

Paradigmatic Properties of Foreign Language Lexical Units in Russian and Uzbek Languages (Based on the Material of Internet Media)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to identify and describe the paradigmatic properties of foreign language lexical units in the Russian and Uzbek languages, which are actively functioning in the Internet media. The article examines both the theoretical concepts of "lexical system", "paradigmatics" and synonymous paradigms, structures of LSP, where the core (lexeme-concept or group of lexeme-concepts), the center (classes of basic concepts, words with their paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations) and the periphery are distinguished.

KEYWORDS: paradigmatic relations, foreign language vocabulary, Internet media, Russian language, Uzbek language, lexical system.

Introduction

In world linguistics, addressing the study of new words from the perspective of their representation of real-world objects in the aspect of dynamic conceptualization based on the concept of "new word" is one of the important and promising tasks. In the rhythm of the modern world, foreign-language words are also reflected in the Internet media, which are sensitive to everything that is happening and fix reality acquire special significance. Addressing the problem of studying the paradigmatic properties of lexical units is becoming increasingly relevant and in demand both in world linguistics and in Russian.

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The formation of ideas becomes possible, cited by researchers N. M. Zhanpeisova, G. A. Kuzembayeva, etc. who focus on the fact that the Internet is the most accessible way of providing, searching, storing and transmitting unlimited information and has turned from an "information resource into a communicative environment, as well as promptly provides communication between people, including intercultural" [Zhanpeisova 2023:235]. Thus, Kazakh researchers in their analysis of the problem of adaptation in the Kazakh Internet discourse of foreign language units borrowed through the Russian language note that Internet communication is defined as "computer-mediated communication between two or more persons, characterized by the invisibility of communicants, the written form of messages sent, the possibility of immediate feedback, as well as interaction or exchange of electronic messages or mutual exchange and the right of access to information stored in the computers of communicants" [Zhanpeisova 2023:252].

In the aspect of the stated problem, there is a need to comprehend such concepts as "lexical system", "paradigmatics".

Methods and materials

Our purpose of this article is to identify and describe the paradigmatic properties of foreign language lexical units in the Internet space of the Russian and Uzbek languages. We have chosen the method of analysis,

observation, description, generalization, as well as comparative typological classification as the main research methods, the use of which contributes to the achievement of the set goal.

Results and discussion

Within the framework of the study, we consider it necessary to note that in linguistics a lexical system is considered as lexical units that are connected with each other by certain stable relationships. Linguistic research led the scientist Baudouin de Courtenay to comprehend this definition as the concept of consistency in language and speech, a systematic approach to the study of linguistic phenomena as elements of a complex structure that developed in linguistics in the second half of the XIX century, and in the XX century. and they were characterized by a pronounced systematic analysis of linguistic phenomena at all levels: grammatical, lexical, stylistic, and communicative. The lexical system is similar in structure to other structures. Its units form certain classes of oppositions, interact with each other in context. Each unit of the lexical system is included in two types of relations: paradigmatic and syntagmatic [Baudouin 2007: 147].

In the paradigmatic relations between words, one can distinguish: synonymic paradigms, antonymic paradigms arising on the basis of opposition, a methodological paradigm based on the signs of a functional variety, a paradigm of borrowed words based on the signs of origin.

Let's consider synonymous paradigms in Uzbek Internet media: :*“HEMIS mobile Олий таълим жараёнларини бошқариши ахборот тизимининг талабалар учун мобил иловаси”*; *“... илмий раҳбар берган feedback (хато ва камчиликлар устида ишлаш учун берилган конструктив маслаҳат)ни тўғри қабул қилиш...”*; *“Рухий саломатлик (mental health)” www.edujournal.uz*; в русских: *«Именно поэтому стоит различать две вариации ребрендинга: - обновление дизайна – приведение его в соответствие текущим трендам в визуальной коммуникации, которое в профессиональной среде называется «фейслифтинг» или «подтяжка бренда»»; «На наш взгляд, бренды, которые подошли бы таким организациям, можно было бы назвать брендами единства — по аналогии с существующим определением love brands»; «Существуют три ранних этапа привлечения инвестиций для стартапов - pre-seed (предпосевная стадия), seed (посевная стадия), Round A» https://trends.rbc.ru*;

Ferdinand de Saussure argues that in each given state of language, everything "rests" on relationships, and these relationships are reduced either to syntagmatic or to those that he called associative [Saussure 2012: 177]. As L.P. Krysin writes: "relations between linguistic units are created on the principles of choice and compatibility. According to these two principles, systemic relations are divided into two types: syntagmatic and paradigmatic." As the researcher explains, words can denote a general or a particular subject, can be close or opposite in meaning, and can be grouped based on their thematic community, etc. Relations in these cases are called paradigmatic. According to this relationship, various classes of lexical units are combined, identical in one way or another (semes or semantic multipliers): lexico-semantic groups, synonyms, antonyms, parts of speech and their grammatical categories, word-formation paradigms, semantemes [Krysin 1996: 131].

Let's turn to the description of the LSP structure. The LSP structure distinguishes the core (lexeme-concept or group of lexeme-concepts), the center (classes of basic concepts, words with their paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations) and the periphery. The core of the field is represented by a generic seme (hyperseme). The hypersystem of a field is a higher-order semantic component that organizes the semantic deployment of a field around itself. The center of the field consists of units that have an integral, differentiological meaning common to the core and a number of positive units. The periphery of the field includes the units that are most remote in their meaning from the core, the general generic concept here is pushed into the category of potential or probabilistic semantics. Peripheral units can have contextual meaning if the field is based on a specific text of the work. Usually, peripheral units of the field can come into contact with other semantic

fields, forming a lexico-semantic continuity of the language system. A semantic field is also understood as a "group of words united by common semes". The most complete, in our opinion, is the definition given in the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary", which we will adhere to in this study: "A field is a set of linguistic (mainly lexical) units united by a common content (sometimes the same commonality of formal indicators) and reflecting the conceptual, objective or functional similarity of the phenomena being signified" [LES 2008:1221].

In this article, based on the analysis of Russian-speaking and Uzbek-speaking Internet media, we have identified the following LSPs:

1. Socio-political: «**Модерировал** сессию генеральный директор Президентского фонда...»; «**Спикерами** стали Оксана Светлова, министр культуры Архангельской области»; <https://portal-kultura.ru/articles/>;
2. Science and Technology: «Компания Peugeot представила **рестайлинговый** седан Peugeot 408 для китайского рынка. Модель получила внешность в стиле европейского Peugeot 308, а также полностью новый салон с фирменной архитектурой **i-Cockpit**»; «Между тем, для Европы Peugeot готовит другой 408 – **кросс-лифтбек**» <https://www.autostat.ru/news/>;
3. The Internet: «Робот-кассир Дуняша устроилась на работу в **кибер-кафе**» <https://KP.RU> ; «Как считает Галкин, **интернет-тролли** прилагают серьезные усилия...» <https://obaldela.ru> ; «В рамках летней **State of Play** был показан новый **геймплейный трейлер хоррор-экишена** в декорациях космической станции. Игра выйдет на всех платформах, но есть вероятность, что на **PlayStation 5** она появится немного раньше. На это намекает раскрытие даты **релиза** в ходе мероприятия от **Sony**» <https://www.playground.ru/>;
4. Culture and fashion: «По количеству **fashion-инвентов** он даже может поспорить с неделями моды в Париже – каждая марка хочет воспользоваться случаем и позвать к себе как можно большее число гостей **A-величины...**»; «Виктория Бекхэм показала **бьюти-приём** с белым карандашом для глаз, который скрывает следы усталости» <https://elle.ru>; «Основным пожеланием заказчиков было сделать интерьер, похожим на **бутик-интерьер**» <https://elledecoration.ru/interior/flats/>; «Появление герцогини Кембриджской на публике в туфлях любимого бренда Меган Маркл вызвало множество пересудов в **fashion-тусовке** и среди поклонников обеих герцогинь. «Герцогиня Кембриджская копирует **fashion-предпочтения** супруги принца Гарри»
5. Names of persons by profession: «Ольга Бузова главный ньюсмейкер последних лет. Певица, телеведущая, бизнес-леди – это все про неё»; «Он – топ-менеджер, она – популярный блогер» <https://elledecoration.ru/interior/flats/>; «Я **парикмахер-колорист**» <https://t.me/AlbinaValieva94>; «Мукаддам, **продакт-менеджер...**» <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/>; «В Узбекистане предлагается ужесточить работу **майнеров**» <https://Пресса.uz> ;

Conclusion

Summarizing the above, it can be argued that the systemic organization of vocabulary is multidimensional. This provision can explain the need for a versatile approach to the study of the properties of lexical units. In the lexical system of the language, synonyms and antonyms, hyponyms and hyperonyms, elements of semantic fields, models of word formation, etc. are connected by paradigmatic relations

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