

The Analysis of the Nominative Field of the Concept “Pride” in English and Russian Languages

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to construct and the nominative field of the concept “pride” in English and Russian languages by means of a comparative analysis of the works of English and Russian literature, which will make it possible to determine the importance of the studied concept in the culture of the English and Russian ethnic groups and to identify differences in these linguistic cultures.

Keywords: Cognitive linguistics, concept, nominative field of the concept, direct nominations of the concept, keyword-representative, core and periphery of the concept.

INTRODUCTION

By now, a comprehensive study of literary texts, more precisely, their conceptual structure, has become very relevant. Such a study takes place within the framework of methodological approaches and techniques of cognitive linguistics. In connection with a person's comprehension of reality, structures arise that are commonly called concepts. In cognitive linguistics, the concept is considered to be one of the most important terms, but its content cannot be described by one interpretation. There are many definitions of this concept in various areas of linguistics, which is determined both by its interdisciplinary nature and the lack of a common opinion about the content of the concept.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Today in linguistics there are three main approaches to the interpretation of the concept, all of them are based on the position that the concept is what the content of the notion means. Proponents of the first approach (Yu.S. Stepanov, V.N. Taliya) define the concept as the main cell in the mental world of a person. Proponents of the second approach understand the concept as a unit of cognitive semantics (N.D. Arutyunova, A.D. Shmelev). The third approach is based on the idea of the concept as an intermediary between words and reality (D.S. Likhachev and E.S. Kudryakova). It can be summarized that all these approaches affirm the relationship between language and culture, but at the same time they understand the role of language in the formation of the concept in different ways.

It should be noted that the primary task of the researcher of a particular concept is to obtain an exhaustive list of language units that objectify this concept. "The set of linguistic means that objectify the concept in a certain period of the development of society is defined as the nominative field of the concept" (Z.D. Popova & I.A. Sternin. 2007: 47). The primary task of the lingvocognitive analysis of the concept is the construction of its nominative field, therefore, the effectiveness and completeness of revealing the content and structure of the studied concept depends on the rigor and consistency of the construction of its nominative field.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

There are two ways of constructing the nominative field of the concept: the first one identifies only the direct nominations of the concept - the keyword and its synonyms (both systemic and occasional, individual-authoring) - this will lead to the construction of the core of the nominative field; the other one reveals all the nominative field of the concept available to the researcher, including the nominations of the varieties of the denotation of the concept (hyponyms) and the names of various individual features of the concept that are found in different

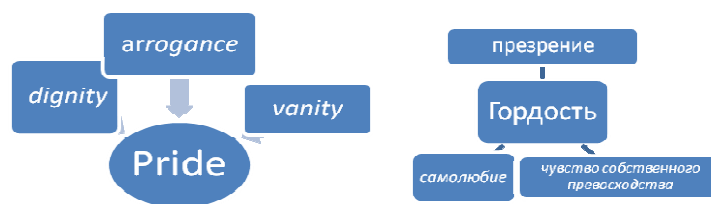
situations of its discussion. It is important to note that this way, of course, is more laborious, but it gives much deeper and more reliable results” (Z.D. Popova& I.A. Sternin. 2007: 124).

Let us construct the nominative field of the concept “pride” in the works “Pride and prejudice” and “A Hero of Our Time” using the second method. First of all, it should be noted that the comparison of the nominative fields of the chosen concept, which belong to speakers of languages with different structures, makes it possible to determine their universal and nationally peculiar characteristics.

To construct a nominative field, the researcher must establish a key word-representative that objectifies the concept. A keyword is a lexical unit determined by the researcher, which most fully nominates the researched concept (Z.D. Popova& I.A. Sternin. 2007: 125). The most commonly used name is chosen as such a word, in our case it is the name “pride” and “гордость”.

Next comes the establishment of the core of the nominative field. The core of the nominative field is set through a synonymic extension of the keyword (Z.D. Popova& I.A. Sternin. 2007: 126). For example, for the key lexeme “pride” in the work “Pride and prejudice” synonyms are established: arrogance, dignity, vanity. And in the work “Геройнашеговремени”, the synonymous series for the lexeme “гордость” are the words: самолюбие, презрение, чувствособственногопревосходства.

Establishment of the core of the nominative field



Establishing the periphery of the nominative field. Analysis of the compatibility of lexemes that objectify the concept in the language also makes it possible to identify some of the components of the concept. From various examples of the compatibility of the chosen lexeme with adjectives and verbs,

one can derive numerous signs of pride that characterize pride as a concept (Z.D. Popova& I.A. Sternin. 2007: 126). Further, the table shows examples of the compatibility of the lexeme “pride” and “гордость” with adjectives and verbs from the selected works.

Establishing the periphery of the nominative field of the concept.

Pride	Гордость
Everybody is disgusted with his pride (JaneAusten. 2000: 48).	Оттого-то он так гордо носит свою толстую солдатскую шинель (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 32).
If from no better motive that he shouldn't have been too proud to be dishonest for dishonesty I must call it(JaneAusten. 2000:50).	Да притом Григорий Александрович каждый день дарил ей что-нибудь: первые дни она молча гордо отталкивала подарки,... (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 10).
Can such abominable pride as his have ever done him good? (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).	Эта гордая знать смотрит на нас, армейцев, как на диких (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 33).
Her manners were pronounced to be bad, a mixture of impertinence and pride (JaneAusten. 2000: 33).	А что такое счастье? Насыщенная гордость(LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 48).
Familypride and filial pride – for he is very proud of what his father was – have done this (Jane Austen. 2000: 50).	... но глаза, хотя окруженные коричневой тенью, блистали гордо и неумолимо (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 63).
He has also brotherly pride which with some brotherly affection makes him a very kind and careful guardian of his sister 51 (Jane Austen. 2000: 50).	Право, милая, ты хуже ничего не могла придумать! – Она заплакала, потом с гордостью подняла голову, отерла слезы и продолжала (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 76).

All these features are included in the description of the concept, and their occurrence in various texts is recorded in order to identify the most vivid, communicatively relevant ones.

Construction of the lexical-phraseological field of the keyword. This method involves the selection of synonyms,

antonyms of the keyword, the definition of its hyperonyms and cohyponyms. In addition, we can single out adverbs that are opposite in meaning [1, p. 126-127].

Further, the table shows the synonyms and antonyms of the concepts “pride” and “гордость” from the works “Pride and prejudice” and “Геройнашеговремени”.

Construction of the lexical-phraseological field of the concepts

Yes, vanity is a weakness indeed (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).	Милый мой, я презираю женщин, чтобы не любить их, потому что иначе жизнь была бы слишком нелепой... (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 34).
Mr. Darcy was found to be all above his company and above being pleased (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).	Молодежь прозвала его Мефистофелем; он показывал, будто сердился за это прозвание, но в самом деле оно льстило его самолюбию(LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 35).
It has often led him to be liberal and generous (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).	...ничем нельзя так польстить моему самолюбию, как признавая мое искусство в верховой езде на кавказский лад(LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 41).
Mr. Darcy was the most disagreeable, the proudest man and all hoped that he would never come again (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).	...но я всякий раз, как Грушницкий подходит к ней, принимаю смиренный вид и оставляю их вдвоем... (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 47).
The world was frightened by his high and imposing manners (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).	Эти петербургские слетки всегда зазнаются, пока их не ударишь по носу! (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 57).
They were very nice ...but proud and conceited (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).	Он покраснел; ему было стыдно убить человека безоружного... (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 66).
Mr. Darcy was haughty and reserved; his manners were not very inviting (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).	Милый мой, я ненавижу людей, чтобы их не презирать, потому что иначе жизнь была бы слишком отвратительным

	фарсом (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 34).
Elizabeth saw superciliousness in their treatment of everybody (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).	а после встретишься, так стыдитесь и руку протянуть нашему брату (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 24).
Mr. Darcy walked here and t here, fancying himself very g great (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).	Он смутилсяи задумался: ему хотелось похвастаться, солгать – и было совестно, а вместе с этим было стыдно признаться в истине (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 49).
From the very beginning...impressing me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of the feelings of others (Jane Austen. 2000: 50).	Удовольствия мне опротивели, общество мне также надоело... любовь только раздражала мое самолюбие, а сердце осталось пусто... (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 67).
“Nothing is more deceitful,” said Darcy, “than the appearance of humility.“And which of the two do you call my little recent piece of modesty (Jane Austen. 2000: 50).	У Грушницкого растрепанная прическа и отчаянный вид; он, кажется, в самом деле огорчен, особенно самолюбие его оскорблено... (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 54).

It can be concluded that the construction of thelexico-phraseological field objectifies a variety of cognitive features of the chosen concept, which can be identified by analyzing the semantics of the units included in this field.

Construction of the derivational field of chosen concepts. The construction and study of the derivational field of the keyword also makes it possible to identify the cognitive features of the studied concept.

First, let us consider the concept of “гордость” in Russian. Etymologically, the adjective “гордый” comes from the Old Slavonic word “грьдъ”, after that from the common Slavic stem “гърдъ” (Fasmer M. 2004). This basis had several meanings, such as: "choosy", "picky", "finicky". When studying

dictionaries, another meaning of this word was revealed: "pride" can also act as a synonym for such concepts as: "haughtiness", "arrogance", "conceit", "ambition", and this phenomenon is also the same root word for such a thing as "hubris". It can be concluded that the same feeling in the Russian language has two opposite interpretations: 1) "noble satisfaction from the successes achieved"; 2) "a sinful manifestation of the egoistic essence of man." This allows us to talk about the multidimensionality of the concept, about its deep connection with people's consciousness, religious morality and changing ethical principles.

Now, let us analyze the derivational field of the concept "pride". Ernest Weekley's Etymological Modern English Dictionary offers the following definition of the word "pride": from the Anglo-Saxon "pryto" - the adjective proud and from the Middle English "prythi", which means "gallant" (gallant) and "fine" (beautiful) (Weekley Ernest. 2012). The Online Etymology Dictionary states that the Middle English word "prude", which is derived from the Late Old English "pryto", meant "unreasonable self-esteem"; "love of display"; "one of the deadly sins"; "haughtiness", "overbearing treatment of others" (Online Etymology Dictionary.2022).Also, in Middle English there was a positive assessment of pride: "personal honor", "good reputation", "exalted position", splendor. "Oxford Dictionary of English" gives the meaning of the lexeme "pride", which is similar to the Russian word "гордость" - it is, first of all: "a sense of satisfaction from achievements" and "self-respect" (Catherine Soanes, Angus Stevenson. 2003). It can be generalized that the meaning of the word "pride" is considered primarily as an emotion, as an object of pride, or as some feature of a person's character.

Thus, the semantic analysis of the identified derivatives makes it possible to detect a number of additional cognitive features of the studied concept [1, p. 128].

Construction of the paremiological field of the concept. Paremiias are very informative for revealing the interpretive field of the concept. The source of paremiias are dictionaries of proverbs, sayings, popular expressions and aphorisms [1, pp. 128-129]. It should be noted that in the work "Pride and

prejudice” there were no proverbs inherent in the concept of pride. But in the work “A Hero of Our Time” there is one proverb that also helps to describe the character of the hero - “proud character”: “Натура – дура, судьба – индейка, а жизнь – копейка!”(Nature is a fool, fate is a turkey, and life is a penny!) (Lermontov M.Yu. 1962: 54).

Analysis of phraseological nominations of the concept. A lexeme nominating a concept can be used as part of a phraseological unit. In this case, the phraseological unit is also included in the nominative field of the corresponding concept, and the analysis of the meaning of the phraseological unit makes it possible to establish certain features of the corresponding concept (Z.D. Popova, I.A. Stermin. 2007: 129-130). Here are good examples from the works:

1. The author uses a phraseological phrase with a negative connotation: “Each one says that Mr. Darcy is eaten up with his pride” (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).
2. “Nobody can wonder that so very nice young man, with fortune, family, everything in his favor, should think so high of himself” (JaneAusten. 2000: 50).
3. Самодовольствие и вместе некоторая неуверенность изображались на его лице; его праздничная наружность, его **гордая походка** заставили бы меня расхохотаться, если б это было согласно с моими намерениями (LermontovM.Yu. 1962: 54).

CONCLUSION

All in all, the nominative field of the concept is built from the keyword-representative, its synonymic series, units identified in fiction and journalistic texts, stable comparisons, phraseological units, lexical-phraseological, derivational fields of the keyword-representative of the concept. The main role in concept objectification and concept formation are played by phraseological units that reflect the value attitudes of the people, transmitting cultural stereotypes from generation to generation.

The study of relations between languages and their groups helps to reveal the more or less close relationship of these languages, determine the degree of their remoteness from each other and establish the relative chronology of the occurrence of phenomena common to the compared languages. The construction of the nominative field of the concept “pride” in the studied languages is of great importance in studying the stages of development of the history of thinking of these peoples and related sociological issues, the formation of the culture of the people.

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