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Definition of The Concept Of "Wealth" In the Etymological Dictionaries of The Russian And Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: The article deals with one of the extensive methods of the concept field formation, which is based on a psycho-linguistic experiment known as an associative experiment. In the formation of the nominative field of the concept there has been held an associative experiment with native speakers in Uzbekistan. Universal and peculiar features of “wealth” concept in the English and the Uzbek languages are revealed as a result of the experiment.

Keywords: Paremiology, opinion, linguistics, identity, regard.

Introduction: The identification and description of the entirety of the linguistic resources, along with the nomination of the concept and its distinct properties, form the basis for the construction of the nominative field of the researched concept. Different writers describe characteristics of ideas in many ways. The researcher must look at the entire collection of concept representations in order to provide a thorough explanation of the idea that is important to a particular culture. The foundation of the idea of a nominative field is constructed as a result of this kind of research. However, a more labor-intensive approach, which includes a description of proverbs, aphorisms, and phraseology related to the notion, can yield more fruitful study results. Therefore, the identification of the keyword's synonymous row and direct concept nominations form the foundation of the concept's nominative field. It is possible to create the nominative field's peripheral by developing the keyword's lexical

and phraseological field, derivation field of the concept's nominative field. Approach of defining the nominative field of the notion "wealth" in the English and Uzbek languages has been selected as the focus of this article's analysis. First, an associative experiment with native speakers and a cognitive examination of the responses to the word stimulus are required to construct an associative field of the notion. The concept of wealth has already been a research object of linguistics. For example, E. V. Klementyeva describes the concept of wealth cognitively and pragmatically in Russian and English. N. S. Makeeva analyzes the concept of wealth in the Russian language against the background of the Spanish language [2]. G. R. Ijboyeva and A. S. Myrzagalieva refer to the concept of wealth in Russian proverbs. Material for learning the concept of wealth Sh. K. Fozilova English proverbs and proverbs, as well as English phraseological units; the concept of wealth is compared on the basis of three language cultures: English, Russian and Tajik. N. N. Panchenko and F. V. Boshtan compare the cognitive characteristics of the English and Russian language cultures and refer to one of the subconcepts of wealth – money [1]. We define the concept of "wealth" in the “Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" published under the editorship of E. Begmatov and A. Madvaliev. First of all, according to the definition of the word "wealth" in the dictionary, it means "to be rich, rich position, sum of property, set, abundance" [6]. Etymological dictionaries of the English language Merriam-Webster Dictionary; W. W. Skeat, E. Klein; Oxford Advanced Learner's English Dictionary, The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology, D. R. Harper; Webster's New International, Chamber's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language; Etymologeek.com and Etymology-online.com; In dictionaries such as E. Weekley, "wealth" means:

1. Material condition: well-being; good; wealth; abundance/excess; (large) property (of any kind).

2. Valuable items: jewelry; (tangible) assets-aggregates; hidden treasures.

3. Spiritual wealth/state: well-being; (public) good; happiness It is possible to create the nominative field's peripheral by developing the keyword's lexical and phraseological field, derivation.

For the purpose of studying the idea, we have selected the association experiment, which is further subdivided into two versions: guided and free. Because associative experiments are free and guided, the researcher can create the concept's associative field. We used the scientific opinions of researchers like Z.D. Popova, I.A. Sternin, and psycholinguist V.P. Belyanin in the experiment [7]. We identified general and particular characteristics of the notion of " wealth " in the English and Uzbek languages, as well as cognitive symptoms, based on the experiment's findings

Lexicography (lexicography) developed in the early phases of the formation of writing in various peoples as a result of a desire to understand the meaning of some difficult term. The practical importance of dictionaries is dictated by their unique position in society. Dictionary's main functions include studying their own and other languages, describing the mother tongue, standardizing it with the help of annotated, spelling, and similar dictionaries, and establishing the relationship of the mother tongue with other languages using bilingual or multilingual dictionaries, as well as scientific studies of wealth using specific applied research. On the other hand, linguistics' lexical theory explores the theoretical basis of dictionary categories and their development. The development of the macrostructure of the dictionary: the choice of words, the order of placement of words and dictionary articles, the definition of figurative words, and the inclusion of reference materials in the dictionary, as well as the general typology of dictionaries and the development of new types of dictionaries. The microstructure of the dictionary, i.e. the development of each dictionary article, grammatical and phonetic interpretation of the word, separation and classification of word meanings, types of illustrations, descriptions, character systems, and word etymology are all problems in theoretical lexicography. [4, pp. 258-259]. Lexicography is a theoretical and practical area founded on the teachings of lexicology, stylistics, phonetics, language history, and grammatical structure. The development of a typology of dictionaries is one of the most important social objectives of modern lexicography. The aim, function, method of description, and level of coverage of dictionaries all differ. According to the type of description, dictionaries are separated into encyclopedic and philological (linguistic) dictionaries; they can be large, medium, or small in size; and they can be full or short, depending on whether the content coverage is greater or less. [2, pp. 23-24]. The interpretation of an object, a notion, or a concept conveyed in words is the focus of an encyclopedic dictionary. Philological dictionaries are designed to show the meanings of various words as well as their linguistic characteristics. In terms of content, function, and lexicographic description methods, linguistic dictionaries are classified as follows:

- A dictionary that defines or indicates the meanings of words, their extent and amount of use, as well as phonetic and grammatical characteristics;

- A dictionary of foreign words that explains words and terms from another language that have been mastered

in one but not in another;

- Dictionaries for translating and interpreting lexical items from one language into another;

- A historical dictionary that shows when words first appeared in the language, as well as the evolution of phonetic, grammatical, and semantic properties;

- Dialectal (dialect) dictionary of terms, particular to the dialects and dialects of the language, demonstrating phonetically and semantically differences from the literary language's vocabulary;

- An etymological dictionary, which shows the word's origin, meaning in the parent language, structure, and changes in sound or meaning;

- A comparative dictionary for comparing and contrasting the vocabulary of languages from the same family, as well as studying the rules of difference between them;

- A spelling dictionary, which keeps track of how words should be spelled according to established norms;

- A dictionary of literary (orthoepic) pronunciations of words;

- A morpheme dictionary that demonstrates the morpheme structure of words in a certain language;

- A phraseological dictionary, which has a vocabulary of phraseological units and stable expressions;

- A frequency dictionary, which shows the number and percentage of times a word is used;

- An inverted (left) dictionary of words with their reverse (after) readings grouped alphabetically;

- A theme (thematic) dictionary contains a list of words separated into categories;

- A dictionary of homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, and paronyms, made up of lexical units such as homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, and paronyms;

- Anthroponymic and toponymic dictionaries, with a lexicon of well-known names and places;

- Terminological dictionaries, which have a lexicon of words and concepts relating to a specific branch of science and technology, a social or economic sphere [6, pp. 130-134].

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