The semantic analysis of military lexical units in "Tamburlaine the great" written by Christopher Marlowe

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ABSTRACT

In this article military lexical units is analyzed based on the lexical-semantic use of the sentence "war" in Christopher Marlowe's "Tamburlaine the Great".

Systematization of lexical content in works of art of different periods is an interesting direction of research in the field of linguistics and literary studies. Such research helps us to reveal the unique method of the author of that period and allows studying the characteristics of language systems and changes characteristic of different periods of language development. This article is devoted to revealing the lexical-semantic use of the word "war" in Christopher Marlowe's "Tamburlaine the Great", which belongs to the period of early English literature.

The lexical-semantic field means a semantic association formed on the basis of the "center-periphery" principle and whose components are related to each other according to the characteristics of integrality and is usually represented by a central lexeme. The marginal parts of the lexical-semantic field, i.e. the periphery, are filled with the contents that are on the border of the meaning structure of the word. Since the transition from the center to the periphery is gradual and imperceptible, it is often difficult to establish a clear boundary between the center and the periphery, as well as between separate parts of the periphery itself.[1]

According to I.A. Sternin, the interrelatedness of the elements within the field can be based on similarity, commonality or closeness in essence (synonymous relationship between elements) or based on content-essence contradiction (antonymous disparity based on opposition, mutual negation) possible.

The lexeme "war" is the center of the lexical-semantic field in Christopher Marlowe's "Tamburlaine the Great" and is repeated 52 times in the work. Hot and glorious adjectives accompanying it clarify it (hot war, the glorious name of war). This word has a syntagmatic relationship with the words expedition, god, power (the expedition of war, the god of war, power of war). At the same time, the lexeme

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[1] Temirovna P. M. THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSES OF THE IMAGE OF AMIR TIMUR IN THE WORKS OF ABDULLA ORIPOV AND CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429. – 2023. – Т. 12. – №. 06. – С. 12-17.

"war" appears both as an object (to bring war) and as a participle (to war against).

From the examples given above, it can be seen that the lexemes with syntagmatic relationship with the lexeme "war" have more positive or neutral meanings than negative ones in this work. This situation can be explained by the specific mentality of the people who lived in the 16th century, when war was considered a natural state of society.

Within the lexical-semantic field of "war" in the "Tamburlaine the Great", the following microfields can be distinguished: 1) Military qualities; 2) Consequences of war; 3) Military operations; 4) Arms; 5) Military ranks; 6) Military formations.

Among them, the most used is "Military qualities", which appears in 60 lexical units: quality - 32 lexemes, noun - 28 lexemes. The abundance of quality in this microfield depends on the theme and plot of the work sheds light on the military's lifestyle, lifestyle, and military actions typical of the depicted historical period (XIV-XV centuries), which allows the reader to understand the problems faced by the heroes and the essence of the conflict that is the basis of the plot of the work.

Although the events of Marlowe's drama takes place in the East, the author, while describing the general and the warriors, takes the medieval culture of chivalry as a model and applies the characteristics characteristic of it.[2]

Therefore, as central lexemes in the microfield, the lexemes brave, valiant, mighty, honor, strength, and courtesy were used to describe the main characteristics of knights.

In the near periphery of this lexical-semantic microfield, we include adjectives derived from the root represented by synonymous lexemes and close to the above-mentioned adjectives (invincible, puissant, presumption, bravery, valour, courage). And in the far periphery of the microfield, we include features that are opposite to the adjectives valued by medieval knights, that is, we list adjectives that are antonyms to the words in the near periphery (coward, vile, harsh, treacherous).

"Military operations" microfield is expressed in 51 lexical units, 42 of which are verbs, 9 are nouns formed from verbs. The large number of verbs in this micro-field was necessary to enliven the event, to illuminate it in a dynamic state, when illuminating this or that event in the work. The core element of this lexical field is the lexeme to war. When considering the microfield of "Military operations", it is appropriate to consider the near and far periphery of this microfield. The immediate periphery of the "Military operations" microfield includes lexical units that are directly close to the root, and they consist of words that are essentially close to the root.

In addition, in the "Military operations" microfield, elements far from the core can be seen. Here the general concept is put into the ranks of potential or approximate semantics, such units are ego to the context character.

Their field of application is mainly limited to coverage of war actions or events that happened during the battle (ambush, truce, peace, siege). The elements of this microfield are characterized by the presence of clear boundaries of their use, almost no contact with other microfields, accuracy and a very low level of attraction of elements from other groups. These lexical units cannot be used in many other lexical-semantic fields.[3]

In the far periphery, we can see lexemes with the following meaningful component: to win, to take by power: to control, to exceed, to triumph over, to subdue.

To terrify, to dread, to welter in blood, to raze (destroy), as well as the following elements by analogy are related to the nature of military operations includes to stand against, to conjoin.

We include 38 lexical units in the "Consequences of war" microfield. These include 22 nouns, 12 verbs, and 4 adjectives. Here, the core element is the lexeme harm,

[2] Temirovna M. P. THE ANALYSES OF MAIN CHARACTER IN CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE'S TRAGEDY "TAMBURLAINE THE GREAT" //Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnali. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 2. – C. 230-234.

[3] Nodirovna N. N., Temirovna P. M. Principles of designing lesson plans for teaching ESL or EFL //Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 10-12.

peripheral elements are servitude, doom, tears, slaughter, captive. All components in the periphery can be combined with a single semantic meaning "damage caused by military actions".

"Arms" microfield in "Tamerlan the Great" is the least numbered field in the nest. It includes 26 lexical units - 26 nouns (spear, sword, cannon, slice, dagger, etc.).

The core element of this microfield is the lexeme arms. In the periphery of this microfield, lexemes representing weapons and their parts can be included: armour, brigandine, as well as lexical units representing auxiliary items in the fight, including - movement verbs: chariot, galley, steed horse, protective devices - trench, turret can also be included. The semantic analysis of this microfield lexicon clarifies the connections between lexemes.

"Military ranks" microfield includes 13 lexemes consisting of nouns. The core of this microfield is the lexeme warrior. Peripheral elements can include combat positions that belong to the warrior hierarchy or depend on the type of army, for example, soldier, captain, general-lieutenant, commander, legate, deputy commander, counselor, marshal, knight, guard, shot, footman, seaman, janissary, etc.[4]

Another microfield is the names of combat units and types of troops "Military formations", which includes 8 lexemes. The lexeme "army" can be singled out as a core element, and the periphery is formed by terms consisting of the names of combat formations and army units: chivalry, troop, military camp, garrison, legion, steeds, cavalry, rifle, infantry or rifle regiment. The main connection between the elements of this microfield is their belonging to the same family.

The lexical units presented in the lexical-semantic field "war" in "Tamerlan the Great" by Christopher Marlowe reflect the specific aspects of the lexicon of the 16th century and differ from the essence of the lexical-semantic field of this content in modern English. The etymological analysis of the lexical-semantic field of "war" in Marlowe's "Tamerlan the Great" shows that 37 lexical units from the old English dictionary, 95 lexical units from French words, 17 lexical units from Latin words, 6 lexical units from Scandinavian words were used.

The numerical superiority of the French lexicon can be explained by historical factors. The Norman occupation of England led to the influence of the French language on English military terminology in those days. Also, according to the literary rules of that time, when synonyms were used in a work of art, French words were preferred and French terms were considered elegant.

In conclusion, the lexical-semantic field of "war" in Christopher Marlowe's "Tamburlaine the Great" consists of 6 microfields, and it is a complex field consisting of lexemes taken from Romance languages. The main task of the military lexical units used in the work is to create the image of the main characters and the scene where the events in the work take place. The semantic analysis of the lexical-semantic field "war" in the work confirms the hypothesis that the medieval civilization is a civilization of wars. It can be understood that during this period, the normal state of society was not peace, but a state of war full of horrors and sufferings, and only the ruler who won the battles was considered a good ruler. War was seen not only as an opportunity to gain spoils, but also as a means of gaining fame and making a mark in history.[5] The study of the lexical-semantic fields of works of art is of urgent importance, because the lexical units systematized and studied during the research will increase the wealth of the vocabulary, as well as the linguistic and cultural knowledge of the country whose language is being studied.

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