

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC AND LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL FEATURES OF EVERYDAY
RUSSIAN VOCABULARY AND SOME DIFFERENCES FROM THE UZBEK
LANGUAGE.

Toychieva N.S.,

Associate Professor of the Interfaculty Department
of the Russian Language, Samarkand
State University named after Sh. Rashidov

Abstract: This article examines the linguacognitive and semantic properties of everyday Russian vocabulary. Everyday vocabulary, related to human life, home, and household items, is one of the oldest and most dynamic layers of language. The article analyzes the reflection of this lexical layer in linguistic consciousness, its conceptualization, and its division into semantic domains using materials from the Russian and Uzbek languages as examples. The article also examines the semantic layers of everyday vocabulary, its conceptual structure, its connection with national-cultural codes, and its functional potential in speech. This study, based on a linguacultural approach, demonstrates how the worldview and cultural stereotypes of the Russian people are reflected in linguistic units. In addition, the article presents some differences in the lexical-semantic and linguocultural properties of everyday words in the Russian and Uzbek languages.¹

Keywords: everyday vocabulary, linguacognitive analysis, semantics, national linguistic landscape, concept, metaphorization, linguistic consciousness.

The language of any people is a mirror of its culture, mentality, and everyday life. Within the framework of cognitive linguistics, language is viewed as a tool of the human mind for understanding and classifying the real world. In this regard, everyday vocabulary occupies a special place, as it denotes the material environment immediately surrounding a person—their home, clothing, food, dishes, and household items. Language is the most important communicative tool of society, and its vocabulary reflects the historical experience, culture, and mentality of a people. Everyday vocabulary is one of the most active and variable layers of the linguistic system. It not only expresses objects, phenomena, and actions used in everyday life but also embodies the national mentality.²

The everyday vocabulary of the Russian language possesses not only a rich semantic system but also a deep cognitive foundation. The names of everyday objects and their figurative meanings are an important component in shaping the linguistic worldview of the Russian people.

The everyday vocabulary of the Russian language is semantically highly diversified and can be divided into several large micro-fields. These words form the core of the Russian lexicon. Everyday vocabulary represents objects, actions, and concepts related to everyday life. The main semantic groups are presented below.

1. Предметы домашнего обихода: стол, ложка, чайник, посуда, кровать.
2. Еда и напитки: хлеб, суп, каша, чай, молоко.
3. Повседневные дела: стирка, уборка, приготовление пищи, подготовка продуктов, протирка.
4. Жилое пространство: дом, квартира, комната, кухня.

¹ Маслова В. А. Лингвокультурология. — М.: Academia, 2001. С. 45-47.

² Степанов Ю. С. Константы: Словарь русской культуры. — М., 2004. С. 112–138.

Semantic analysis reveals that most of these words are polysemantic. For example, the word "порог" (threshold) means "beginning, boundary, new stage" in both architectural and cognitive terms.

Russian everyday vocabulary is particularly rich in linguistic and cultural terms, in which concepts such as «ДОМ», «ГОСТЬ», «ЕДА» and «ОТДЫХ» acquire special cultural significance.³

The table below also reveals the semantic and cognitive properties.

Русская бытовая лексика: семантическое и когнитивное значение				
Слово	Прямое значение	Переносное значение	Когнитивное значение	Пример употребления
ДОМ	Жилое здание, место проживания	Семья, родной очаг, родина, организация	Символ безопасности, единения, стабильности, принадлежности	<i>Дом – это там, где тебя понимают и ждут.</i>
ХЛЕБ	Продукт питания из муки	Средства к существованию, жизненные блага	Символ жизни, достатка, труда, благополучия	<i>Хлеб – всему голова.</i>
ЧАЙ	Напиток	Беседа, встреча, дружеское общение	Символ гостеприимства, тепла, душевного контакта	<i>Давайте посидим на чай.</i>
СТОЛ	Предмет мебели для еды, работы	Место переговоров, обсуждений	Символ единства, партнёрства, равенства	<i>Сесть за стол переговоров.</i>
КРОВАТЬ	Мебель для сна	Место отдыха, выздоровления	Символ покоя, слабости, восстановления сил	<i>Болезнь уложила его в постель.</i>
ДВЕРЬ	Конструкция для входа и выхода	Возможность, шанс, доступ куда-либо	Символ перехода, выбора, начала нового этапа	<i>Перед ним открылись новые двери.</i>
ОКНО	Отверстие в стене для света и воздуха	Источник информации, взгляд на мир	Символ познания, перспективы, надежды	<i>Окно в будущее.</i>
ПЕЧЬ	Устройство для отопления и готовки	Домашний очаг, семейный уют	Символ тепла, заботы, традиций	<i>У печи собиралась вся семья.</i>

These examples demonstrate that everyday vocabulary preserves folk wisdom and cultural codes through its connotative and symbolic meanings, rather than its literal (denotative) meaning.

Everyday vocabulary is semantically divided into the following main microsystems: the object system (nominative meaning). This layer represents material objects of the real world. For example, household appliances: стол, стул, шкаф, чайник; кухонная утварь: ложка, миска, нож; жилая среда: дом, квартира, комната. These units have a denotative meaning and denote specific objects.⁴

Семантика действий. Preparation пищи, мытье, уборка, протирка, подготовка. These units represent dynamic semantics that reflect everyday human activities.⁵

In Russian culture, food is not only a biological need, but also a social phenomenon: хлеб, суп, каша, чай. These words are often enriched with cultural connotations.⁶

Linguacultural studies studies the relationship between language and culture. The most striking example of this relationship is everyday vocabulary.

In Russian, some everyday units have become national concepts. For example, "дача" signifies relaxation, communion with nature, and the harmony of work and leisure; "баня" signifies purification, social interaction, and a model of a healthy lifestyle.⁷

From a cognitive linguistics perspective, everyday vocabulary shapes conceptual systems in human consciousness.

The main conceptual models are:

³ Карасик В. И. Языковой круг: личность, концепты, дискурс. — Волгоград, 2002. С. 89–115.

⁴ Вежицкая А. Семантические универсалии и описание языков. — М., 1999. С. 73–101.

⁵ Шмелёв А. Д. Русская языковая модель мира. — М., 2002. С. 58–84.

⁶ Маслова В. А. Лингвокультурология. — М.: Academia, 2001. С. 58–84.

⁷ Степанов Ю. С. Константы: Словарь русской культуры. — М., 2004. С. 120–135.

Model «ДОМ = ЦЕНТР»

Model «ЕДА = ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ»

Model «ГОСТЬ = ЦЕННОСТЬ»

These models reveal the connection between language and thinking.⁸

A comparative analysis of everyday vocabulary in Russian and Uzbek reveals striking differences due to their belonging to different language families (Indo-European and Altaic). These differences encompass methods of nomination, politeness categories, lexical lacunarity, and the semantic structure of basic everyday concepts.

Typological and semantic features.

- **Method of formation.** Uzbek is an agglutinative language; new meanings in everyday speech are often formed by adding affixes to the root (for example, possessive suffixes or diminutives). Russian is an inflectional language, where inflection occurs through endings.

- **Conceptual scope (lacunarity).** A single Russian word can correspond to several Uzbek words, reflecting subtle gradations. For example, the Russian word for "голова" (head) in Uzbek can denote the anatomical concept "bosh" or function figuratively as "кала" (ум, суть)

Linguacultural Studies of Everyday Life.

• **Categories of Hospitality and Kinship.** Everyday vocabulary in the Uzbek language is deeply hierarchical. It specifies precise degrees of kinship (e.g., aka, uka, opa, singil— старший/младший брат/сестра (older/younger brother/sister), whereas in Russian, concepts can be more general.

• **Anthropocentrism.** Forms of greeting and communication in Uzbek culture are replete with respectful forms of address (aka, xola, ustoz), reflecting an Eastern mentality that emphasizes seniority and social status.

Kitchen, Household, and Object-Related Vocabulary.

• **Names of Utensils and Food.** In the Uzbek language, vocabulary related to everyday life (e.g., lagan, kosa, piyola, tandir) is closely linked to national traditions. In Russian, kitchen vocabulary has evolved under the influence of European culture.

• **Highly specialized terms:** A large number of ethnically specific terms related to the traditional way of life, crafts, and agriculture have been preserved in everyday Uzbek speech.

In conclusion, it can be said that the everyday vocabulary of the Russian language represents a complex lexical and semantic system that reflects not only everyday life but also national culture and mentality. Linguistic and cultural analysis shows that everyday vocabulary is one of the main tools for the mutual integration of language and culture.

References

1. Кубрякова Е.С. Когнитивная лингвистика. — Москва: Наука, 2004. — 312 с.
2. Маслова В.А. Лингвокультурология. — Москва: Академия, 2001. — 208 с.
3. Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Когнитивная лингвистика. — Воронеж: Истоки, 2007. — 256 с.

⁸ Вежбицкая А. Семантические универсалии и описание языков. — М., 1999. С. 85–99.

JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES AND INNOVATIONS

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 06
MONTHLY JOURNALS



ISSN NUMBER: 2751-4390

IMPACT FACTOR: 9,08

4. Степанов Ю.С. Константы: Словарь русской культуры. — Москва: Академический проект, 1997. — 824 с.
5. Шмелев Д. Н. Проблемы семантического анализа лексики. — М.: Наука, 1973. — 280 с.