, has a different morphological and syntactic structure and pattern, is in varying degrees close to the invariant meaning or distant (removed from the main meaning) in a semantic relationship, one and we understand the system of multi-meaning or polyfunctional, inter-paradigmatic, syntagmatic relations, active and inactive according to their functions, with different colors in terms of expressiveness.

It is of both theoretical and practical importance to reveal the linguistic content features of language units that form separate paradigmatic lines, gathered into one concept based on the general meaning of “Appearance”.

Analyzes carried out in the process of working with explanatory dictionaries of the English language have shown that the lexeme “appearance” has a polysemantic character and can acquire different meanings both when taken separately and when included in word combinations and phraseological combinations.

Taking this into account, we found it necessary to analyze “appearance” registered in dictionaries and units with morphological and syntactic structure related to it from a semantic point of view.

We pay attention to the definitions of the lexeme “appearance” in the English language given in dictionaries. Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language (Webster's third new international dictionary of the English Language”, Könemann, 1993, P. 103) belonging to the noun group “*appearance*” word in medieval English “*apperaunce*”, word in medieval English *aparance*, *apparence*, in ancient Latin “*apparentia*”, in Latin “*apparent-*, *apparens*” that it is related to the words, its original and leading meaning “*the act, action, or process of appearing*”.

1. We have determined other meanings of the word "Appearance" in the dictionary by the translation method as follows:

a) To appear suddenly (*the act or action of coming into view or being visible*): For example: *The sudden appearance of enemy troops; The unexpected appearance of smoke on the horizon;*

b) Appearing in public (*the act or action of coming before the public or into public view*): For example: *His last appearance on the London stage; Financially secure since the appearance of his last novel;*

c) the act or process of coming into being (*the action or process of coming into existence*): For example: *Within a few years after the appearance of the canal boat [Amer. Guide Series: N.Y];*

d) to formally appear before the competent authority (*the act or action of coming formally before an authoritative body*): For example: *His appearance before the board*

2. a) The appearance of a shape or form (*the state or form in which one appears*); For example: *his whole appearance was markedly different from that of the guests usually to be seen [Archibald Marshall];*

b) 1) appearance state (as opposed to actual state) (*an outward state of appearing as opposed to an actual state*): For example: *Traders, though hostile to the settlement, had to preserve an appearance of neutrality [B.K.Sandwell];*

2) conceal real or imagined shame or prevent social degradation (*to conceal a real or fancied disgrace or to avoid a social lapse*): For example: *They spent their lives trying to keep up appearances and to make his salary do more than it could [Willa Cather];*

c) external instructions, situations or events (*outward indications, circumstances, or events*): For example: *to all he was guilty;*

d) 1) sensory impressions of something that is different from its true nature or true existence (*a sense impression of a thing as distinguished from its true nature or real existence*): For example: *The blue of distant hills is only an appearances;* 2) An object produced or modified by the character of the sense organs or by certain circumstances: For example: *The different of a penny viewed from different angles;*

e) from real to phenomenal (*the phenomenal as opposed to the real*): 1) that which is given in sensation or impression, as opposed to that which is rationally verified; 2) a person who is at odds with absolute truth: For example: *That philosophic legerdemain which, with only experience for its datum, would condemn this ex-perience to the status of appearance and disclose a reality more edifying [C.I.Lewis];*

3. a) something visible, event: b) first appearance: For example: *a great observer of natural [William Cowper];*

4. gathering or company: ATTENDANCE; For example: *An innumerable appearance of gallants [John Evelyn].*

Additional vocabulary information can be added to the given definitions. We can observe the meanings of A.S. Khorinby in "OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNERS DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH" published in 2000. [8: P. 83]:

APPARITION: For example: *this appearance passed for as real a thing as the blazing star itself [Daniel Defoe];*

OCCURRENCE: For example: *The first appearance of that word in English:*

SEMBLANCE:

1) It is important to study the concept of "Appearance-image" as meaningful subject groups and the spiritual relations between them. Accordingly, we first divide the concept of "appearance-image" into two large groups: 1. Internal image; 2. Appearance. We divide these groups into the following content groups based on the "appearance-image" archisem.

lexemes representing the concept of the image of humanity: *artful, clever, craftiness, crafty, foxy, guileful, ingenious, sly, tricky, wily, aboveboard, blunt, coarse, dull, gullible, ignorant, kind, naïve, obtuse, rough, shy, slow, stupid, unclever, unimaginative, unintelligent, unatlyish, beautiful, attractive, beauteous, comely, fair, good-looking, gorgeous, handsome, lovely, pretty, stunning, awkward, bad, coarse, crude, disgusting, drab, dull, grotesque, hideous, homely, horrible, ugly;*

2) lexemes representing the concept of the image of the universe: *cosmos, creation, earth, infinity, macrocosm, nature, outer, space, sphere, world, locality, constellation, elliptical, galaxy, galaxy, irregular galaxy, nebula, solar system, spiral galaxy, star cluster, star system;*

3) lexemes representing the concept of religious image: *devout, faithful, godly, holy, pious, punctilious, reverent, sacred, scrupulous, spiritual, devout, divine, godly, holy, Pious, sacred, agnostic, atheistic, blasphemous, careless, casual, erring, evil, immoral*

4) lexemes representing the concept of secular image: *afterlife, eternal life, eternity, happy hunting ground, heaven, hereafter, immortality, life after death, next world, pit, syndicate, legal;*

5) lexemes representing the concept of national-cultural image: *artistic, civilizing developmental, edifying, educational, enlightening, ethnic, humanizing, racial, refining,*

6) Lexemes representing the concept of negative image: *adverse, contradiction, denial, detrimental, gloomy, opposing, refusal, rejection, veto, Denying, disclaiming, indirect, privative.*

Concepts can have a simple or complex structure. Simple concepts have more semantic meaning and are less related to the way of life of the people. They have their own lexical meaning in all languages and can be included in the category of lexical universals. Concepts of a complex nature are the concepts formed on the basis of the long-term process of the people who speak that language - the way of life of the people, for example, can be imagined as a concept formed on the basis of an idiomatic phraseological combination.

The word "appearance concept" combined with the words *deceptive* or *deceiving* comes to mean something like *shiny on the outside and trembling on the inside; For example; I don't trust anyone who acts happy all the time. I just can't shake the notion that appearances are deceptive, you know? Edward seems like a very nice boy, but appearances can be deceiving. Jane may look like she doesn't understand you, but she's really extremely bright. Appearances can be deceiving.*

The following features of the "image" concept should also be noted:

Lexemes with the "Appearances" meaning are used figuratively with verbs like *keep up* or *make*, and its first meaning is; *preserving anything in its original form* - the second meaning; *creates metaphorical models such as "to take different forms"*. *For example; They were very unhappily married but kept up appearances for the sake of their children; He didn't make an appearance until after midnight*

Also, the word "appearance" combined with the word *cheat* comes in two different meanings 1. *Test exercises on a sheet or showing it as an example from a book* 2. *Its translation in paremiological form (The appearance changes, the heart does not change).* *For example; 1. BEAMER appearance cheat sheet from version 3.57; 2. Appearance cheats*

Such models can also be found in some proverbs and sayings:

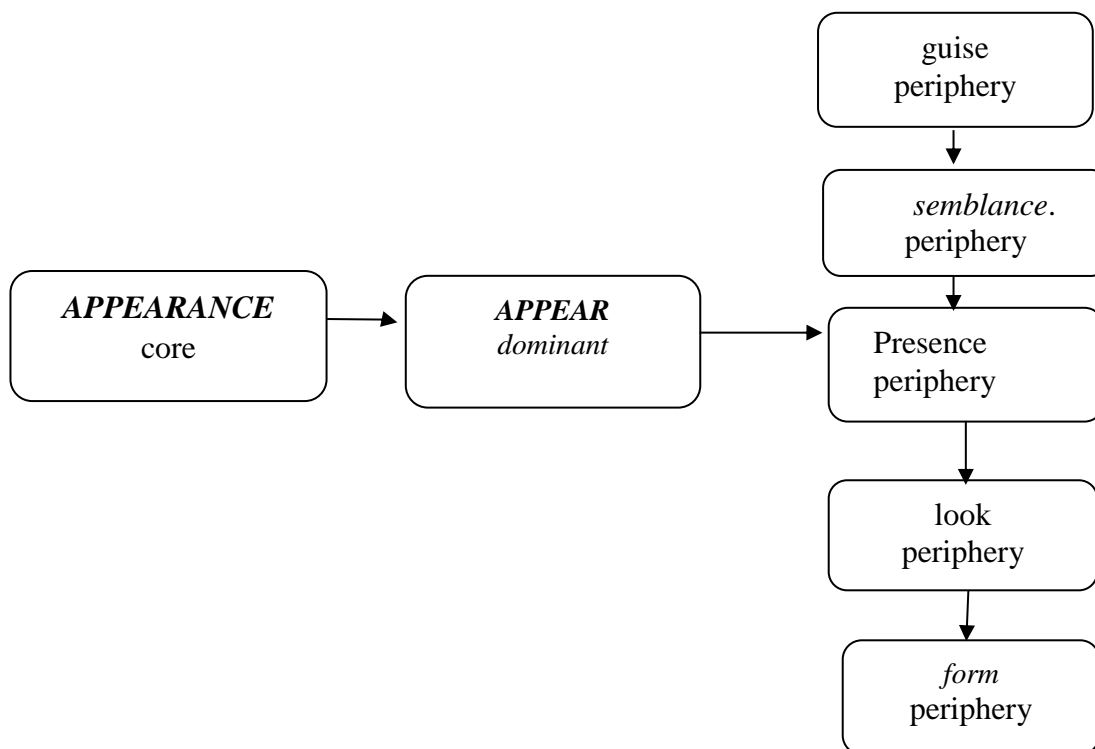
“We should look to the mind, and not to the outward appearance, Beauty is produced by the pleasing appearance and good taste of the whole, and by the dimensions of all the parts being duly proportioned to each other”; – (A person's appearance does not define natsa); (Beauty is the pleasant appearance of humanity and good behavior are the dimensions of all nouns) - and in the proverb “appearance, pleasant appearance”- a metaphorical model is applied to the words. Based on these examples, it can be said that words with the meaning of "appearance" in English play the role of a specific boundary between the inner and outer world of a person.

In addition to metaphorical models, the word "appearance" in English is also used in metonymic models of human life. For example: “gentlemanly” means “to look like a gentleman, to dress like a gentleman, to wear clothes.” *M: Before Mr. Justice Vaughan and Mr. Baron Alderson, Thomas Griffiths Wainwright, aged forty-two, a man of gentlemanly appearance, wearing mustachios [BNC, RF2 623].*

The word “Appearance” can express different, real and portable meanings in a single case and in word combinations, phraseological combinations.

The analysis showed that some of them have suitable equivalents in the translated language, while some do not. *For example: to appearance was wild and uncouth, appearance in all respects of a damaged young, eccentric in appearance, festive appearance, absurdity of his appearance, of gentlemanly appearance etc.*

Based on the above considerations, we will try to represent the stages of the cognitive process of language factors representing the basic state of “appearance” semantics on the basis of a drawing.



Based on the above-mentioned considerations, it can be noted that the core of the “appearance” concept creates an active association for language owners, while the

less important ones take place on the periphery, and as they move away from the center, the meaning of their (association) diminishes. Image as the core of the concept is recognized as the main concept (imagination) formed in the mind of the speaker. Its periphery is formed by the area that can evaluate and interpret the cognitive properties of the core.

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