

## Semantic Analysis of Concept “Success” In English And Uzbek

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**Abstract:** In the present research work, the author conducted the actual problem of verification of linguocultural constructions is proposed. Attention is paid to the establishment of the correctness and effectiveness of the application of one of the types of semantic analysis in modern linguistic studies devoted to the concept of “success” and its lexical representatives. The proposed meta-research approach is aimed at identifying and searching for the causes of significant discrepancies in the results of definitional analysis when the theoretical base, scientific apparatus and research strategy coincide.

**Key words:** semantic field, technique, culture, synonym, Word Map dictionary.

### Introduction

Linguists distinguished and analyzed “semantic fields”, that is, groups of words of which meanings are closely interrelated. Originally, “field” is a concept applied in physics which describes the layout condition of a certain object, such as electric field, magnetic field and gravitational field, which separately shows the layout principles of electricity, magnesium and gravity in a certain space. This concept was later applied into linguistics to describe the inter-relationship between different words. Gradually, it turned into a new linguistic approach called semantic field theory. Semantic field is a closely knit sector of vocabulary characterized by a common concept (e.g. in the semantic field of space we find nouns (expanse, extent, surface); verbs (extend, spread, span); adjectives (spacious, roomy, vast, broad)). The members of the semantic fields are not synonymous but all of them are joined together by some common semantic component. This semantic component common to all the members of the field is sometimes described as the common denominator of meaning, like the concept of kinship, concept of colour, parts of the human body and so on. The basis of grouping in this case is not only linguistic but also extra-linguistic: the words are associated, because the things they name occur together and are closely connected in reality.

Discussion and results. Having analyzed the definitions of the lexeme “Success” from different dictionaries, we should highlight the definitions based on the frequency of their use:

- 1) a) success is the achievement of something that you have been trying to do (CED)
- b) the achievement of something that you planned to do or attempted to do (MD)
- c) the achievement of something desired, planned, or attempted (TAHDOTEL)
- 2) a) the success of something is the fact that it works in a satisfactory way or has the result that is intended (CED)
- b) a plan or an attempt that achieves good results (MD)
- c) something that has a good result or that is very popular (CALD)
- 3) a) the fact of becoming rich or famous or of getting a high social position (OALD)

b) someone or something that is a success achieves a high position, makes a lot of money, or is admired a great deal (CED)

c) the gaining of fame or prosperity (TAHDOTEL)

4) a result or an outcome (TAHDOTEL)

5) when a business makes a lot of money (LDOCE).

To highlight the standard interpretation, let's consider the most common definitions of the lexeme "Success":

a) success is the achievement of something that you have been trying to do (CED)

b) the achievement of something that you planned to do or attempted to do (MD)

c) the achievement of something desired, planned or attempted (TAHDOTEL).

Now we devoted to analyze the meaning of the lexical unit "Muvaffaqiyat" using Uzbek dictionaries to construct the corresponding lexical field "Success". For this it was necessary: 1) select interpretations of the lexical unit "Muvaffaqiyat" from Uzbek dictionaries; 2) highlight and establish the most complete and accurate interpretation; 3) determine the composition of the lexical field "Muvaffaqiyat" by selecting synonyms of this word, since they are the names of the concept "Muvaffaqiyat" in the definition that we have established.

"Muvaffaqiyat-yaxshi natija, erishilgan narsa; yutuq, g`alaba. Muvaffaqiyat qozonmoq. Muvaffaqiyatga erishmoq."

Parpixo`ja yog`chi moyloqchilik, chaqimchilik ishining muvaffaqiyatidan g`ururlanib... so`zlab borarkan, ellikboshi uni to`xtatdi. [Oybek. Tanlangan asarlar]

We find words with the same root from the word "Success" in two more dictionaries.

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language:

1) the achievement of something desired, planned, or attempted

2) a. the gaining of fame or prosperity

b. the extent of such gain

3) one that is successful

4) archaic: a result or an outcome.

Merriam-Webster Dictionary:

1) obsolete : OUTCOME, RESULT

2) a. degree or measure of succeeding

b. favorable or desired outcome

3) one that succeeds.

In the presented dictionaries, success is understood as someone successful "one that is successful" or someone who has achieved success "one that succeeds". Since these definitions use cognate words, the essence of the concept remains undisclosed.

CALD we find another "vicious circle".

Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary:

1) the achievement of what you want to achieve

2) something that has a good result or that is very popular.

Collins English Dictionary:

1) success is the achievement of something that you have been trying to do

2) success is the achievement of a high position in a particular field, for example in business or politics;

3) the success of something is the fact that it works in a satisfactory way or has the result that is intended;

4) someone or something that is a success achieves a high position, makes a lot of money, or is admired a great deal.

Conclusion. Most of the lexemes in the “Success” field are from the Middle English period. A characteristic feature of this period is semantic syncretism, namely the presence of words with a broad meaning. For example, the lexeme *feat* (action in general), *coup* (a fall, upset, overturn), *gain* (increase of possessions, resources or advantages), *achievement* (the action of achieving, completing or achieving by exertion; achievement, successful performance) . In addition, some lexemes have meanings that are opposite to each other. For example, for the lexeme *feat* we find the following meanings: a deed of valour, a noble exploit and an evil deed, a crime. This phenomenon indicates that people's system of ideas is underdeveloped. It should be noted that most lexemes have many meanings, some of which are not used in modern language. This is due to the expansion of knowledge, the emergence of terms to express new concepts, as well as changes in people's thinking.

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