

Lexical-Semantic Classification of Concepts Related to Wedding and Marriage

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ABSTRACT: The article presents information about the lexical-semantic classification of concepts related to the wedding and the wedding ceremony. Lexeme with wedding seme are divided into semantic groups.

KEYWORDS: lexeme, obsolete words, wedding, classification, semantic classification, lexemes with the concept of a person, places, object.

As a language serves as an important communication tool between people, it expands due to the necessities of the people in society for reflecting their understanding about everyday life and social issues.

Language units are mainly classified into lexical-semantic groups according to their lexical meaning. The concepts of «wedding» and «marriage» and ceremonies related to marriage play a rather essential role in people's life . Accordingly, it is possible to classify the associative field of concepts related to the wedding ceremony.

Initially, we should define the notion of «wedding». There are several types of wedding in the Uzbek language. In particular, the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" defines the wedding lexeme as follows:

WEDDING

1 ethn. General name of folk ceremonies that are held with parties and spectacles related to marriage and circumcision, etc. *Никоҳ тўйи. Ўғил (хатна, суннат) тўйи. Бешик тўйи. Тўй қилмоқ. Маърака – мардники, тўй – халқники.* Мақол. *Мақтанганнинг уйига бор, керилганнинг тўйига бор.* Proverb.

2 ethn. Collection of money, products and sarpo presented to the bride according to the agreement between the suitors, . *Тўй учун куёв томонидан ўн беш арава юк юборилган. Ҳар аравада бошқа-бошқа моллар ва буюмлар.* Ойбек, Selected works.

3 ethn. A ceremony is held in the groom's house in connection with the sending of these things, and in the girl's house in connection with their arrival. *Якшианба кунни ҳам тўй, ҳам никоҳ. [Қутидорнинг] Битта жувон қизи бор-ку, мунча тўйни бошқа, никоҳни бошқа қиламиз, деганига ҳайронман.* А. Qodiriy, Past days.

To give a wedding 1) to send money, sarpo, material, etc. to the bride's home according to the agreement between the grooms; 2) to give a feast to the country. *Қирқ кеча-кундуз тўй бериб, қирқ кундан сўнг тўйи охир бўлганди .* "Sweet and Sugar".

4 Celebrations dedicated to an event with feasts and entertainment. *Ховли тўйи. Ҳосил тўйи. Бугун мактаб ўзининг биринчи катта тўйига, тўнгич ўғилларини мамлакатга тақдим қилиш тантанасига тайёрланаётир.* П.Турсун, Ўқитувчи.

Кўпга келган тўй. An expression about work and worries of all people. **Тўйдан кейин ноғора. Уй-уйига – така (ёки тепа) тўйига.** An expression about the period when children have to go home after playing. O'TIL, Volume IV, pp. 229-230.

The concept of wedding in the Uzbek language embodies a wide range of cultural and ethnic meanings, and in general, it consists of a set of units that have themes of joy and gratitude. This lexeme, like other language units, includes specific morphemic, lexical, phraseological and syntagmatic units.

From this paradigm, we want to focus more on the analysis of lexical units as the most actively meaningful units. The following can be distinguished as the main semantic groups of wedding lexemes:

1) Lexical units that express the meaning of personality.

The lexical units denoting the meaning of personality in the Uzbek language *тўйбоши, куёв/куёвтўра, келин/келинпоиша/келинойим/келинхоним, қудалар, эркак қуда, хотин қуда, қуда тоға, қуда хола, қуда поиша, қайнота, қайнона, қайноға, қайинсингил, овсин, божа, почча, келинойи, кундош* lexemes. These lexemes denote the level of kinship, while the concepts of *совчи, куёвжўра, келиннавкар, куёвнавкар, вакилота, вакилона, ўртадатурган, янга* define the persons who attend in the ceremonies of marriage.

2) Lexical units expressing place.

In Uzbek there are several lexemes related to place of wedding: тўйхона, тўй манзили, дастурхонхона (товонхона), ўчоқбоши, гўшанга, келиннинг уйи, келиннинг хонаси (куёвнинг уйида келинга ажратилган уй ёки уйдаги хоналар), келин ёки куёв қочган уй (бу кўпинча қўшниларнинг уйларидан бири бўлади).

3) Lexical units that mean things.

There are many names of things related to the wedding theme, many of which are ethnographic in nature. They represent various rituals and processes related to long historical events and have a very wide content among language concepts. It is appropriate to study them by sorting them into spiritual groups. For example, at a wedding, the units denoting the name of an object related to the marriage relationship form a general associative union of about twenty lexemes. We can include the following objects for this category: *сув (никоҳ суви), қанд, новвот, узук, маҳр пули, чимилдиқ, тўн, рўмол, никоҳ кўйлаги, никоҳ сарпоси, дўппи, исиріқ, чой, туз*

Wedding and marriage are process concepts, they also include a number of process verbs, that is, words that denote the name of an action that conveys the meaning of a process. For example, *бошини қовуштириши, унаштириши, қўшиши, никоҳлаши, никоҳига олмоқ, никоҳига ўтмоқ, (розилик) сўрамоқ, розилик билдирмоқ*. Concepts of *танмахрам and номахрам are the opposite lexemes in the relationships of marriage.* And we can continue this antonymic line with several expressions:

Боши боғлиқ / боши ёпиқ / боши берк – боши очіқ / боши боғланмаган;

Унаштирилган – унаштирилмаган;

Турмушга чикқан – турмушга чикмаган;

Уйланган – уйланмаган, бўйдоқ, бўй йигит

It is in the concept of marriage that the concept of age related to becoming a bride or groom was formed, which was formed in the legal documents (codes) and social views related to marriage. These concepts can include such units as *никоҳ ёшидагилар, никоҳ ёши, ёши ўтган, бўроз, ўтириб қолган (ўтирган)*

These concepts are related to gender as well as age. The meaning of sex is considered one of the most important symbols for weddings. This is called gender relations or genderological concepts in scientific language. Gender relations form the basis of marriage. The concept of gender is extremely important in this, and marriage is mainly between people of two genders. The concept of same-sex marriage is completely incomprehensible to many sections of society.

Weddings, it can be said, are related to the common ethnic concepts, traditions and rituals of each nation. Accordingly, the concepts related to the wedding differ among the peoples of the world. It shows the ethnic and cultural characteristics of certain peoples. A comparative study of them can reveal many new aspects in intercultural and ethnic relations.

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