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# BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI ILMIY AXBOROTI



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**BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI ILMIY AXBOROTI**  
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## SEMANTIC FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT OF "ROAD"

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**Abstract.** Here in this article is written about conceptual meaning of the word "road". It is presented an attempt to identify, analyze and systematize language means representing the conception «Road» in Modern English. The necessity of researching the given concept is determined by the fact that the notion of «road» belongs to the most ancient ones in culture of different ethnicities, moreover, this concept has not been studied thoroughly enough in the English language. The key lexeme of the concept under study in modern English is the word road, since it is stylistically neutral and has the most generalized meaning.

**Key words:** conception, linguistics, linguacultural, conception of "road", cognitive meaning, cognitive linguistics

## СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ КОНЦЕПТА «ДОРОГА»

**Аннотация.** В статье написано о концептуальном значении слова "дорога". Представлена попытка выявить, проанализировать и систематизировать языковые средства, репрезентирующие концепт «Дорога» в современном английском языке. Необходимость исследования данного концепта определяется тем фактом, что понятие «дорога» относится к наиболее древним в культуре разных этносов, более того, это понятие недостаточно тщательно изучено в английском языке. Ключевой лексемой исследуемого концепта в современном английском языке является слово road, поскольку оно стилистически нейтрально и имеет наиболее обобщенное значение.

**Ключевые слова:** концепт, лингвистика, лингвокультурология, концепт "дорога", когнитивное значение, когнитивная лингвистика

## "YO'L" KONSEPTINING SEMANTIK FUNKSIONAL XUSUSIYATLARI

**Annotsatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada "yo'l" so'zining kontseptual ma'nosi haqida yozilgan. Zamonaviy ingliz tilida "yo'l" tushunchasini ifodalovchi til vositalarini aniqlash, tahlil qilish va tizimlashtirishga urinish keltirilgan. Ushbu kontseptini o'rganish zarurati "yo'l" tushunchasi turli etnik guruhlar madaniyatidagi eng qadimiy lardan biri ekanligi bilan belgilanadi, bundan tashqari, bu tushuncha ingliz tilida yetarlicha o'rganilmagan. Zamonaviy ingliz tilida o'rganilayotgan kontseptsiyaning asosiy leksemasi road so'zidir, chunki u stilistik jihatdan neytral va eng umumlashtirilgan ma'noga ega.

**Kalit so'zlar:** kontsept, tilshunoslik, "yo'l" tushunchasi, kognitiv ma'no, kognitiv tilshunoslik

**Introduction.** In modern science, the human factor in language is the focus of most linguistic research. The concept is the basic concept of cognitive linguistics and linguaculturology and has a large number of interpretations proposed by various researchers. Our research is based on the understanding of this concept developed by us as a result of the analysis of various interpretations of the term "concept" as a mental unit reflecting human experience and culture, through which the interrelation, interaction and mutual influence of a person, culture and language is carried out.

The concept of "road" probably refers to one of the most ancient in the culture of different peoples [1]. The relevance of the study of this concept is due to the fact that in everyday life a person is constantly faced with various aspects of the concept of "road". In addition, the concept of "road" has a complex multi-layered structure with a complex character of a multicomponent structure [3]. However, this concept seems to be insufficiently studied on the material of the English language, and studies with a detailed description of the means of its representation in this language are not yet available.

**Main part.** The key lexeme of the concept under study in modern English is the word road, since it is stylistically neutral and has the most generalized meaning. The analysis of the dictionary definitions of this key lexeme, selected by a continuous sampling method from modern English dictionaries, allowed us to identify the following main components of the meaning of the road lexeme, which represent the cognitive features of the concept under study:

1. the way;
2. the route;
3. the way to achieve something (way, the means);
4. a road intended for a certain type of transport (railroad, roadstead, etc.).

On the periphery there are such values of the road token as:

1. designation of street names (The Abbey Road);
2. The Silk road;
3. tours, various theater troupes, artists (to be on the road);
4. the team's game at the opponent's stadium (road game);
5. passage in the mine or tunnel (road);
6. roadstead.

The analysis of dictionary definitions also showed that the word road has a high degree of valence and is implemented in phrases compiled according to the following models [6; 10; 12]:

1. adj + road (narrow road, bumpy road, country road, wide road, busy road, congested road, quiet road, main road, minor road, side road, back road, etc.);

2. verb + road (follow the road, go down the road, cross a road, run out into a road, a road leads / goes / runs / stretches, etc.);

3. road + noun (road agent, road block, road sign, road hog, road accident, road safety, road junction, road network, etc.).

Based on the analysis of the examples given, it can be concluded that the road lexeme forms phrases denoting "the type of road", "its characteristics" and "objects and subjects directly related to the road", and is also characteristic of the English conceptual sphere.

In addition, synonyms of the key lexeme were selected and analyzed [12; 13]. The words of this synonymic series can be divided into the following groups.

1. In the semantic structure of the words of the first group there is the meaning of "road variety": roadway, street, highway, motorway, track, avenue, artery, carriageway, thoroughfare, boulevard, expressway, crossroad, pike, terrace, throughway, thruway, turnpike, viaduct, back street.

2. The second group is represented by words denoting different types of transport: subway, railroad, bight, harbor, runway.

3. The third group represents the road as a direct process of movement: drive, walk, tour.

4. The fourth group includes synonyms with the figurative meaning of "road as a way to achieve something": way, access, approach, means.

Synonyms of the word road with a direct meaning can be attributed to the near periphery of the concept under study, among which the lexemes way, route can be especially distinguished, since they represent the main components of the meaning of the key lexeme of the concept under study.

Let's analyze the expansion of the meaning of the key lexeme road, which we can trace in the semantic structure of the lexeme way. Among the semes representing the way resource token Dictionary.com [17] highlights the following: 1) manner, mode, or fashion (manner, mode of action); 2) characteristic or habitual manner (characteristic or habitual manner); 3) a method, plan, or means for achieving a goal (method, a plan, a way to achieve a goal); 4) a direction or proximity (direction or proximity); 5) passage or progress on a course (progress or progress on the way); 6) distance (distance); 7) a path or course leading from one place to another (path or direction leading from one place to another); 8) a minor street in a town (a small street in a city); 9) a road, route, passage, or channel (road, route, passage or channel); 10) any line of passage or travel, used or available (any kind of movement or travel, used or available); 11) space for passing or advancing (space for passage or promotion); 12) a habit or custom (habit or tradition).

In the McMillan English Dictionary [18], in addition to the definitions given above, the following definitions of the way lexeme are presented:

1) thoroughfare for travel or transportation from place to place (the way to travel or travel by transport from one place to another); 2) the course traveled from one place to another (the course of travel from one place to another); 3) a course (such as a series of actions or sequence of events) leading in a direction or towards an objective (path (i.e. a series of actions or sequence of events) leading towards the goal); 4) opportunity, capability, or fact of doing as one pleases (opportunity, ability to do as one pleases); 5) a possible decision, action, or outcome; 6) movement or progress along a course; 7) state of affairs; 8) motion or speed of a ship or boat through the water (movement or speed of a ship or boat on the water). In the Oxford English Dictionary and Thesaurus [19], several other definitions of this lexeme were found, different from those given above:



1) the route along which somebody / something is moving; the route that somebody /something would take if there was nothing stopping them /it (the march route along which someone or something is moving; the route that someone or something would choose if their nothing stopped); 2) period of time between two points; 3) an area, a part of a country; 4) a particular aspect of something.

In our opinion, all definitions can be divided into four main groups: 1) the manner of action; 2) the path to the goal; 3) the process of movement; 4) direction.

The word way forms phrases according to three models [19; 20]:

1. adj + way (convenient way, hard way, wrong way, opposite way, sure way, different way etc.);
2. verb + way (part ways, make a way, have a way, find a way, devise a way etc.);
3. prep + way (out of the way, across the way).

Based on the analysis of the main semes of the word way, we have identified several series of synonyms [19; 20]:

1. method – action, approach, course, fashion, form, idea, manner, means, measure, move, plan, policy, practice, procedure, process;

2. direction – alternative, approach, course, line, path, progress, road, trend;

3. characteristic – aspect, behavior, circumstance, condition, detail, fashion, nature, respect, sense, use.

When comparing the lexemes road and way, it is important to note that the two components of the concept of “road”, “path” and “way”, are represented in English by a single lexeme way. Thus, its semes reflect not only the direct meaning of the lexeme road (“surface for the movement of transport”), but also a figurative meaning (“a way to achieve something”). The way token can be used as a full synonym for the word road, but it also has its own unique meaning that is not characteristic of the road token.

The route token is represented by the following semes according to an electronic source Dictionary.com [14]: 1) a course, way, or road for passage or travel (path or road for passage or travel); 2) a custom or regular line of passage or travel (habitual or permanent direction of passage or travel); 3) a specific itinerary, round, or number of stops regularly visited by a person in the performance of his or her work or duty (a specific route, circle, or number of stops that a person regularly visits while performing his or her work or duties).

**Literature discussion.** The Oxford English Dictionary and Thesaurus [15] defines the concept of route as follows: 1) a fixed way along which a bus, train, etc. are regularly travels or goods are regularly sent (a fixed path along which a bus, train, etc. travel or send goods); 2) a particular way of achieving something (a specific way of achieving something).

The synonymous series of the route lexeme is represented by the following words [16]: avenue, course, direction, itinerary, journey, line, passage, program, road, track, trail, way, beat, beeline.

It is obvious that the route lexeme differs from the road lexeme in that its semantics contain the semes “concrete”, “fixed”. Thus, the value of the route token is much narrower than the value of the road token.

As you know, phraseological units are also a means of representing a concept in a language in addition to words. We found in the large English-Russian phraseological dictionary of A.V. Kumin the following phraseological units that verbalize the concept of “road”.

1. Phraseological units containing the lexeme road: 1) all roads lead to Rome (posl. all roads lead to Rome); 2) any road (in any case, at least); 3) be/get in smb.'s / the road (to interfere, to hinder someone); 4) be in/on the road to smth. (be on the way to something.);

5) be on the road (make a tour); 6) burn (up) the road (go fast, rush); 7) frank to the road (obsolete. obedient (about the horse)); 8) go on / on the road (obsolete. become a robber; go on tour); 9) the high road (a political restrained speech); 10) the low road (a political speech attacking someone or something); 11) one for the road (the last glass of wine drunk before leaving, “pososhok(road)”); 12) royal road to smth. (the easiest way to achieve something is L.); 14) set smth. on the road to (success, victory, etc.) (to open the way to success, victory, etc.); 15) take the road (to go on a journey; become a tramp); 16) road to recovery (the way to recovery); 17) down the road (in the future) [5, pp. 636-637].

2. Phraseological units containing the lexeme way: 1) be well on one's/the way to smth. (to make significant progress on the way to something.);

2) clear (open, pave or prepare) the way for smth. (eliminate obstacles, clear the way); 3) every which way (colloquial. in all directions, in different directions); 4) the farthest (the longest) way about (the round) is the nearest (the shortest) way home (quieter you go, you will go further);

5) fight one's way (by force to make your way); 6) find one's / the way (with difficulty to break through, make your way); 7) meet halfway (come to a compromise); 8) that's the way the cooki crumbles (that's how everything happens in life); 9) rub the wrong way (annoy anyone);



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10) where there's a will, there's a way (if you want, then everything will work out);

11) way around (alternative way, way); 12) every which way colloquial. (in all directions, in different directions); 13) face (or look) both ways (to be duplicitous); 14) can't fight his way out of a paper bag (or paper bag) (Australian. colloquial. not being able to stand up for yourself) etc. [5, pp. 801-810].

3. Phraseological units containing the track lexeme in their composition: 1) be on smb.'s track (to attack the trail of someone, something); 2) cover (up) one's tracks (to cover their tracks); 3) fly the track (amer. colloquial. go astray);

4) go back on one's tracks (amer. colloquial. abandon your intentions);

5) (dead) in one's tracks (colloquial. immediately, immediately); 6) inside track amer. (colloquial. advantageous position); 7) jump the track (derail; jump from one thought to another); 8) keep out of smb.'s tracks (amer. time to avoid someone); 9) make tracks (time to leave hastily); 10) off the track (deviated from the topic; on the wrong path) [5, pp. 775-776].

4. Phraseological units containing the lexeme street: 1) easy street (colloquial. prosperity, wealth); 2) Fleet Street (English press); 3) Grub Street (hacks); 4) Harley Street (doctors); 5) Throgmorton Street (London Stock Exchange); 6) live in the street (not enough to be at home); 7) Lombard Street to a China orange (colloquial. the case is right, no doubt); 8) a one-way street (something beneficial only to one side); 9) Queer Street (financial difficulties); a two-way street (mutual service), etc. [5, c. 729-730].

5. Phraseological units containing the path lexeme: 1) enter upon the path of smth. (to enter the path of something); 2) every path has a puddle (after all, there are obstacles on any path); 3) the primrose path (of dalliance) (the path of pleasure); 4) take the same path (to follow the same path) [5, p. 567].

As the analysis of the semantics of these phraseological expressions has shown, they have quite diverse meanings. They can describe objects and phenomena directly related to the road, call a certain group of people, often this is due to the name of the street where they work. And also a large number of them are based on the figurative meaning of the word road as a way to achieve a goal. In addition, there is an additional aspect of this meaning – “overcoming obstacles on the way to the goal”. It is usually present in the semantics of the way lexeme, which is the most productive in the formation of phraseological units (109 phraseological units).

**Research methods.** The structure of the concept is a complex multilevel system consisting of the core, represented by the most stylistically neutral lexeme having the most generalized meaning, the near-nuclear zone, near and far periphery.

So, the core of the lexico-semantic field of the concept “road” is the key lexeme road.

Near-nuclear zone - synonymous lexemes with the direct meaning of “road” as surfaces for movement: roadway, way, route, street, highway, motorway, track, drive, walk, avenue, subway, railroad, bight, harbor, runway, artery, carriageway, thoroughfare, boulevard, expressway, tour, crossroad, pike, terrace, throughway, thruway, turnpike, viaduct, back street, among which the route and way tokens can be distinguished, since these tokens are a means of representing the main meanings of the concept under study. At the same time, the way token reflects several basic values of the road token at once.

Near periphery – tokens with a figurative meaning of the road as a means of achieving something: access, approach, alternative, action, ap-proach, course, fashion, form, idea, manner, means, measure, move, plan, policy, practice, procedure, process, aspect, behavior, circumstance, condition, detail, fashion, nature, respect, sense, use.

**Results and its discussions.** The far periphery is phraseological units based on the translational meaning of the words road, way, track, street, path: all roads lead to Rome, any road, be/get in smb.'s / the road, be in / on the road to smth., be on the road, burn (up) the road, frank to the road, go on/upon the road, the high road, the low road, one for the road, royal road to smth., set smth. on the road to (success, victory, etc.), take the road, road to recovery, down the road, be well on one's / the way to smth., clear (open, pave or prepare) the way for smth., every which way, the farthest (the longest) way about (the round), is the nearest (the shortest) way home, fight one's way, find one's / the, meet halfway, that's the way the cooki crumbles, rub the wrong way, where there's a will, there's a way, way around, every which way colloquial., face (or look) both ways, can't fight his way out of a paper bag (or paperbag), be on smb.'s track, cover (up) one's tracks, fly the track, go back on one's tracks, (dead) in one's tracks, inside track, jump the track, keep out of smb.'s tracks, make, off the track, easy street, Fleet Street, Grub Street, Harley Street, Throgmorton Street, live in the street, Lombard Street to a China orange, a one-way street, Queer Street, a two-way street, enter upon the path of smth., every path has a puddle, the primrose path (of dalliance), take the same path.

**Conclusion.** Thus, we investigated the concept of “road” in the modern English language: the cognitive features of this concept and the ways of its representation in English were identified, and the



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structure of the representation of the concept of "road" in English was determined, presented in the form of an appropriate lexico-semantic field. The conducted research shows that the concept of "road" in the English conceptual sphere has a complex, multi-layered structure and is typical for this linguistic culture.

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