

# Lexical-thematic group “man” (based on the glosses of the novel “I entrust my heart to the storms” by Mikhail sheverdin)

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**Received:** 19 January 2025; **Accepted:** 20 February 2025; **Published:** 17 March 2025

**Abstract:** This article examines the problem of lexical-semantic classification of glosses in the novel “I Entrust My Heart to the Storms” («Вверяю сердце бурям») by Mikhail Sheverdin. Units denoting a person were selected as the material for analysis. As a result of the analysis, it was revealed that the most productive groups were the “Craft” and “Administrative Work” groups. The results of the quantitative analysis are presented.

**Keywords:** “I Entrust My Heart to the Storms”, Mikhail Sheverdin, gloss, lexical-semantic field, lexical-semantic group, lexical-thematic group, “Craft”, “Administrative Work”.

**Introduction:** In recent decades, interest in the issues of lexicology and semantics in both foreign and domestic linguistics has been steadily increasing. One of the most pressing topics is the study of lexical-thematic groups, which represent an ordered set of lexical units united by common meanings and thematic focus. In the context of fiction, lexical-thematic groups not only reveal the author's idea of the world, but also allow for a deeper understanding of the socio-cultural and historical realities in which he works.

Mikhail Sheverdin's novel "I Entrust My Heart to the Storms" deserves special attention, as it touches upon important historical events and transformations that took place in Central Asia at the turn of the 20th century. In this work, the author creates a vivid and multi-layered picture, where each character personifies an entire era and its fluctuations. One of the key themes of the novel is the image of a person - his fate, inner experiences and place in a changing society.

The purpose of this study is to identify and systematize lexical units associated with the concept of man, as well as to analyze their connection with the socio-cultural context of the work. We will focus on the meaning of the selected vocabulary in the context of the entire work, as well as on the ways in which the author conveys various aspects of human essence and individual experience. "I Entrust My Heart to the

Storms" is the last historical novel by Mikhail Sheverdin, prepared for publication after his death. This work completes the storylines begun in the novels "Jeyhun", "Dervish of Light" and "Red Sand Is Whirled". In the novel under consideration, its characters participate in revolutionary events in Central Asia. The book shows the defeat of the remnants of the Basmachi gangs, destroyed during the struggle, highlights the fate of the Matchinsky bekstvo and the rise of conscious historical creativity of the mountain tribes of Tajikistan, who sent their delegates to the first kurultai in Dushanbe.

The novel "I Entrust My Heart to the Storms" consists of six parts. In the first part of the novel, the reader is introduced to key characters and important events that take place in a mythical or historical space where reality and legend intertwine. The title "Sitore-i-Mohassa" may indicate the central theme of love or passionate desire that has settled in the souls of the heroes. The second part of the novel is called "Crash", the third - "Steppe Ghosts", the fourth - "Daring", the fifth - "In the Whirlpool" and the sixth - "Dammaska Dagger". The work opens with the following quatrain, written by Nasir Khusrau, a famous philosopher, poet, traveler, one of the greatest writers of Persian literature of the 11th century:

«Ты человеком порожден?

Будь же человеком!

Ты не дивом порожден?

Будь же человеком!».

Translation into English:

"Are you born of man?

Be a man!

Are you not born of a miracle?

Be a man!"

### Literature Review

In modern linguistics, there are many specific terms for which researchers have not yet reached a consensus in interpretation. One of these controversial issues is the understanding of the term "field" in the context of language [5, p. 185], despite the fact that it was introduced into circulation at the beginning of the last century by G. Ipsen [1, p. 210]. The concept of "lexical field" in the last decades of the last century was replaced by a more specific term "lexical-semantic field". Such units should also include "gloss". This phenomenon is examined in detail in the monographic study of N.Zh.Shaimerdenova [4].

Supporters of the onomasiological approach pay primary attention to synonymy between units, i.e. all words in this approach can be replaced by other words within the lexical-semantic field. Linguists who adhere to the principles of the semasiological approach believe that units of the lexical-semantic field can express relationships only when combined with other units.

Adhering to the point of view of the supporters of the onomasiological approach, we believe that units of one field can well replace each other (synonymy) and be opposed (antonymy). Within the lexical-semantic field, lexical-semantic groups can be designated. Regarding the issue of the relationship between the concepts of "lexical-semantic field" and "lexical-semantic group", adhering to the views of O.M. Burakova [2, p. 107-111], we note that the former is more extensive and can consist of several groups, disagreeing with her opinion on the requirement for elements related to one lexical-semantic group (a single part-of-speech affiliation).

Some linguists perceive the terms "lexical-semantic group", "semantic field", "thematic group" as synonyms [3, p. 150]. In this article, a lexical-semantic group is understood as a set of lexical units related to one concept or nomenclature list. Together with other semantically related groups, they form a lexical-semantic field.

### METHODS

For a comprehensive study of the features of the representation of the lexical-thematic group "Man" on the material of the glosses of the novel "I Entrust My Heart to the Storms" by Mikhail Sheverdin, the

following methods were used:

- Textual analysis, by means of which the text of historical novels was studied in detail, the structural-semantic and functional features of the glosses in their structure were analyzed;
- Contextual analysis, which made it possible to consider the functioning of the glosses in the broad context of the work of art;
- The method of statistical analysis, with the help of which the quantitative characteristics of the glosses were studied.

### RESULTS

In order to identify and describe the lexical and semantic features of the functioning of the gloss field "Man" in the novel "I Entrust My Heart to the Storms" by Mikhail Sheverdin, we identified 23 units and then divided them into 7 lexical and thematic groups.

**Group "Craft"** (5 units). In this group we included the following units:

Чойчи – samovar maker

Сартарош – hairdresser

Сучи – river ferryman

Аскиячи – wit

Харфандоз – scattering words, witty.

Example of use in the text of the novel: Тилляуский сучи – переправщик арб через Чирчик, Ангрен, батрак, впоследствии народный мститель (p. 26).

**Group "Administrative Work"** (5 units). In this group we included the following units:

Казикалан – the supreme judge

Низам-уль-мульк – the organizer of the state

Кушбеги – the prime minister

Миршаб – the emir of the night

Джасус – the spy.

Example of use in the text of the novel: Ворота закрывались на закате солнца и сам кушбеги – премьер-министр Бухарского исламского государства – лично объезжал всех привратников (p. 16).

**Group "Service personnel"** (4 units). In this group we included the following units:

Гальян бар дошт – hookah carrier

Кенизек – servant

Бесакал – eunuch

Дарвазабон – gatekeeper.

Example of use in the text of the novel: Очаровательные прислужницы – кенизек –

суетились с серебряными подносами и изящными светильниками (p. 145).

**Group "Trade"** (3 units). In this group we included the following units:

Туджор – seller

Дукандар – shopkeeper

Хаджфуруш – seller of sacred pilgrimage.

Example of use in the text of the novel: И только выбравшийся из своего крошечного дукана – клетушки, похожей на ящик из-под чая, толстоватый туджор – продавец, разостлавший прямо в пыль джойнамаз, напомнил ему, что пришел час молитвы (p. 5).

**Group "Religious Terminology"** (3 units). In this group we included the following units:

Кары – a reader of the Koran

Гунохкор – a sinful person

Мусафид – an elder.

Example of use in the text of the novel: Мусафиды – старейшины – клялись в верности Советской власти и проклинали бухарского эмира (p. 232).

**Group "Character"** (2 units). In this group we included the following units:

Ахмак – a fool

Ляганбардор – a hypocrite.

Example of use in the text of the novel: Не верил Баба-Калан словам ляганбардора – подхалима Али (p. 170).

**Group "Crime"**. In this group we included the unit галлю, which denotes a thief. An example of its use: Ведь слово «галлю», – значит, вор (p. 197).

Each of these groups forms a significant part of the vocabulary, reflecting cultural and social realities specific to a particular language environment. In particular, the group "Craft" includes terms denoting specific professions and skills related to manual labor, folk crafts and art. The group "Administrative work" includes words related to management, civil service and government.

## CONCLUSION

According to the results of the analysis, the most productive groups were "Crafts" and "Administrative work". The first group includes professions that are associated with traditional manual labor and craftsmanship, important for preserving cultural values and passing on skills from generation to generation. These professions create a direct connection between man and material, and also form the economic basis of communities. Skills associated with crafts are often a

source of pride for both the craftsman and the community, emphasizing the importance of individual contribution to the general welfare.

The group "Administrative Work" includes terms related to management and organizational processes that play an important role in the functioning of any state or community. Effective management of public resources, justice and society as a whole requires the presence of qualified specialists who can not only develop and implement strategic plans, but also ensure compliance with laws and order. This emphasizes the importance of bureaucratic structures and their impact on the social structure. By identifying seven lexical-thematic groups based on 23 units, we have highlighted the diversity of professional, administrative and social vocabulary, reflecting the cultural and historical contexts in which the events of the novel take place. Each lexical-thematic group contributes to the creation of a holistic image of the time and place of action, allowing the reader to delve into the socio-cultural realities of Central Asia at the beginning of the last century.

The use of Nasir Khusrow's quatrain at the beginning of the novel not only sets the tone for the narrative, immersing the reader in philosophical reflections on human nature, but also creates a deep connection with the main idea of the novel. Thus, Mikhail Sheverdin's work becomes not only a historical, but also a philosophical reflection on man, his role in the world and obligations to himself and society.

The conducted analysis emphasized the importance of discussing and clarifying terminology in lexicology, which had a unique effect on understanding the interaction between language units within lexical-semantic fields. As a result, we can argue that the study of lexical-semantic features not only enriches school and academic experience, but also helps to better understand language as a dynamic and multifaceted phenomenon.

Thus, in the course of this study, we considered the lexical-semantic features of the fields in Mikhail Sheverdin's novel "I Entrust My Heart to the Storms", as well as the specifics of the term "lexical-semantic field". We came to the conclusion that the awareness and systematization of lexical-semantic groups are an important element of text analysis, since they help to more deeply understand the thematic and conceptual aspects of the work.

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