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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC EXPRESSION OF EARLY YOUTH "JEUNESSE" IN UZBEK AND FRENCH

ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ РАННЕЙ МОЛОДОСТИ "JEUNESSE" НА УЗБЕКСКОМ И ФРАНЦУЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

ЎЗБЕК ВА ФРАНЦУЗ ТИЛЛАРИДА ЭРТА ЁШЛИК "JEUNESSE"НИНГ ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИК ИФОДАЛАНИШИ

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Аннотация

Мақолада ўзбек ва француз тилларида эрта ёшлик/jeunesse даврининг лексик ва семантик ифодаси ёритилган. Ўзбек тилидаги "ёшлик" тушунчаси 100 та дан ортиқ лексемадан иборат бўлиб, улар орасида сўзларнинг турли гуруҳларига тегишли сўзлар, таърифланган "ёшлик даври" нинг турли номлари ёшларнинг номланишларини ўз ичига олган отлар, шунингдек, "ёшлик" тушунчаси билан боғлиқ бўлган фазилатлар, жараёнлар ва хатти-ҳаракатлар энг катта гуруҳни ташкил қилади.

Аннотация

В статье описывается лексико-семантическое выражение ранней юности /jeunesse на узбекском и французском языках. Понятие «молодежь» в узбекском языке представлено более чем 100 лексемами, включая слова, принадлежащие к разным группам слов, разные названия описанного «периода молодости», существительные, которые включают имена молодых людей, а также выражение качеств, процессов и действий, связанных с понятием «молодежь».

Annotation

The article describes the lexico-semantic expression of early youth/jeunesse in Uzbek and French. The concept of "youth" in Uzbek is represented by more than 100 lexemes, including words belonging to different groups of words, different names of the described "period of youth," nouns that include the names of young people, as well as expressions of qualities, processes and actions related to the concept of "youth."

Key words and expressions: young/fresh-grown, very young, young boy, girl, wife, young age, different, lexeme, adjective, verbs, synonymy, lexical-grammatical variation, stylistic.

Ключевые слова и выражения: молодой / свежий, очень молодой, молодой мальчик, девочка, жена, молодой, возраст, разные, лексема, прилагательное, глаголы, синонимия, лексико-грамматическая вариация, стилистика.

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: ёш / янги, жуда ёш, ёш бола, қиз, хотин, ёш, ҳар хил, лексема, сифат, феъллар, синонимия, лексик ва грамматик ўзгарувчанлик, стилистика.

More than 100 lexemes represent the concept of youth in the Uzbek language. Among them, they are words belonging to different word families: nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs. Most words in this semantic group are monosyllabic, the main ones belonging to the following word-forming cells. Namely, young/fresh-grown, very young, young boy, girl, wife, young, (stunted) so on. Some words related to these cells (e.g., young inventor, young naturalist, young reporter, etc.) belong to the periphery of the semantic group being described and are included in this concept because they are part of the root morpheme

meaning "youth". Nouns are the largest group, covering the various names of the "age" described, the names of young people, as well as the expression of characters, processes and actions associated with the concept of "youth" [1,456].

The lexical-semantic expression of the above-mentioned entities is as follows:

The names of the "young age": Youth, early youth;

The names of the "young age": young woman, bride (about a young woman) girl, girl, little girl, attractive, beautiful (simple, beautiful young woman), little, brother,

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young people, youth, boys, girls, young man, young woman, young bride, a child who has not reached adolescence, teenage boy, young sprout, variety sprout, young (humor), snoop, small - dog [3:423]

Names of personalities, processes and actions related to the concept of "youth": as youth, rejuvenation, rejuvenation.

Among with nouns the earliest youth lexeme, the largest group is made up of personal names. For a group of nominations representing youth, the presence of synonymous rows for words meaning the same age period is peculiar. Many of these words have a colloquial or simple speech color and often have emotional-evaluative semantics. Compare: **girl, young girl, girlie and so on** [2:213].

Among the lexical expressions of the concept of "youth" there are fewer groups of adjectives, verbs and forms. Many of the lexemes in this group (directly or indirectly) are based on **young/ fresh-grown** adjective. Some of the lexemes belonging to the said word groups are based on nouns expressing the same concept.

The following is a list of adjectives, verbs, and forms that have the most "early youth" semantics:

Adjectives: Girls, girls', copy, unripe, inexperienced, small, smaller, young, (younger than anyone), young.

Verbs: rejuvenation, rejuvenation, rejuvenation, rejuvenation, extinction, extinction, (loss of youth, beauty), etc.

Forms: Like girls, like girls, like mature, like young people, like boys, not young, like young, from youth, like early age.

The phenomenon of synonymy, which belongs to different styles, is characteristic of the qualities that express the concept of youth.

Thus, the concept of "youth" in the Uzbek language is characterized by lexical significance and the potential for stylistic and lexical-grammatical variation.

Lexemes denoting the concept of "youth" are both explicit (e.g., young, youth, rejuvenation, rejuvenation, etc.) and implicit (e.g., green, breast milk did not come out of his mouth, young(humor), snoop, extinction, etc.) "the earliest" semaphore. This girl, young girl, boy, young boy, strong fellow,

and so on is actively interrelated with gender content.

In the lexical system of the Uzbek language, the notion of "youth" is associated with their characteristics.

For example, beauty (attractive), helplessness, incapacity, incomplete physical and mental maturity (breast milk did not come out of his mouth, puppy, snoop, young / joke / nose, jingle, ghost, snout).

Unlike childhood and adolescence, youth is interpreted in a relative context. For example, "a sentence that is relatively young in terms of age is done through the lexemes of someone relatively small, smaller, younger. For example, compare early, young, and young opposition.

In the lexemes of the group under consideration, youth is presented as a temporary, temporary departure". It should be noted that this sign is not reflected in the lexical expression of childhood and adolescence, although each "youth period" is temporary. Compare: **extinction** (loss of youth, purity, beauty); **not young**. The verb segment of the semantic lexical group of the early age period reflects the active movement of this age to preserve the qualitative features and return to the original. Compare: **rejuvenate, rejuvenating, to rejuvenate, to look younger, rejuvenate, rejuvenate**. [4:425] The probability of achieving the desired result is defined as being younger (looking younger, looking younger than one's own mule) and **looking younger**.

In the Uzbek language, various words that express the concept of youth, such as "novelty", "inexperience, crudeness", are constantly developing secondary meanings.

Other lexemes that refer to individuals at an early age, in their literal or figurative sense, embody a negative assessment of inexperience, incompetence, and underdevelopment: breast milk did not come out of his mouth one who is too young, inexperienced, who has not seen life, who does not know; disrespectful about someone younger than the interlocutor); son of bitch (simple folk. insult.); snoop (insult.); young (joke 1. Young, inexperienced sailor. 2. Metaphore. Inexperienced, clumsy person; (generally stupid, lame, mentally retarded person). [4:425]

The lexical system of the Uzbek language reflects the perception of the early age of man in relation to the initial stages of development (primarily the early stages of development of all living things, plants and animals, "youth"). For example, on the basis of lexemes meaning immature plants and animals, metaphorical names of persons of early age are formed. Compare: thin seedling (metaphore. Young, new generation); variety - seedlings (metaphore. youth, young generation); puppy 2. metaphore. simple. A young, inexperienced man; portable child, dry milk from the mouth (swearing); green (inexperienced because of their youth) The meanings of the analogy in the qualities of girls at an early age can be important in speech and gender, but it is also possible to expand the semantics of "youth" - compare the passion of boys, as simple as girls, and so on.[2:116]

Thus, youth in Uzbek can also be included in the category of childhood and adolescence, primarily in the appropriate age names. The animated notion of youth is once again associated with individual discrete nomenclature of individuals, as well as with aggregation horses that define a set of "youth periods" (youth) is explained. It should be noted that such applications in the Uzbek language are recognized as effective. Positive or negative assessments of early childhood are clearly distributed on the line of "physical" and "mental" levels. The first is positive, the second is negative.

Lexical-semantic expression of youth / jeunesse in French.

The concept of youth / jeunesse is represented by 40 lexemes in French. Among them are various word groups i.e. nouns, adjectives, verbs, forms. Some lexemes of this semantic group have a single stem, the main of which belong to the word-forming nests, which are jeune, juvenile, and other words.

The concept of jeunesse is reflected in French in lexemes of different categories of grammatical affiliation, i.e. nouns, adjectives, verbs and forms.

Among them, the largest group of horses, which includes the various nomenclature of the "age period" described, the names of the early age period, which

include the definition of various phenomena and attributes associated with this concept.

The names of the "young age": Jeunesse

Names of young in twelve-year animal cycle of chronology individuals: *bejaune; catherinette; damoiseau; demoiselle; mademoiselle; ephebe; fille; garcon; gars; gonzesse; greluce;jeune; jeunesse; jeune,turc, jeunet,jeunette, jeunot, jeunotte; jouvenceau; jouvencelle; mignon; minet, minette; mome; nana; nenette; nymphette;pucelle; souris;tendron.*

Names of events and character attributes related to the concept of youth / jeunesse: Jouvence; jeunisme; rajeunissement; juvenilite; verdeur;

Among the lexical expressions of "youth" in French, the groups of adjectives, verbs, and forms are relatively few. A large proportion of the word groups mentioned are monosyllabic words. Jeunesse semantic adjectives, verbs, and forms are as follows:

Adjectives: benjamin,jeune, jeunet,jeunot, jeuniste,juvenile, tender,vert.

Verbs: (se) rajeunir

Adverbs: Jeunement.

Lexical analysis of the concept of youth in French shows that the lexical expressions of this concept are less than in the Uzbek language. In this case, the lexical density is characteristic for the lexical expression of youth in French. Many lexemes are derivatives of the words jeune or juvenile.

All the lexemes that represent the concept of Jeunesse are combined with the sema of early age. This sema can be both explicit, e.g., jeune, jeunesse, rajeunir, and implicit minet, minette, mignon, tendron, beraune, blanc-bec.

Among the lexemes, along with the "youth period" lexeme, the gender sema is leading, e.g., fille, gars, garchon, gonzesse.[3:174]

Implicitly, the semantics of the early "youth period" are interpreted in lexemes based on various characters associated with youth. The desire of the early "youth" is understood on the basis of the connection with such signs as warmth, delicacy, delicacy, attractiveness, purity, vitality, zeal.

ТИЛШУНОСЛИК

The existence of the term **jeunisme** in French, which has two different opposite meanings (i.e. 1. discrimination against youth and values related to youth (beauty, general behavior, etc.), (there is also the term **agisme** denoting abuse of the elderly) interesting. Such a combination of contradictory meanings on a word scale is a reflection of certain realities of French

culture, the two-way valence inherent in the French concept of youth. This ambiguity of the concept of youth is due, on the one hand, to the enjoyment of positive qualities (beauty, vigor, etc.) inherent in adolescence, and, on the other hand, to the persistence of negative perceptions (e.g., inexperience) typical of youth.

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(Reviewer: N.Khoshimova – doctor of philosophy in philology).