

## **Lexico-Semantic Field of "Wedding" in the Language of Modern English Literary Prose (By the Material of S. Kinsella's Novel "Shopaholic Ties the Knot")**

*Umurova Khushvakt Khakimovna*

*Senior teacher of English Linguistics department Bukhara State University,  
umurovakhushvakht@gmail.com*

*Sumaira Nawaz*

*PhD, McGill University, Canada*

### **A B S T R A C T**

*Language preserves culture and passes it on to future generations. The close connection between language and culture has been studied quite deeply, but because the world and society are constantly changing, the language is also changing. Some lexemes become obsolete, turning into archaisms and historicisms, giving way to new realities and neologisms. The article presents the results of a study of English and Russian lexemes included in the lexical-semantic fields (LSF) with the common meaning wedding / свадьба, based on the text-centric method.*

### **ARTICLE INFO**

*Article history:*

**Received** 14 Feb 2023

**Received** in revised form

15 Mar 2023

**Accepted** 14 Apr 2023

**Keywords:** lexemes, archaisms and historicisms, neologisms, lexical-semantic fields, wedding, text-centric method.

---

*Hosting by Innovatus Publishing Co. All rights reserved. © 2023*

---

### **I. Introduction**

The system of lexico-semantic fields reflects all these changes, and therefore its in-depth study allows us to most accurately understand the structure of the language. A wedding is an important cultural reality of every ethnic group. Over the years, the image of the wedding, traditions, customs have undergone significant changes, which is also reflected in the language.

The material for the study was the text of the novel by S. Kinsella "Shopaholic Ties the Knot", written in the genre of "chiklit" - a literary movement that reflects a new look at the role and place of women in modern society.

### **II. Literature review**

The problem of semantic relations between the elements of the language was of interest at the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century by such linguists as F. de Saussure, I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay and others, but the term "semantic field" was introduced by G. Ibsen in 1924. He defined the semantic field as "a set of words that have a common meaning." Currently, many specialists use such concepts as "synonymous series" and "semantic field" for a narrower classification of lexemes included in the field, and the relationship between them. However, both of these concepts are included in the generalized category of "lexico-semantic field".

Y. S. Maslov considers LSF as "... a set of words, more precisely, their meanings associated with the same fragment of reality". This is a rather concise and precise definition, and it was this definition that formed the basis of the study of the LSF wedding in the lexical organization of the text of S. Kinsell's novel.

### III. Analysis

We present the structure of the LSF as a group of hierarchically organized lexical units united by one invariant concept - the core (name, center), expressing its general meaning, archiseme. The lexical units of the LSF constitute the "close" and "far" periphery with respect to the invariant concept.

This means that some lexemes or phrases will be closer to the core of the field, and some further. As N. V. Razumkova notes, due to the ambiguity, one lexeme can be included in several LSFs at once, and, as a result, one field can include another, lower level (with fewer units). Within the LSF, different types of semantic connections are noted: "occurrence", including hyper-hyponymic, or genus-species, relations (wedding - bride, bridegroom), a gradual connection, suggesting different degrees of expression of the same existential attribute (to love - to adore), a partitive connection expressing the relationship between the part and the whole (wedding ceremony - church) and "divergence", represented by an antonymous connection (to get married - to divorce).

If we schematically represent the LSF in the form of a circle, then the vocabulary as a whole will be a great variety of circles intersecting with each other (resembling Euler circles), forming the so-called "language picture of the world". The number of units of one semantic field can be either relatively limited or large. I. M. Kobozeva singles out such properties of the semantic field as "the systemic nature of the relationship between the units of the field, the interdependence and interdefinability of these units, the relative autonomy of the field, the continuity of the designation of its semantic space, the interconnection of fields within the entire lexical system."

The token "wedding" was chosen as the name of the studied LSF, which meets all the requirements for the field name. The archiseme of the nuclear lexeme and its etymology were determined using the Online Etymology Dictionary: *Wedding - old English wedding "state of being wed; pledge, betrothal; action of marrying", verbal noun from wed (v.)*. Meaning "nuptials, ceremony of marriage" is recorded from early 13 c.; the usual Old English word for the ceremony was *bridelope*, literally "bridal run", in reference to conducting the bride to her new home.

Means "marriage, marriage ceremony", refers to the beginning of the 13th century, to the Old English word *bridelope* - "bride's departure", "conducting the bride to her new home". Associate words with the semantics of wedding were identified, forming an associative zone. The amount of material for the study was more than 300 examples of the use of the LSF wedding lexical units, obtained by continuous sampling from the novel by S. Kinsella "Shopaholic ties the Knot". Following the principle of frequency and taking into account the denotative content of lexemes, we have identified several microcenters (lexico-semantic groups) of one field: as well as other units.

The following lexemes with the center wedding were classified as near-nuclear concepts: wedding dress / wedding preparations / wedding day / wedding magazines / wedding cake / wedding rings / wedding bells / wedding reception / wedding planner / wedding pictures / wedding invitation / wedding list and etc. For example, *Becky, exactly how many wedding lists have we got? / I don't dream about wearing a crumpled cream-colored lampshade for a wedding dress.*

### IV. Discussion

The semantics of individual units of this group (wedding makeup / wedding magazines / wedding day / and etc.) depends on their compatibility: they can be attributed to the near periphery of the field under consideration only in combination with the lexeme wedding (the core), in which case they are connected to the core by a partitive link. Being isolated, the lexemes makeup / day / magazines are not included in the considered lexical-semantic field.

The near periphery was formed by lexemes with the center marriage: matrimony / wedlock/ to tie the knot / to get married / marriage vow / Big Day /. For example, *Mum had bought me a commemorative book of photographs called Diana's Big Day [Ibidem]... . We decided we wanted to see you get married.*

The lexemes with the engagement center can also be attributed to the near periphery: engaged. For example, *And worst of all, I missed Suze getting engaged / ... and I wander over to her dressing table, where the announcement of the engagement is stuck in the mirror ...and I go to her dressing table, where*

an engagement announcement is attached to the mirror.

The lexemes with the semantic center love were assigned to the far periphery: *respect / honour / adore / sympathize*.

Antonymic lexemes also made up the far periphery of the field: *divorce / give up / broke up / hate / despise / fight / have an argument, discussion / have a dispute*.

Both the far and the near periphery include other lexemes of the field associated with the core of the hyper-hyponymic and partitive connection: *bride / bridegroom / bridesmaid / best man / Honeymoon / mother-in-law / couple / family / church / prenuptial contract / ceremony / become related (with) / officiant/ chapel/ pregnant/ and etc*.

The frequency of using the lexeme wedding (and its combinations) was 309 units, marriage (get married) was 82 units. This is due to the fact that wedding is used specifically to refer to the wedding ceremony, the wedding itself and preparations for it. As for marriage, the central meaning of this lexeme is marriage, matrimony, marriage, marriage. The second meaning is marriage, wedding.

A comparative analysis of the lexical-semantic fields wedding / wedding in the original text and the text of the professional translation of the book by D. Seliverstova showed that the semantics of the units of this LSF in Russian varies in a wider range than in English. A significant discrepancy was noted in the number of lexemes in the perinuclear zone, as well as in the zone of the near periphery. An example of such a difference is the nomination of kinship ties. In the English text, this category is represented by the lexemes bride, bride groom, mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, daughter-in-law, and son-in-law.

We have identified a total of 5 synonyms for the core of wedding in the English text (marriage, matrimony, wedlock, to tie the knot, get married).

In addition, the synonymy of the microkernel engagement / engagement in the English text is 5 units (engaged, the announcement of the engagement, proposed, betrothal, affianced).

## V. Conclusion

Thus, LSF wedding / wedding is a very significant component of the English and Russian language picture of the world, reflects the ontological and epistemological concepts that determine its specificity, has a clear hierarchical structure with nuclear and peripheral zones and has an extensive nominative field, which is represented by lexical and phraseological units. The set of basic values realized in the English and Russian wedding vocabulary is basically identical - family happiness and love, however, in Russian the set of invariant semantic components is presented in a wider range than in English.

## References:

1. Kinsella S. Shopaholic and marriage bonds. M.: Phantom Press, 2005. 480 p.
2. Kobozeva I. M. Linguistic semantics. M.: Editorial URSS, 2000. 352 p.
3. Maslov Y. S. Introduction to linguistics. M.: Higher school, 1987. 272 p.
4. Razumkova NV Lexico-semantic field of color and light as a cognitive and poetic phenomenon: author. diss. ... k. philol. n. Tyumen, 2009. 23 p.
5. Shchur G. S. Field theory in linguistics. M.: Nauka, 1974. 254 p.
6. Kinsella S. Shopaholic Ties the Knot. N. Y.: Delta, 2003. 352 p.
7. Online Etymology Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. URL:
8. [http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?allowed\\_in\\_frame=0&search=wedding](http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?allowed_in_frame=0&search=wedding) (дата обращения: 11.03.2016).
9. Khaydarova, L. (2022). Classroom Activities that Best Facilitate Learning. European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science, 6, 377–380. Retrieved from <https://emjms.academicjournal.io/index.php/emjms/article/view/415>

10. Dilfuza Mahmudovna Rakhmonova IDENTIFYING THE POTENTIAL OF STUDENTS OF PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS Ann. For. Res. 65(1): 7853-7858, 2022
11. Sumaira Nawaz, Khaitova Gulshan Bahodirovna, and Akhmedova Mehrinigor Bahodirovna. "Explanation of Agricultural Terms in Dictionaries". Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies, Vol. 18, May 2022, doi:10.21070/ijins.v18i.606.
12. Bahodirovna, A. M. "Semantic Field and Sema in Uzbek (In the Example of 'Ma'naviyat')". INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION, vol. 1, no. 4, Oct. 2022, pp. 77-80, <http://inter-publishing.com/index.php/IJISE/article/view/173>.
13. Akhmedova Mekhrinigor. The meaning of spirituality: different approaches and development of the word. Science and practice: a new level of integration in the modern world. 2018/4/28. - P.110-113
14. ISLOMOV ELDOR YUSUPOVICH, AHMEDOVA MEHRINIGOR BAHODIROVNA. THE ESSENCE OF SPIRITUALITY IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE. XIII МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ "ЯЗЫК И КУЛЬТУРА" Челябинск, 26 апреля 2018 года. - P.12-15
15. Bahodirovna, A. M. . . "Semantic Field of 'Spirituality': Lexical Analysis and Psychological, Philosophical Features". European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630), vol. 14, Feb. 2022, pp. 124-31, <http://ejlss.indexedresearch.org/index.php/ejlss/article/view/468>.