



SEMANTIC FIELD OF THE VERBALIZER "GUEST" IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the semantic field of the verbalizer "guest" in the English language. The author of the article believes that the English people associate with the concept of "hospitality" such notions and concepts as: hospitality, warm welcome, an invitation to visit, a treat, a national dish, observance of rituals. Based on the given associative series and characteristic features of the verbalizer "guest", we chose the following elements of the conceptual field: hospitable host, welcoming guests, reception, feast.

KEYWORDS

concept, guest, linguistic, world picture, lexical-semantic paradigm, cultural-ethnic component, semantic relations.

INTRODUCTION

The semantic composition of the verbalizer includes all pragmatic information of a linguistic sign, associated with its expressive and illocutionary functions. Another component of the semantics of the linguistic verbalizer is the cognitive memory of the word - the semantic characteristics of a linguistic sign, associated with its original purpose and the system of spiritual values of native speakers [1]. However, the most significant here is the cultural and ethnic component, which determines the specificity of the semantics of natural language units and reflects the "language picture of the world" of its speakers. The linguistic picture of the world reflects the national picture of the world and can be revealed in language units of different levels.

The verbalizer "guest" correlates with the plan of expression of the lexico-semantic paradigm. Semantic field, or paradigmatic lexico-semantic group unites words connected by semantic relations, i.e. by relations of signs to what signs mean, to objects of reality and concepts about them.

One of the main associative words associated with the representation of the verbalizer "guest" is the concept "hospitality". Proceeding to the semantic analysis, it is necessary to establish the full semantic volume of the concept in the lexical system of language. The dictionary definition is the core of the concept.

The English Dictionary gives the following definition:

Hospitality - friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests [4, p.300].

As for the etymology of the English word *hospitality*, it is derived from the Latin *hospitium*, meaning hospitality, hotel, shelter. The Latin *hospitalis* (guest, visitor, friendly, hospitable) gave rise to the English *hospital*, which means an outpatient medical institution. The Uzbek word "hospital" has the

same Latin root, but in the Uzbek language it means a specialized medical institution for the treatment of the military.

Synonyms of the word *hospitable* in English are: *receptive, companionable, social, neighbourly, cordial, kind, gregarious (generous)* [2]. In the consciousness of the English, the concept "hospitality" evokes similar associations, i.e. hospitality is associated with cordiality, generosity, friendly attitude towards guests.

For more complete semantic volume of the concept "guest" we need to analyze associative links and semantic space of the key lexeme "guest". Let us consider the semantic field of the word "guest" in the lexical system of the English language.

The following combinations are derivatives of the word guest: *guest house* - an elite guest house; *guest room* - a room for guests.

The analysis of antonyms allows us to note that "hospitality" is opposed to the signs of "not a hospitable person" in English: *inhospitable, solitary, reserved, unsociable*. It should be noted the similarity in the English representation of an "*inhospitable person*" - it is a greedy, unfriendly, stingy for a treat, an evil person.

The meaning "to host" in English is conveyed by the following verbs and combinations: *to be at host, to stay on a visit, to be on a visit, to pay a visit*.

Phraseological expressions and idioms reinforce the emotional side of this concept and use the concepts significant for this people. The embodiment of the concept "hospitality" in idioms becomes possible due, most often, to the process of metaphorization, which generates a figurative-associative representation.

The phrase "*open - hearted*" refers to an open, hospitable person, and the synonymous phraseology "*wear one's heart on one's sleeve*" (literally "*put one's heart on someone's sleeve*") is interesting, here: not to hide feelings, to put feelings on display, to open one's soul wide. The phrase "*from the bottom of one's heart*" means "to welcome guests from the bottom of one's heart". The idiom "*heart-to-heart talk*" is used to figuratively convey a heart-to-heart conversation.

The description of the rituals of receiving guests in the analyzed languages is represented by a wide range of conceptual scenes, metaphorical phraseology and other linguistic means. In English, the phrase "*keeps a good house*" is used to describe someone who receives guests well. The expression "*to keep open house*" means "to welcome guests". A party in English is called "*at home*" (lit., reception at home), e.g. "*to give at homes*". The phrase "*to play host*" means to host well. In the expression "*to give smb. a hospitable welcome*" welcome can be translated as a reception, which is associated in other cultures with bread and salt. The English say of pleasant, unexpected guests "*welcome as flowers in May*", that is, they compare the guests who appear with the flowers of May.

Identifying the features of the concept "hospitality", we can distinguish the "participants", "actors" of this process: "object", the one who is received as a guest, and the "subject", the person receiving, endowed with the features of a hospitable person. Among the characteristics of the "object" we find a number of words with both positive and negative connotations. Thus, in the English picture of the world "welcome guest" is denoted by the lexemes *pleasant, dear, welcome (the one who is cordially received)*.

The representation of knowledge about "hospitality" appears to us in the following associative lexical units: *guest, hospitable hosts, feast, refreshment, entertainment of guests, performance of national rituals*. We have structured these slots as follows: the concept "guest" is considered separately, the

features of a hospitable host are considered in the frame model, and the meeting, treating and entertaining are analyzed as stages of the "hospitality" scenario development. The "hospitable person" frame is considered in terms of the subject's behavior in the following frame models:

1. *hospitable person* - generous with treats, troublesome;
2. *hospitable person* - showing excessive care.

The "receiving guests" scenario is considered in the following logical sequence of events:

1. meeting and greeting,
2. refreshment,
3. entertainment.

The concept "guest" as the main associative slot in the cognitive space "hospitality" is analyzed separately.

The analysis of the lexical material in English allowed us to distinguish three groups of lexemes, which make up the cognitive models:

- ★ lexemes used to characterize a hospitable person: *hospitable, welcoming*;
- ★ lexemes describing the meeting, the process of receiving guests: *to give "at home" parties, to entertain guests, to show hospitality, to give welcome*;
- ★ lexemes used to describe the rituals associated with the rites of welcome, refreshment, farewell, etc., the so-called pragmatic idioms or speech etiquette: *Welcome!*

Thus, the concept "hospitality" can be considered universal, but the practical material shows that the structure of the cognitive models, representing this concept, is different in different languages.

Each concept, expressed by verbal means, has its own, determined by its meanings, semantic form, which is characterized by ethnocultural conditionality, as it expresses all connotative, modal, emotional, expressive, pragmatic and other assessments. Hence, the analysis of each concept is individual, as its history is individual and specific.

The concept "hospitality" is a multidimensional structure. As any unit of the cognitive base the studied concept has a certain set of associative connections.

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