Semantics of lexical means expressing the position of a person

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Abstract

A change in the psychological state of a person as a reaction to the dynamic changes in external circumstances reflects all the subjective difficulties. When a difficult situation arises, a person begins to broadcast their thought describing the difficulty in order to overcome it. The issue of the psychological state that is formed in a person under the influence of various situations, as well as the need to understand it, convey this state to others and accept its influence, is of great relevance today. The purpose of the study is to investigate the problem of the semantics of lexical means that express the position of a person. The semantic and textological analysis were applied, as well as the logical method of study. It was concluded that when expressing the human condition, the meanings of words expand in a context in accordance with the situation and serve to convey the idea figuratively. The position of the lexical means expressing the state of a person subject to great psychological influence runs along one edge of the lexical composition associated with a specific situation.

1. Introduction

Human life is built from continuous various psychological situations. Each person who has been exposed to a psychological situation reacts to it depending on inner personal perception and worldview. To get out of it, some make positive attempts, others turn this outlet into negative possibilities, and still others give up due to their inability to accomplish anything.

The purpose of the study is to investigate the perception of thought transmitted during the description of various situations, various states associated with the inner world of a person, the influence of information generated in this case, the use of linguistic means, and semantic meanings to describe the situation. A number of topics were considered in this paper: the appearance of various types of speech and their adoption, the concept of speech expressions and their influence, the

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organisation of the vocabulary of a person's inner speech when defining a situation, analysis of ways for expressing a person's worldview.

1.1. Literature Review

L.N. Omelchenko (2014) in his paper "The semantics of the state in the Russian language: the psychological aspect" notes: "In the literature, the series of ontological types of the semantic state are divided into: psychological, physiological, social state of a person, the physical state of nature and the environment, an inanimate object. It becomes necessary to address the psychological aspect of this problem when understanding the ability of language to express different psychological states. A change in the psychological state of a person, dynamic changes in a psychological circumstance reflect all the subjective difficulties in a person". The psychological state is a multifaceted phenomenon, therefore it is investigated in different aspects. Admittedly, there is a need to investigate various aspects of the human psychological state, the phenomenon of internal sensations, not only at the linguistic level, but also in the course of mental consciousness (Inthiam et al., 2019; Frewen et al., 2020; Sanwald et al., 2020).

Regarding the state that continuously accompanies human life, E.P. Ilyin (2013) notes: "A state is a plan of an example of human behaviour. A designated programme, a plan that is used in a changed position, depending on the state. The mental state is the physiological level of a directly possible known energetically mobile character, which translates the techniques from the environment of human life through the psychological system. The psychological state enables the flow of any type of human performance. A different state is considered a functional system of the experienced different working capacity of the subject. The functional state is a psychophysiological vision, the state of behaviour, the external appearance of a person".

Each person, describing the life situations and the various experienced states, the influence of these states, self-perception in any position, outline the reaction of the inner world, revealing the similarity with natural phenomena. Other people evaluate it, knowingly accepting the figurative instinct transmitted from the meanings of the named lexical units. The recipient of information further compares the lexical units with the situation that happened to a person, analysing it within themself. The person will express his opinion back about his understanding to the speaker. Such lexical units have been used in a person's life for a long time. When they are voiced, a certain image or a concept of a situation is immediately imaged by a person (Aboulafia and Dahl, 2019).

1.2. Research questions

Following research questions have been formulated for the purpose of the present study:

1. What are the features of the use of lexical units of the semantic field in the transmission of the internal state of a person?
2. What linguistic means and semantic meanings are used to describe various situations, various states associated with the inner state of a person?

2. Methods

Research methods were chosen according to the nature of the material and the tasks set. General theoretical methods: the semantic analysis, the textological analysis, and the logical method of study. In addition, the methodology has developed under the influence of the theory of the semantic field. The methods used made it possible to identify the appearance of various types of speech and their adoption, the concept of speech expressions and their influence, the organisation of the vocabulary of

a person's inner speech when defining a situation, analysis of ways for expressing a person's worldview.

The research was based on the following materials: Nurmanbetov's book "Inexhaustible wealth. Selected Poems" (2015) and Osmonov's book "The Queen's nest. (Stories, satires, short stories, memoirs)" (2015).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Semantic features of lexical means when conveying the inner state of a person

When denoting the position of a person in different circumstances, the words are used according to the content of thought, connecting the figurative transmission of the human position in various circumstances with other objects, phenomena. Consider the example in table 1:

Table 1. Example of the figurative transmission of the human position in various circumstances with other objects

Quote	Comment
"If I have no offspring, I will leave with excess wealth. It wounded pride of poor Zhakyp, That he cannot leave a trace behind" (Inthiam et al., 2019).	The words offspring and trace, moving away from their nominative designation, are used in a figurative sense. Conveying the internal state of Zhakyp, who is sad that he will not leave the child behind him, the words offspring and trace were used. These words have a different meaning, but the Kyrgyz people have been using them to designate a child for so long, that a person immediately pictures a child upon hearing these lexical units.

The behaviour of every person is diverse, so is the human makeup. When explaining thought and its structure, lexical units may vary depending on the manner of speaking. In this regard, based on a person's mental perception, the unifying and separating (integrative and differentiate) meaning of words in the language becomes clear. This results in the appearance of a system of semantic fields. "The movement of the semantic field is explained by the development of abstract thinking in humans, the ability of the surrounding world to an independent organisation" (Kezina, 2005).

The basis of the words used in the exchange of opinions is their meaning, semantic content. Having expanded the meanings of words that serve to denote the psychological state of a person to others, the words are also used in different meanings. More precisely, extended semantic meanings of the word takes place. Omuralieva in 2005 noted: "The word is a material reflection of the truth of society, life, ideas, phenomena, and events. Thus, a seme occurring between a certain word and the designated object or phenomena is considered the semantic meaning of the word". Each word conveys an object, refers to an action, in connection with the position, creating an image of a particular object. Thus, when expressing a word, a person pictures a specific object, a vision.

When denoting a position, linguistic means are selected from a certain definite system, conveying only one thought, related to one single person. The semantic aspect of the lexical unit, which serves to designate different human conditions, depending on various external and internal influences, expresses the consideration associated with the meaning of the word (Portner and Rubinstein, 2020; Hall et al., 2020). The study considers semantic variability of lexical techniques when expressing a person's state, their use in the singular and plural, as well as the use of word meanings that serve to express the situation in a certain context, based on ideas expressed around the lexical structure (Table 2):

Table 2. Example of the semantic variability of lexical techniques when expressing a person's state in the book by Nurmanbetov "*Inexhaustible wealth. Selected Poems*"

Quote	Comment
"The red light of a sunset Lies on the appearance of the lake. The sacred Issyk-Kul, Has immersed in infinity, The surface of a beast shimmers like lead" (Nurmanbetov, 2015).	In this context, the place of the lake in the poet's soul is noted. The author's love for the lake was expressed in the lexical unit sacred and compared with the power that motivates a person. In the word sacred, used by the poet in this case, all situational meanings are expressed. In this sense, the sacred Issyk-Kul has absorbed centuries-old history, culture, tears and sorrows, joys and successes of the ancestors. The water in the lake is sacred, it testifies to the hardships and suffering of the Kyrgyz people.

In the next line, in lexical units, has immersed in infinity, an encyclopaedic miracle of history is expressed, including all life situations that such a great nation has experienced. The author figuratively made it clear through the description, presenting a lake as a sacred animal, taking in the great history of a great people, giving life and encouraging so many sons and daughters throughout the centuries. In this context, new authorial meanings and comparisons have appeared, such as the appearance of the lake, the beast.

Below two lines, from the semantic standpoint, have become a psychological semantically significant series (Table 3).

Table 3. Example of the psychological semantically significant series in the book by Nurmanbetov "*Inexhaustible wealth. Selected Poems*"

Quote	Comment
"Double wings relentlessly flutter, Double rivers constantly flow" (Nurmanbetov, 2015).	Here lexical units double wings and double rivers refer to air and earth, respectively. This is confirmed by the fact that the verbs flutter and flow in two different forms of nature, but create a synonymous meaning.

In this context, the verbs relentlessly flutter and constantly flow, both figuratively describe the tireless fluttering of the wing, and the constant flow of the river. They are used in a figurative depiction of centuries of human life: the constant flow of nature is compared with a person, which, despite all the difficulties, sorrows, and joys in life, overcomes the hardships and continues to live. With each flutter of wings, the bird is exposed to rain, snow, and storms, but forced to continue flying. The collision of two wings, in this context, represents different life plans in human life, different situations.

3.2. Taboo in Kyrgyz culture: the nature of taboo, the reasons for the occurrence of taboo, and their use when conveying the inner state

One of the problems that most people face in modern society is alcoholism. The passion for vodka has caused great harm to the family and loved ones. It seems not a particularly noticeable problem, but every third or fourth family is struggling to save and improve the condition of loved ones who are addicted to alcohol. However, to protect the person addicted to alcohol, it is mentioned by different names. Whenever alcohol is mentioned, a sick person is tempted to drink more, their inner desire

increases, in spite of everything. Table 4 shows the replacement of the taboo word "vodka" with "white sanctuary".

Table 4. Example of the mention of alcohol in the book by Nurmanbetov "*Inexhaustible wealth. Selected Poems*"

Quote	Comment
"I was selling more every day The temptation was finally over The "white sanctuary" has got me" (Nurmanbetov, 2015).	In this example, the name of the vodka is a white sanctuary. The poem depicts the suffering from alcoholism and the state of the person in this state. And the name white sanctuary is used in the irony and hatred of the author, and again as a reminder to others that it is vodka that corrupts human lives. In this regard, the author, being careful, did not mention vodka, but noted that this is a form of disease that threatens human life and affects consciousness.

J. Osmonov (2015) in his book "The Queen's nest (Stories, satires, short stories, memoirs) "writes: "Don't worry, let us first drink these two "quail milks", and then worry about goat milk", – having said, he poured the rest of the bottle for two and drank". Here, the author depicted a conversation between people drinking vodka. People who drink know that alcohol ultimately leads to bad consequences for a person. Therefore, it is implicitly called the quail milk, so that it will give only a good mood, without causing much harm to those who drink it, without bothering people around.

Further J. Osmonov (2015) writes: "The warmth is from you, but drunkenness is from us, my friend". The person who is addicted to alcohol and talks about it uses the word drunkenness. In any case, no matter how much the authors loved vodka, it was known that the public will not accept it. However, without clearly indicating the type of alcohol, these people designate it intoxicating, which helps to create a pleasant inner atmosphere. Due to the negative image of vodka in society, in most cases, there are a lot of bad words describing it, so drinkers try to call it a good name to please themselves. In linguistics, this is called taboo. "Taboo is a unique lexical and semantic phenomenon found in all languages. It is different in character depending on the view, attitude, tradition, habits, religious concepts of each nation, people. In this regard, the taboo words appear in different specific languages on a different basis and have a different character", notes A. Saparbayev (1997).

R.A. Budagov (2004) notes the following about the taboo words: "Indeed, no matter from what people and under what circumstances they appear, the question is how people react to such speech. (In this sense, the reason for the appearance of taboos is the same for all peoples). More precisely, in ancient times, each person (nation) had a direct, natural connection between the word and its meaning, and it was believed that the word is a physical part of what it denotes. Therefore, it was forbidden to name everything that was considered sacred or was feared". In any historic period, there was a pressing problem threatening the life of people in society. For example, at a time when people were exposed to dangerous and incurable diseases, the disease was never named directly, for instance, measles was called rash, flu was called colds, and so on. An example can be seen in table 5.

Table 5. Example of replacing the word taboo in Kyrgyz culture in the book by Osmonov *"The Queen's nest. (Stories, satires, short stories, memoirs)"*

Quote	Comment
"Little boy, where is your uncle? – He went to check the animals on Jailoo" (Osmonov, 2015).	The Kyrgyz people have a tradition; the daughter-in-law does not name her husband's family members by name as a sign of respect for them, but gives them nicknames that are convenient for her to say. In this case, the nickname little boy is used for the younger brother-in-law. The word little boy is used in connection with tradition, but it has long been rooted in the blood of people and preserved in the unwritten rules of life.

There are many rumours circulating among the people about the investigation of this phenomenon. The investigation is also a reflection of the psychological state of a person (Awachar and Ingole, 2020; Sagynbayeva et al., 2019; Zhang et al., Krejtz et al., 2018; Toti and Majed, 2021). Some young daughters-in-law named their husband's relatives based on their behaviour, character, manner of speech, and occupation, as well as on the first impression they had of them in their personal relationships. For example, a bright boy, a postman's brother, a girl shopkeeper, a cheerful boy, a tall uncle, a mischievous girl, a mischievous aunt, a nimble boy, a singing girl, a laughing girl, a spoiled boy, and so on.

Not all lexical units expressing a situation expand their meaning, and not all of them change their meaning. Since some words in a language have the property of expressing a situation in their individual meanings, they do not create new meanings in expressing a situation in accordance with their nature, but serve in their individual meanings. Thus, the vocabulary units that serve to express the state of a person in the language as a whole can be divided into two groups: situational words that have the ability to express the concept of any state of an object, phenomenon (hard, soft, cold, hot, bitter, sweet, heavy, easy, simple, problematic, hard, oppression, regret, shame, embarrassment, resentment, jealousy, tears, joy, dreams, sadness, etc.) and words that do not give an idea of the situation on their own, but only in context serve to indicate the situation depending on the position (big, white, black, green, man, walk, sit down, butterfly, etc.) (Kane et al., 2019; Nanayama Tanaka et al., Valev et al., 2019; Silue and Kone, 2021).

4. Conclusions

Thus, the study came to the conclusion that the words corresponding to the explanation of the situation are semantically expanding, flexible, mobile, used in several senses. In particular, the expression of the situation generates extended semantic meanings of the word. At the same time, since some words in the language have the ability to express the situation only in their individual meanings, they do not create new meanings in expressing the situation in accordance with their nature, and do not expand their meaning. This study has demonstrated in specific examples that when expressing the human condition, the meanings of words expand in a context in accordance with the situation and serve to convey the idea figuratively.

The linguistic means used to convey the situation are selected in accordance with the effective expression of the thought under discussion and only a specific thought is transmitted, which is specific to a particular person's situation. A person can be in different states in relation to various external and internal influences, and the lexical units, being separately in the language as situational words, have the ability to express the concept of any state of an object, phenomenon, vision, and do not

independently give any idea about the situation. Only in a certain context, neutral words with a particular meaning can also express a human condition.

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Sözcüksel anlambilim, bir kişinin konumunu ifade eden anlamına gelir

Özet

Dış koşullardaki dinamik değişikliklere bir tepki olarak bir kişinin psikolojik durumundaki bir değişiklik, tüm öznel zorlukları yansıtır. Zor bir durum ortaya çıktığında, kişi bunu aşmak için zorluğu anlatan düşüncesini yayınlamaya başlar. Bir kişide çeşitli durumların etkisi altında oluşan psikolojik durum meselesi ve onu anlama, bu durumu başkalarına aktarma ve etkisini kabul etme ihtiyacı bugün büyük önem taşımaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, bir kişinin konumunu ifade eden sözcüksel araçların anlambilim problemini araştırmaktır. Anlamsal ve tektolojik analizin yanı sıra mantıksal çalışma yöntemi uygulandı. İnsanlık durumu ifade edilirken kelimelerin anlamlarının duruma göre bağlam içinde genişlediği ve fikri mecazi olarak aktarmaya hizmet ettiği sonucuna varılmıştır. Büyük psikolojik etkiye maruz kalan bir kişinin durumunu ifade eden sözcüksel araçların konumu, belirli bir durumla ilişkili sözcüksel bileşimin bir kenarı boyunca uzanır.

Anahtar sözcükler: İnsanlık Hali; bir durumun ifadesi; ifade araçları; anlamsal alan; psikolojik durum

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