



**RELATIONSHIPS OF THE SLAVIC LANGUAGES IN THE AREA OF
DICTIONARY**

(On the example of somatic vocabulary)

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Annotation

The article deals with family ties of the lexical composition of the Slavic languages. It is based on a description of the semantic relations between the lexical units of the thematic group "Parts of the Body", a comparison of the use of somatic vocabulary in the Slavic languages. Examples of discrepancies in the use of words similar in meaning or form in Russian and Slavic languages are given.

Keywords: Slavic languages, lexical structure, somatic vocabulary, semantic variants, linguistic affinity.

The formation and functioning of the lexical structure of the Russian language is closely connected with extralinguistic reality, in particular with the spiritual and material culture of society. Vocabulary, like no other level of the language, reacts to all changes in the surrounding life. «Theoretical and practical developments in the field of comparative lexicology help to better understand the general laws that govern lexical semantics, and, accordingly, are a necessary condition for constructing a lexico-semantic typology» [1].

Despite the deep studies of the issues of historical lexicology by Russian scientists V. V. Vinogradov, B. A. Larin, S. P. Obnorsky, F. P. Filin, P. Ya. Chernykh, vocabulary in historical terms has been studied unevenly. The groups are thoroughly presented, reflecting the objective reality, characterizing the important aspects of everyday life, labor, relations in social society: geographical and agricultural vocabulary, names of tools, craft terminology, trade vocabulary, ethnonyms, terms of kinship. You can also note a lot of interesting points when considering somatic vocabulary, since somatisms in different Slavic languages constitute one of the oldest lexical layers, where clear signs of Proto-Slavic origin can be traced, which determined the subject of our study – a description of the semantic relations



between the lexical units of the thematic group "Parts of the Body" . The analysis was carried out mainly by «methods of linguistics, in particular lexicography (work with explanatory dictionaries, dictionaries of the writer's language), etymology, lexicology, word formation, linguistic stylistics» [3, p.74].

The Slavic languages show closeness at all linguistic levels: in the sound system, word formation, in the grammatical structure, but above all in the vocabulary. The similarity of the Slavic languages explained primarily by their common origin from the same Proto-Slavic language. An analysis of the words of the Proto-Slavic language confirms the similarity of ancient roots and affixes, which in turn determines the existence in modern Slavic languages of units of the main vocabulary fund, similar in sound and meaning. These are words associated with a person's attitude to the world, denoting vital concepts, phenomena of the surrounding world and a person's attitude to them. The origin of Slavic words, representing the lexical-thematic group «Parts of the body», also goes back to the Proto-Slavic language. Let's compare the use of words of the indicated group in the East Slavic, West Slavic and South Slavic groups of languages.

For example, the Russian word head has such meanings as part of the body of a person or animal; spherical or cone-shaped food product; livestock count unit; the front of something elongated in motion; in colloquial vocabulary, the leader also has the meaning. In Ukrainian, this word is represented as head, in Bulgarian – head, Serbo-Croatian – head, Slovenian – gláva, in Czech and Slovak – hlava, in Polish – głowa. Another word crown, denoting the upper part of the skull in Ukrainian appears as tím'ya, in Bulgarian – theme, Czech –témě, temeno, Polish – ciemie

The leg, in turn, has the meaning of the lower limb of a person or animal (one of the two), in addition, this name is the supporting part of some furniture or device. The words in some other Slavic languages are practically similar: in Ukrainian – leg, Bulgarian – leg, Serbo-Croatian – leg, Slovenian – nóga, in Czech and Slovak languages – njha, in Polish – noga.

Teeth (tooth) refer to the bone formations of the oral cavity necessary for chewing. So in Ukrainian tooth, Bulgarian – zb (ut), Serbo-Croatian – zÿb, Slovenian – zôb, in Czech and Slovak languages – zub, in Polish – ząb.



Another of the important words of this thematic group is the body, which conveys the following meanings: the external physical organism of a person or animal; dead body; a certain object in space; body of something. It has its analogues in these Slavic languages: Ukrainian – тіло, Bulgarian – tělo, Czech – tělo and in Polish – ciało.

The word finger, denoting a movable limb of the hand (one of five), as well as a detail in the form of a rounded rod (in machines), in Ukrainian is used in the form of a lexeme finger, in Polish – palec, and in some Slavic languages this word appears in the meaning of "thumb". For example, the Bulgarian word finger, Serbo-Croatian – pàlac, Slovenian – pàlec or -lca, Czech and Slovak – palec.

Lodyga (ankle) – ankle, in Ukrainian it is represented as lodyga, in Czech – lodyha, but the Belarusian word lodyga, in addition to ankle, can mean «hollow stem». Polish łodyga also means stem.

The Russian word sinus, which means the space between the chest and adjacent clothing, also refers to a cavity in certain parts of an animal organism or plant. Presented in Ukrainian as a sinus, Belarusian as a sinus, Bulgarian as a sinus, pazuva or pazva, in Slovenian as pàzduha, in Czech and Polish as pazucha with the same meaning. But the Serbo-Croatian sinus, in addition to the sinus, can mean the shoulder.

The lexeme hand in the meaning of the upper movable limb of a person (one of two) is also represented in Ukrainian, Belarusian as hand, in Bulgarian – rka, Serbo-Croatian – hand, Slovenian – róka, in Czech and Slovak as ruka, in Polish as ręka.

Forehead, denoting the upper front part of the skull, in Ukrainian and Belarusian languages is listed as a forehead, in Slovenian – lèb, but also has the meaning of «skull», in Czech – leb meaning «skull», in Polish – łeb with the meaning «head».

A rib, meaning a paired arcuate bone that is part of the chest, is expressed in Ukrainian as rib, in Bulgarian – rib, Serbo-Croatian – rib, in Slovenian – rébro, Czech – řebro or žebro, in Slovak – rebro, in Polish – żebro.

The nostril, denoting the external nasal opening, in Ukrainian appears as nízdrya, in Bulgarian – nostril, in Serbo-Croatian – nòzdra, nòdrva, Slovene – nôzdrv (zh.p.), nôzdrva, nôzdra, in Czech and Slovak languages as nozdra, in Polish – nozdrza



The lexeme skull, which has the meaning of the bone base of the head, in Ukrainian sounds like a skull, in Bulgarian – tsrep in the meaning of a shard, also in Serbo-Croatian tsrùjep is defined as a tile, the Slovenian lexeme črêp is a shard, Czech strêp or trêp is a shard, in Slovak – črep, in Polish – trzop.

The nail in the meaning of the horny cover on the tip of the finger is present in Ukrainian as a nail, Belarusian –nail, Bulgarian – nokat, Serbo-Croatian – nòkat, Slovene – nôhet, Czech – nehet, Slovak – neht, in Polish as nogieć / nokieć.

The word neck, as a part of the body between the head and the torso, exists in similar forms in many Slavic languages: in Ukrainian – shiya, Belarusian – shya, Bulgarian – shya, Serbo-Croatian – shùya, Slovenian – šija, Polish – szyja.

The lexeme knee, meaning the joint of the leg or the place of the bend itself, in Ukrainian sounds like kolíno, in Bulgarian – kolyano, in Serbo-Croatian – koљeno, Slovene – koléno, in Czech and Slovak languages – koleno, in Polish – kolano.

The elbow, in addition to the place of the bend and the connection of the bones of the arm, has the meaning of a part of the sleeve, and the Russian unit of length used to have such a name. In Ukrainian, this word is also represented as an elbow, in Belarusian – lokots, Bulgarian – lakt, Serbo-Croatian – lâkat, Slovenian – lakât, Czech – loket, in Slovak as loket' or laket', in Polish – łokieć.

A bone in the meaning of the solid component of the skeleton is listed in Ukrainian as a brush, Bulgarian as a bone, Serbo-Croatian as a kôst, in Slovenian as a kôst, in Czech as a kost, in Slovak as a kost', in Polish as a kość.

The word language itself has the following meanings: a mobile muscular organ of the oral cavity; food; the metal rod of a bell that produces the ringing. Also used figuratively when referring to something elongated or elongated. The Ukrainian language has a lexeme yazik, Belarusian – language, Bulgarian – ezik, Serbo-Croatian – jèzik, Slovenian – jèzik, Czech and Slovak – jazyk, Polish – język.

The connection between the meanings of the words of the group under consideration convinces us that the lexical variants developed from the same source are genetically identical. The distribution of these words in the Slavic languages, the closeness of their sound and meaning, the peculiarities of their morphological structure are indicators that all these words were the property of the Slavic language even in the era of their initial community. "There is a



close relationship between the lexico-semantic and grammatical levels, which, being in a dialectical unity, confirm the idea of a systematic language” [4, p. 98].

The analysis also shows that, although the somatic vocabulary, in accordance with the meaning it expresses, is most of the same type in different Slavic languages, certain discrepancies appear in it (mainly in phonetic terms). For example, the Russian word *person*, which has the following meanings: 1. The front of the head; 2. Individual features of appearance; 3. Man, personality; 4. Outer, front side of something; 5. Category in grammar, correlating the text with the speaker, interlocutor or non-participant of the speech process. So, in the Belarusian language, when transferring these meanings, several lexemes are used. *Creature* is used in 1 meaning and partially in 2; *abliccha* – in 2; *right, good side* – in 3; *person* – in 4 and 5 meanings. In Ukrainian, in the 1st meaning, the lexeme *oblichchya* is mainly used, in addition, the lexeme *face, look; face* is used in 3 meanings; *person* – at 4 and 5. In Slovenian, the lexeme *obraz* or *obličje* is used to convey 1 meaning, although they can also mean «individual appearance», in addition, *obraz*, like the Russian lexeme *image*, can be used in the meaning of «person» or «literary character», and *obličje*, like the Russian lexeme *guise*, can mean «mask». The Slovenian lexeme *oseba* conveys the 4th and 5th meanings of the Russian lexeme *face*, in addition, it has such meanings as a character or a figure.

Crossovers are also present in other Slavic languages. For example, the Serbo-Croatian *face* essentially conveys the same meanings as the Russian one, but it can also mean «facade». The Bulgarian *person* also semantically corresponds to the Russian lexeme, however, it also has the meaning «surface». Such discrepancies provide an opportunity for a typological approach to the analysis of Slavic languages.

It should be recognized that there are examples when the nuances of the meanings of one and the same word, formed by languages, are not held together by the presence of a common unifying meaning of the word for these languages. For example, the word *womb* in Bulgarian, unlike the Russian language, does not mean «innards», but «stomach», Lower Lusatian *wutšoba* – «heart», Polish *watroba* – «liver».

Historically, in different languages, the word «subjects to semantic and stylistic transformations, as a result of which it is enriched with a new meaning» [2, p. 273]. So, the word *mouth*, which has a similar meaning in



Russian and Czech, in Bulgarian language *rt* means «hill», in Serbo-Croatian *rt* – «peak, cape», in Slovenian *rt* – «elevation».

Over time, the names of identical phenomena or objects turn out to be different in related languages. Synonymous words arise if this term can be applied to phenomena in the vocabulary of different languages. The Proto-Slavic word *oko* is preserved in the meaning of «organ of vision» in Bulgarian, Slovenian, Serbo-Croatian, Polish, Ukrainian, Belarusian languages. In Russian, the word *eye* is used to name the organ of vision. However, the Old Russian language used the word *eye*, only later the word *eye* of colloquial origin was established in it, used in a figurative sense – «stone», «pebble».

The word *shoulder* in Russian gradually replaced the word *ramo* from use. In modern Slavic languages, both of these words with their derivatives are known to denote the shoulder, but the word *ramo* is more fixed. The replacement of one word with another, the strengthening in the use of one word from the synonymous series and the weakening of others, the use of different roots in the formation of one or another designation in the Slavic languages – all this leads to the formation of vocabulary differences that impart peculiar features to the Slavic languages.

However, the Slavic languages contain more similarities inherited from ancient times than differences acquired during the period of separate existence.

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