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## STUDY OF THE SEMANTIC COMPOSITION OF THE CONCEPTS "LOVE" AND "HATE" IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH

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### ABSTRACT:

**This article examines the conceptual opposition of love and hate in the linguistic picture of the world and also provides the dictionary definitions of the concepts of love and hate. Particular attention is paid to the semantic composition of the concepts of love and hate in Russian and English.**

**KEYWORDS: concept, conceptual opposition, binary opposition, love and hate, linguistic picture of the world, semantic composition of the concepts.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Language at all times remained the most striking identifying characteristic of an ethnos. It is most directly related to the expression of a person's personal qualities.

It is known that a person only becomes a person when from childhood he learns the language and, along with it, the culture of his people. All the subtleties of the culture of the people are reflected in its language, which is specific and unique, as it captures the world and the person in it in different ways.

The most important task of modern linguistics is the comprehension of linguistic and speech facts through the prism of linguoculturological methods of analysis, through a conceptual analysis of key concepts that form the linguistic picture of the world. Such concepts include the emotional concepts "love" and "hate".

Language is the most valuable source of the formation and manifestation of the mentality of the people, through its medium culture is preserved and passed on to other generations.

Being a public domain, the language is "appropriated" by each representative of the community, it makes it possible to form oneself, one's own idea of the world.

The term "linguistic picture of the world" first appeared in L. Wittgenstein's works devoted to research in the field of philosophy and logic. [6] It begins to be used in other sciences, the center of the study of which is the interaction of a person with the outside world. Modern linguistics defines the linguistic picture of the world as a historically formed set of images, concepts, stereotypes and symbols, representing the knowledge of a certain people about the world around them, which are stored at the level of consciousness in the form of concepts.

Let us consider the very notion concept - it is a multidimensional linguistic formation with a layered structure: a conceptual basis, internal structure, distributive properties, valence connections and cultural characteristics [4].

The concept is one of the basic concepts of cultural linguistics, which is realized in the word sign and in the language as a whole.

Yu. S. Stepanov defines the concept as "a clot of culture in human consciousness; that, in the form of which culture enters the mental world of man"[7]

A concept is a unit for describing a picture of the world - a mental unit containing linguistic and cultural knowledge, ideas, assessments.

The most important task of modern linguistics is the comprehension of linguistic and speech facts through the prism of linguoculturological methods of analysis, through a conceptual analysis of key concepts that form the linguistic picture of the world. Such concepts include the emotional concepts "love" and "hate".

The concepts of "love" and "hate": common and opposite

The concepts of love and hate represent a binary opposition, since their emotional and logical relationship is reflected at different levels of representation of these concepts; possessing rational, emotional and evaluative characteristics, both concepts are culturally significant for both Russian and English languages.

According to Thomas Aquinas, love and hate are two manifestations of desire, attraction, striving for something. Love is striving for something good, for the good in it; hatred, or anti-aspiration, is the rejection of something evil, namely evil in him. José Ortega y Gasset sees here a mixture of attraction and desire with feelings and emotions, which all the old psychology sinned until the 18th century [12].

Anyone who loves his homeland is able to give his life for her, and the believer goes to a martyr's death. Conversely, hatred and anger often find satisfaction in themselves and grow drunk with joy at the sight of the misfortune that befell a hated person. Love and hate are equally centrifugal, in thoughts they move to the object, finally, they are fluid and continuous - these are the three common signs or features for them.

The fundamental difference between love and hate is that, although they have a

common aspiration, they are imbued with the opposite meaning, pursue different goals. In hatred they strive for the object, but strive for evil; and its meaning is destructive. In love, they also strive for an object, but for his good.

These opposite intentions in their actions can be represented in another way. In love, we seem to merge with the object. Conversely, hatred, despite its constant focus on the object of hatred, removes us from the object. Love is hearts beating nearby, it is consent; hatred is a disagreement, metaphysical strife, absolute incompatibility with the object of hatred [7].

Therefore, from afar or close, whatever the object of love is - a woman or a child, art or science, homeland or God - love cares about it. Love immerses the object, no matter how far away it is, into a favorable atmosphere of affection, tenderness, contentment - in a word, bliss. Hatred plunges him with no less fervor into an unfavorable atmosphere, harms him, falls on him, gradually eats away and destroys him. Love envelops the object of love with warmth and contentment, and hatred oozes with caustic anger. Love and hate have no rest.

Dictionary definitions of the concepts "love" and "hate" in Russian and English

The area of feelings and emotions is precisely the area where the spiritual culture of the people is most clearly manifested, and the study of the semantic composition of the lexical units that convey them in the language provides an opportunity to identify and evaluate the national-cultural specifics of linguistic conscious

The presentation of concepts in the dictionary formally should strive for definition, while maintaining the linguistic specifics of interpretation. The vocabulary definitions of love and hate reflect not so much the actual features and signs of these feelings, to which their scientific concept aspires, as the ideas

about them of "everyday consciousness" - a way of linguistic conceptualization.

Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language, ed. D. N. Ushakova offers the following meanings of the word "love":

A feeling of attachment based on common interests, ideals, on the willingness to give all their strength to a common cause (Love for the Motherland). // The same feeling based on mutual disposition, sympathy, closeness (Brotherly love. Love for people). // The same feeling based on instinct (Mother's love).

2. The same feeling based on sex drive; the relationship of two persons mutually connected by this feeling (Unhappy love. Happy love. Unrequited love. Platonic love. Sensual love. Flame with love. Suffer from love).

3. transfer. The person who inspires this feeling (colloquial) (She was my first love). 4. Addiction, disposition or attraction to something (Love for art. Love for work). [13]

"Love, affection –as an emotional component. For example , "dear heart "- "душа моя", "любовь моя" "сердце моё"."

The dictionary of the Russian language by S. I. Ozhegova identifies three meanings of the word "love":

1. A feeling of deep affection for someone, something (Mother's love. Love for a friend). // A sense of affection, sympathy for someone. 2. Feeling of warm heart inclination, attraction to the person of the opposite sex (Marry for love. First love). // About a person who inspires such a feeling. // Love relationship. 3. Internal striving, attraction, inclination, attraction to something. // Addiction to something, preference for something (Love of adventure). From these meanings of the key lexeme, the following conceptual features of the concept "love" can be distinguished:

- 1) Love can be selfless (Love for the Motherland);
- 2) Love can be instinctive (motherly love);

3) Love can be based on sexual attraction (Sensual love);

4) Love can manifest itself in the form of inclination, attraction to something (Love to art).

Wordsmyth Dictionary Thesaurus gives the following definitions of the English lexeme "love":

1) Tender and passionate affection for another person;

2) Deep and strong affection for a friend or relative;

3) Strong interest or enjoyment, as for an activity;

4) A person, activity, or object for which one has intense affection or strong liking;

5) A sacrificial commitment, esp. in religious experience. [15]

The Russian lexeme "love" and the English lexeme "love" contain more or less similar structural units, but there are also significant differences. Its main meaning as a whole expresses the general understanding of love that is inherent in both Russian and English speakers: a feeling of heartfelt inclination and attraction to a person of the opposite sex, which can vary in intensity and duration. In addition, such a component of the concept as love, which manifests itself in the form of interest and attachment to any kind of activity, coincided.

The following component was not found in the semantic structure of the Russian lexeme: love as a sacrifice of something, giving something back.

In the structure of the English lexeme "love", there is no such component as love as a love connection, love relationships (romance, tricks, intrigue).

Common to the Russian and English interpretations of the concept "love" is the tendency to semantic representation of the concept through synonyms. The synonymous row used to interpret the concept of "love" in

Russian is represented by the lexemes "feeling, attraction, infatuation, affection, inclination, inclination, passion, addiction, devotion, sympathy", in English - the lexemes "affection, adoration, fondness, devotion, passion, like ". In both languages, the most commonly used unit when interpreting the concept of "love" is the lexeme "affection".

As for the concept "hatred", its core in the Russian language is objectified by the lexeme hate.

Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language, ed. DN Ushakova defines "hatred" as a feeling of the strongest enmity: irreconcilable hatred, to harbor hatred for someone, class hatred, mortal hatred. [13]

The dictionary of the Russian language by SI Ozhegov (1984) presents the following meaning of the lexeme hatred: a feeling of strong enmity and disgust, to harbor hatred for something. [11]

Thus, we can distinguish the following structural units of the lexeme "hatred":

- 1) Hate is a very strong emotion;
- 2) Hatred and enmity are closely related concepts;

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Thus, we can distinguish the following structural units of the lexeme "hatred":

- 1) Hate is a very strong emotion;

- 2) Hatred and enmity are closely related concepts;

- 3) Hatred implies the desire for evil in relation to the object;

- 4) Hatred can be based on disgust, which has a physiological basis.

Wordsmyth Dictionary Thesaurus defines "hate" as follows: a feeling of hate or intense dislike or hostility; animosity. [15]

The Oxford Dictionary defines hate as extreme dislike or ill will. [14]

The data from the above dictionaries allow us to distinguish the following components of the hatred token:

- 1) Hate is a very strong emotion;
- 2) hatred involves the desire for evil to an object;
- 3) hatred can be based on enmity.

Some of the semes identified in the analysis of Russian and English lexemes coincide: the intensity of hatred, the desire for evil to the object of hatred, the presence of enmity. However, in the semantic structure of the English lexeme, there is no seme of disgust, which has a physiological basis.

According to dictionaries it is possible to distinguish a synonymous row used to interpret the concept of "hatred". In Russian, it is represented by the lexemes "enmity, dislike, anger, disgust", in English - by the lexemes "dislike, hostility, animosity, ill will". In both languages, the most commonly used unit when interpreting the concept of "hatred" is the lexeme "feeling of enmity" - "dislike".

We now have some understanding of the concepts of love and hate. To love, no matter what, means to persistently insist on its existence; to reject such a structure of the world in which this object might not exist. This, in essence, is the same as continuously breathing life into it, as far as it is accessible to a person - in thoughts. Love is the eternal giving of life, the creation and nurturing of the object of love in the soul. Hatred is extermination, murder in

thought; moreover, in contrast to murder, committed once, to hate means to kill continuously, wiping out from the face of the earth the one we hate [3]. The concepts "love" and "hate" are complex mental formations in which certain features can be distinguished, which overlap in Russian and English. These concepts represent a binary opposition, since their relationship can be traced at different levels of objectification in the language, and they, possessing a rational, emotional and evaluative characteristic, are culturally significant for both Russian and English.

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