European Science Review

2023, No 7–8

European Science Review

Scientific journal

2023, No 7–8

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The jurnal has Index Copernicus Value (ICV) 92.08 for 2022.

SJIF 2023 = 5.994 (Scientific Journal Impact Factor Value for 2023).

Section 1. Biology

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ANXIETY AND COGNITIVE INDICATORS IN ADOLESCENTS BEFORE AND AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

The 21st century will be remembered with the problems made by the Covid-19 pandemic and its role as a major stressor causing serious damage to health indicators. There have been various pandemics on Earth up to our time. However, the pandemic caused by coronavirus is considered the most severe: a number of adverse phenomena such as infection of people regardless of their social status, place of residence, financial situation, background, intellectual level, and most importantly age, the number of cases ending in death, the occurrence of serious health problems in those who have had disease, reduction of human life, shortening, inability of the immune system to recover over a long period of time, increased cognitive dysfunctions, significant psychological distress and behavioral changes caused. The study reflects the impact of pandemic stress on psychophysiological indicators in adolescents aged 12 and 13. It should be noted that before the pandemic, in February 2020, the indicators of psychological arousal, attention and memory were studied in 12- and 13-year-old adolescents who live in Khachmaz and Sheki. After the pandemic, in October 2022, the same adolescents (who were now 14 and 15 years old) were involved in the same psychophysiological studies. Changes caused by pandemic stress (especially social isolation and online learning) were investigated.

Keywords: *Covid-19 pandemic, pandemic stress, situational anxiety, individual anxiety, short-term memory, visual memory, attention*

Given that the Covid-19 pandemic played a role in creating a tragedy for humans, it is appropriate to call it a stressor. What problems has stressor caused? First, it caused changes in the way of life to which people have been accustomed for centuries, the introduction of mandatory bans on staying at home, the management of works from home, the transition of education to online system, the inability to implement national traditions,

the refusal to hold mass events, the increase in social isolation and hypokinesia, the wider use of electromagnetic radiation sources, etc. caused (Anguera, et al., 2016; Karamova, 2021; Tull, et al., 2020; Wanga, et al., 2021). According to the World Health Organization, the coronavirus has severely affected human health and increased chronic diseases, psychological disorders, and behavioral changes, in addition to deaths. Although the observed changes are increasing mainly in people over the age of 60, there is evidence of serious health problems in children and adolescents as well. The cause of the problem is the delayed adaptation to the new environment or inability to adapt; consequently, stressful situation occurs, psychophysiological indicators deviate from the standards, health indicators deteriorate, and other pathologies are caused (De Matos, et al., 2020; Verduzco-Gutierrez, et al., 2021; Wolf, et al., 2022).

The COVID-19 pandemic is a pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus (Renyi, et al, 2020). Although the disease was first reported in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, it soon spread worldwide. The epidemic was declared a public health situation of international concern and a pandemic by the World Health Organization on January 30, 2020 (Vu, et al., 2020; Saunes, et al., 2020; World Health Organization, 9 May 2020). In Azerbaijan, since March 2020, important measures have been taken by state authorities in connection with the pandemic, the "Stay Home", online education, etc. has been applied.

It's known from the literature that the coronavirus pandemic continues to enslave the population, especially those aged 0–18 years and over 60 years. Thus, people in these age groups are most vulnerable to the disease. According to the WHO General Rules, during a pandemic, people with acute respiratory infection (ARI) should stay at home, minimize contact with family members and strangers and self-isolate if having any symptoms. There is already information that the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) has caused fear, anxiety, stress and depression in people all over the world (Karamova, 2021; Shishkova, et al., 2023; Wolf, et al., 2022). The caused stress depends on the level of reaction to the incident, past life experiences, character, temperament and the society lived in. During

the spread of an infectious disease, stress can be caused by several factors in particular:

- People fear and worry about their health and the health of their beloved;
- Changes in sleep or dietary patterns (insomnia and loss of appetite);
- Difficulty concentrating on work and other things;
- Aggressiveness of other chronic illnesses;
- Increased use of alcohol, tobacco, energy drinks or other addictive substances;
- Prevalence of sedentary lifestyle during the day and hypokinesia, etc. (Anguera, et al., 2016; De Matos, et al., 2020; Hamadani, et al., 2020; Sacco, et al., 2022).

Disruption of daily habits to which a person is accustomed causes a number of changes, the largest of which is disruption of their biological clock. In such case, the psychological problems such as insomnia, fatigue, stress occur. Furthermore, staying at home for long periods of time, not being able to see friends, the sudden loss of freedom can lead to emotional distress and depression in a person as stressors. Thinking about the possibility of persistent infection with the coronavirus causes fear and anxiety. According to studies, it is known that fear and anxiety states that were at a maximum level, during quarantine, will decrease to a minimum level after 4–6 months of quarantine. However, some psychological problems, such as depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, sleep disorders, can be observed both during the quarantine and after the quarantine (Loades, et al., 2020; Shishkova, Sergeevna, et al, 2023). Even after the pandemic, the signs of psychological change cases such as the a long period of fear in population, adaptation to society, not to leave home without no masks, and other protective equipment, avoid communication with people, etc. (Shishkova, Shishkov, et al, 2023). Given the above, the study is of great importance.

Aim of the study

The main aim of the study was to identify the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on psychological arousal, short-term memory, visual memory and attention indicators of adolescents.

Object and stages of the study

Psychophysiological studies of adolescents aged 12–13 and 14–15 living in Khachmaz and Sheki cities of Azerbaijan Republic were conducted (Fig. 1).

The study was conducted in 2 phases. Phase I: Before the pandemic, in February 2020; Phase II: After the pandemic, in October 2022. The 12–13 year olds who participated in the Phase I study also re-participated in the post-pandemic phase of the study, conducted in 2022.

Figure 1. *Geographical location of the cities of Khachmaz and Sheki of the Republic of Azerbaijan*
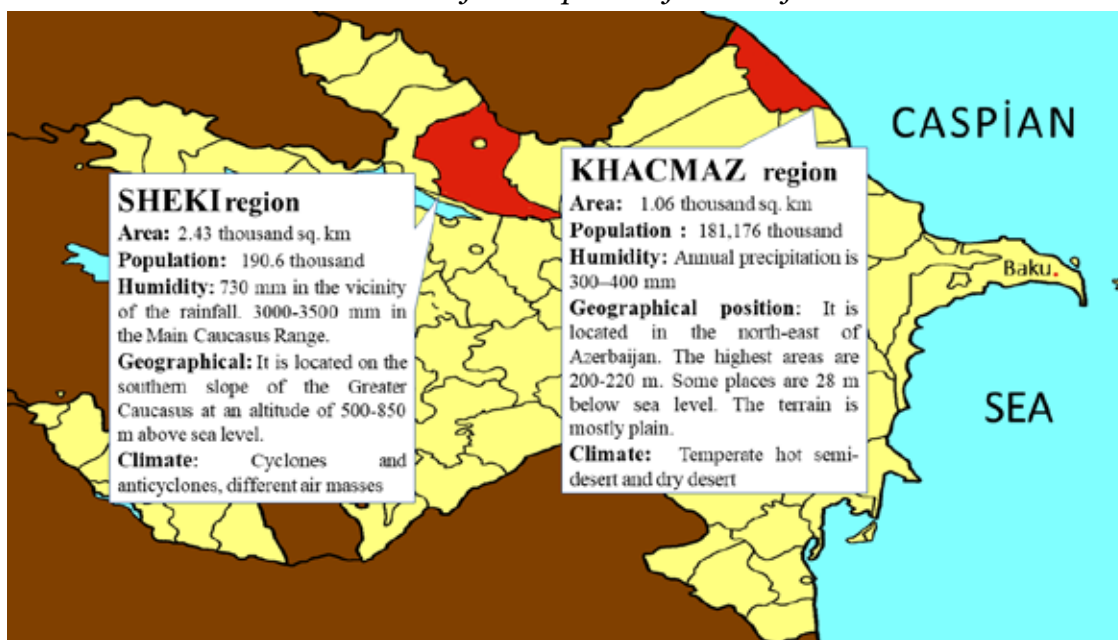
Methods of research

The Spielberger-Hanin test was used to study indicators of psychological arousal, situational and individual arousal indicators were determined. Short-term memory and visual memory, attention parameters were studied.

The Spielberger-Hanin test is used to study and assess individual and situational anxiety in people. This test, which measures levels of anxiety and arousal in psychodiagnosis, is mainly used in counseling and clinical practice when working with children. The test is presented in the form of a questionnaire consisting of 40 questions and is divided into two parts (20 questions each). The first part (questions 1–20) assesses situational arousal, and the second part (questions 21–40) assesses individual arousal. According to the instructions, the children provide scoring to the questions on 1 to 4 based on whether each idea fits them or not. The results are calculated by a special calculation method, and the level of situational arousal and individual arousal are determined. According to the results, if the answer is up to 30 – low level of anxiety; 31–45 points – average level of anxiety; 40–46 points – average level of anxiety with a tendency to high, and the result above 46 points characterizes a high level of anxiety.

Psychophysiological testing methods were conducted on one of the regular school days, and the subjects were involved in the testing voluntarily.

Obtained results and their discussion

As already have been mentioned, the study was conducted in two stages and we have 3 groups of results. Initially, the results of the study of psychophysiological indicators of adolescents 12 and 13 years in 2020 are shown in Figure 2. It was found that in adolescents 12 years old living in Khachmaz, situational anxiety is 39.34 ± 1.24 points, individual anxiety is 46.65 ± 1.23 points, and in adolescents 13 years old situational anxiety is 40.14 ± 1.87 points, individual anxiety is 45.21 ± 1.39 points. The study of short-term memory, visual memory and

attention indexes among the cognitive indicators of adolescents living in Khachmaz showed that they are within the normal range. Thus, in adolescents 12 years, visual memory is 9.45±2.21 points, short-term memory index is 7.45±0.98 points, attention index is 10.05±1.67 points; in adolescents of 13 years, visual memory is 10.04±2.31 points, short-term memory is 6.48±1.83 points, attention index is 8.55±1.59 points.

Figure 2. *Comparison of pre-pandemic and post-pandemic situational anxiety in adolescents living in Khachmaz and Sheki*
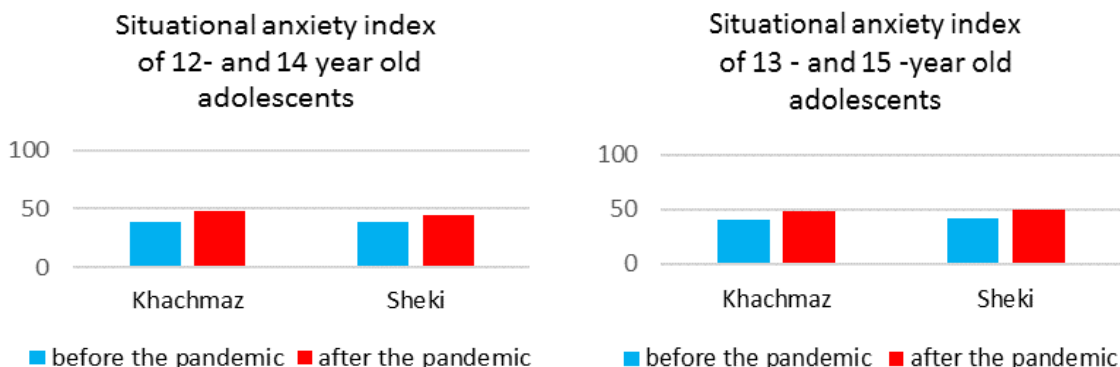
In 2020, before the pandemic, there were no significant changes in the adolescents involved in the study in Sheki city. Thus, adolescents 12 years of age have a situational anxiety score of 38.5±1.65 and an individual anxiety score of 43.27±1.93 (Figure 3), and adolescents 13 years of age have a situational anxiety score of 41.5±1.81, and an individual anxiety score of 47,88±1.57.

Figure 3. *Comparative characteristics of the pre-pandemic and post-pandemic study of the individual anxiety index of adolescents who live in the cities of Khachmaz and Sheki*

Figure 4. *Comparison of pre-pandemic and post-pandemic visual memory scores of adolescents who live in the cities of Khachmaz and Sheki*

In adolescents 12 years of age, visual memory is 9.34±1.29 points, short-term memory index 5.21±1.35 points, and attention index 8.97±1.89 points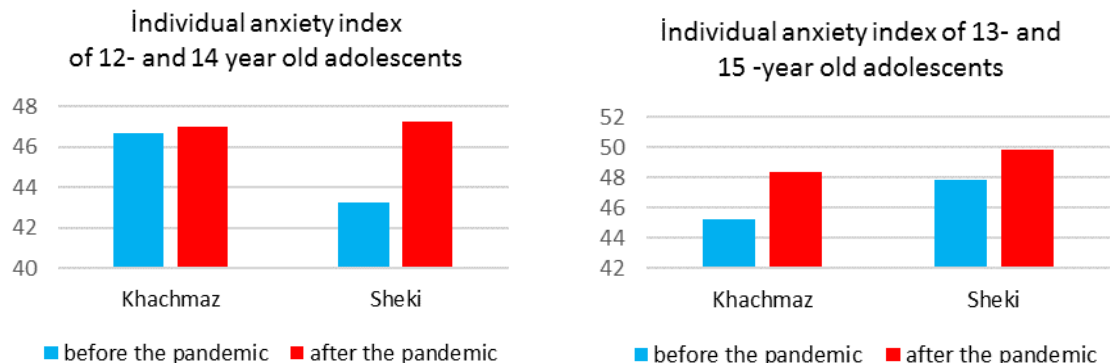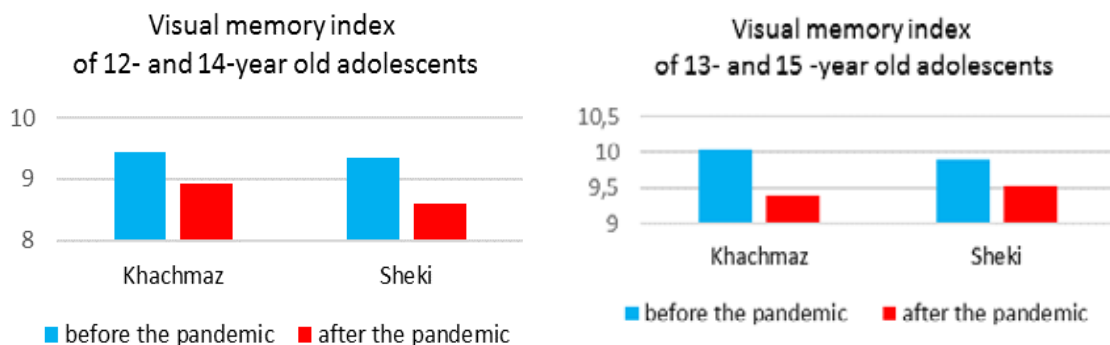; In adolescents 13 years of age, visual memory is 9.89±1.27 points, short-term memory is 5.83±1.39 points, and attention index is 7.71±1.38 points.

In 2022, after the pandemic, given that these adolescents were 14 and 15 years old, they were re-examined psychophysiologically. Thus, the study conducted in the city of Khachmaz found that the pandemic stress partially causes psychophys-

iological changes in adolescents. In adolescents 14 years old, situational anxiety was 47.85±1.24 points, individual anxiety was 47±1.22 points, visual memory was 8.93±1.09 points (Fig. 4), while short-term memory index was 6.33±1.12 points (Fig. 5), and attention index was 10±1.93 points; In adolescents 15 years old, situational anxiety was 48.73±1.87 points, individual anxiety was 48.33±1.76 points, visual memory was 9.41±1.68 points, short-term memory index was 6.41±1.77 points, attention index was 9.33±1.34 points (Fig. 6).

Figure 5. *Comparison of short-term memory scores before and after the pandemic in adolescents who live in the cities of Khachmaz and Sheki*
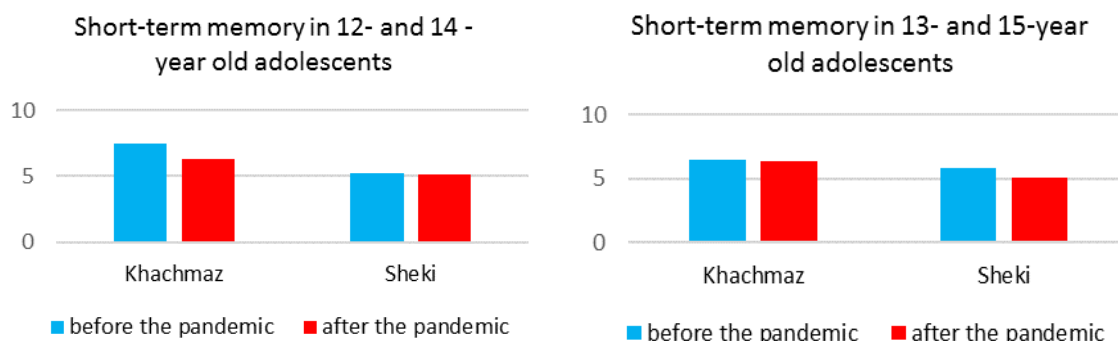
The results of the testing carried out after the pandemic in the city of Sheki in 2022 have shown interesting facts. Thus, in adolescents 14 years old situational anxiety was 44.5±1.97 points (Fig. 2), individual arousal was 47.27±1.54 points (Fig. 3), visual memory was 8.59±1.91 points (Fig. 4), and short-term urgent memory index was 5.09±1.69

points (Fig. 5), and the attention index was 8.32±1.44 points (Fig. 6), while in 15-year-olds, the situational anxiety was 49.95±1.76 points, individual arousal was 49.88±1.09 points, visual memory was 9.53±1.27 points, short-term memory index was 5.03±1.98 points, and attention index was 8.04±1.75 points.

Figure 6. *Comparison of pre-pandemic and post-pandemic study of attention span of adolescents who live in the cities of Khachmaz and Sheki*
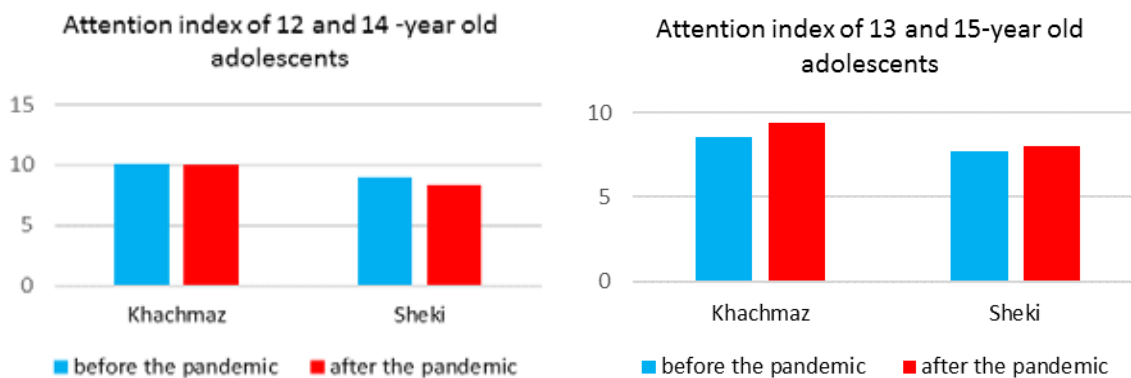
During the analysis of the results of the study, it was found that the pandemic created stress and caused the development of stress symptoms. Especially the trace of stress is

more noticeable in adolescents living in Sheki city. This can be explained with the fact that in conditions of social isolation, adolescents mostly sit still, watch TV, sleep or eat, do not

lead an active lifestyle, etc. Most of the population of the city of Khachmaz live in houses with yards, and in this regard, it is known that in conditions of social isolation they move more, do physical labor, even if they do not leave their yards, and engaged in preventing the development of hypokinesia, as evidenced by the relative change in the studied indicators.

In spite of the fact that much time has passed since the pandemic, it was noticed that stress reactions persist in adolescents. Such facts as a high level of anxiety indicators and a relative weakening of cognitive indicators can be explained by the fact that full adaptation to the new conditions after the pandemic has not occurred, and the persistence of tension of psychophysiological indicators has weakened the adaptation process (Avittan, Kustovs, 2023; De Figueiredo, et al, 2021; Rodman, et al., 2022; Rossi, et al., 2021; Roy, et al., 2022).

Conclusion

The pandemic conditions, which played a stress factor role, led to an increase in indicators of psychological anxiety in adolescents and a relative weakening of memory and attention processes. Rapid development of adolescents, incomplete processes of neurohormonal regulation and adaptation created conditions for preservation of stress reactions after the pandemic (Azizi, et al., 2020; Rosanna, et al., 2023; Vanderlind, et al., 2021; Wong, et al., 2020; Shishkova, Imamgayazova, & Kapustina, 2023). Due to the fact that the cognitive processes of 14-year-olds are more complex than those of younger adolescents, their level of individual arousal was higher. It was found out that the fact of settlement in different geographical areas has influenced the level of stress development. Pandemic stress has been more pronounced in adolescents living in the city than in adolescents living in other regions. Pandemic stress has caused symptoms similar to the action of other stressors and negatively influenced psychophysiological indicators.

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Section 2. Pedagogy

THE ISSUE OF DIFFERENTIATION OF MORPHEMES AND WORDS IN THE KOREAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Morpheme and word in the Korean language system have different volume and set of features in speech implementation. In speech, a word can change and even lose some of the features that it potentially possesses. In terms of content, the word gets a variety of shades of usage, up to individual, which does not necessarily violate its semantic specificity. In this article, the question of the differentiation of morphemes and words is considered from the point of view of the features of Korean word formation and morphemic structure of simple and complex words.

Keywords: *morphemic structure, syncretic phenomena, semantic specificity, word variants, single word, morpheme, phrase, a complex word, word formation, grammatical functions*

Introduction

In linguistics, when defining a word, three circumstances of general methodological significance are taken into account: 1) recognition of the absence of clear dividing lines between the facts of language, the presence of intermediate and syncretic phenomena: a word can turn into a morpheme, a phrase into a complex word. The class of words itself is heterogeneous: there are independent (significant) and service words (combining the features of a single word and morphemes). In this regard, it is relevant to study the ways of word formation and the description of morphemes involved in the formation of new words.

Word in the Korean language system has a different volume and a set of features during speech implementation. In speech, a word can change and even lose some of the features that it potentially possesses (for example, the reduction of case particles in oral speech): in terms of content, it receives a variety of shades of use, up to individual ones, which does not necessarily violate its semantic specificity and independence (for example, 겉바속부[geotbasokbu] ← 겉은 바삭바삭하고 속은 부드러운[geoteun basak-

basakhago sokeun budeureoun] – abbreviation of the phrase outside is crunchy inside is soft); in expressing the word may undergo positional changes (alternating phonem 가르친[gareuchin] teaching – 가르쳐요[gareuchyeoyo] teaches, 걷다[geotda] walk – 걸어서[geoleoseo] walking; loss phonem 낳다[natda] born – 나았어요[naasseoyo] was born, etc.), which does not deprive him of independence. The problem of the separability of a single word is connected with taking into account its various uses. In many cases, the definition of the boundaries of a word is possible only taking into account the paradigmatic of the language. The complexity of identifying words and establishing their system is partly due to the presence of word variants: orthographic, phonetic, orthoepic, stylistic, grammatical, word-formation, lexico-semantic.

The signs of the word noted above are not characteristic of all words in all languages. According to the method of nomination, which is also associated with the general semantic and grammatical properties of the word, four types of words are distinguished in Korean: independent (significant, full-meaning) words that have an independent nominative function, denoting reality independently, directly, separately. They can form a separate statement constitute the most extensive and the main type of words – nouns (사람[saram] man, 교육[gyoyuk] education, 집[jip] house, etc.), adjective (좋다[jotda] good 어렵다[eoryeopda] complex, 멀다[meolda] faraway, etc.), verbs (오다[oda] to come, 읽다[ilkda] read 전하다[jeonhada] pass, etc.), adverbs (빨리[ppalri] fast 열심히[yeolsimhi] hard 가까이[gakkai] close, etc.), numerals (하나[hana] one, 이[i] two 만[man] ten thousand, etc.). Function words, not having an independent nominative function, as well as grammatical and phonetic autonomy (particles: -이/가[i/ga], -은/는[eun/neun], -하고[hago]; attributive, words passed from other parts of speech: 새[sae] new, 이런[ireon] like this, 옛[yet] long, etc.) can point to phenomena (relationship) extralinguistic world using with independent words. They cannot form a separate utterance and either form one sentence member with an independent word, or link the members of a sentence or sentence, or structurally

replace a sentence member, or formalize the sentence as a whole. The pronominal words (이/그/저[i/geu/jeo] this/that/over there, 누군가[nugunga] someone, 어디던지[eodideonji] wherever) denote objects indirectly, or in relation to persons of speech. They also rely on a speech situation or on neighboring statements, thereby performing a connecting function in the text (그러니까[geureonikka] therefore, 또[tto] also, 그러므로[geureomeuro] consequently). Interjections denote the phenomena of reality in an undifferentiated way, therefore they do not have grammatical formality and cannot enter into syntactic relations with other words (얘[yae] hey, 아[a] aaa, 쉿[swit] shh).

Research method. In the Korean language, morphologically, there are words that are changeable (for example, verbs) and unchangeable (many adverbs), simple (걷다[geotda] to walk), derivatives (걸음[geoleum] step), complex (첫걸음[cheotgeoleum] first step). According to semantic and grammatical features, words are grouped into parts of speech (품사[pumsa]). From the point of view of structural integrity, there are words (word forms) integral (조립되지 않은 단어[joripdoeji aneun daneo]) and segmented or analytical (조립되는 단어[joripdoeneun daneo]). The latter consist of a significant part and elements that carry word-forming or grammatical functions. The grammatical element in analytical word forms performs not a syntactic function (the formation of a sentence member), but a morphological one (the formation of a morphological form of a word), and therefore in some descriptions it is called, in order to distinguish it from a service word, a separable morpheme or an «auxiliary word». In a sentence, a word (word form) enters into subtle semantic relations with other words and elements of the sentence composition (intonation, word order, syntactic functions). This interaction, together with the correlation with the situation, determines the specific realization of the meaning of a word, its semantic significance (the possibility of omission, etc.). In the Korean language, words are also differentiated by historical perspective, by sphere of use, by word-formation relationships, by semantic correlation (Table 1).

Table 1. *Differentiation of words in the Korean language*

Types	Subtype			
According to historical perspective	***Archaisms*** (고어): 괴다 [goeda] → 사랑하다 [sarang-hada] *to love;* 이숫하다[iseuthada] → 비슷하다 [biseuthada] *similar.*	***Neologisms*** (신어): 금사빠녀 [geumsappanyeo] from "금방 사랑에 빠지는 여자 [geumbang sarange ppajineun yeoja]" *fast falling in love woman;* 핵꿀잼 [haekkkuljaem] – abbreviated. from "매우 많이 재미있음 [maeu mani jaemiiteum]" *very interesting.*			
According to field of use	***Professionalism*** (직업어): 수술하다 [susul-hada]_*operate;* 마케팅 [maket-ing] *marketing.*	***Terms*** (용어): 논문 [non-mun] *disser-tation;* 수필 [supil] *essay.*	***Argotisms*** (은어): 8비트 [palbiteu] *8 bits* (about a student who studies poorly); 생까다 [saengkkada] *ig-nore* (pretend not to have seen).	***Dialectisms*** (방언): 옥수꾸 [oksukku] *corn* (lit. 옥수수 [oksu-su]); 나마리 [namari] *dragonfly* (lit. 잠자리 [jamjari]).
According to word – formation relations	***Cognate words:*** 아들 [adeul] *son,* 아들내미 [adeulnaemi] *son,* 아들네 [adeulne] *the family of his son,* 외동아들 [oedongadeul] *only son,* 쌍동아들 [ssangdongadeul] *twin sons,* 말잣아들 [maljatadeul] *the third son,* 큰아들 [keunadeul] *the eldest son,* 막내아들 / 작은아들 [maknaeadeul/jakeunadeul] *the younger son,* 친아들 [chinadeul] *own son,* 청아들 [cheongadeul] *a wise son,* 수양아들 [suyangadeul] *adopted son.*				
According to semantic correlation	***Antonyms*** (반의어): 더 [deo] *more* 덜 [deol] *less;* 덥다[deopda] *hot* 춥다[chupda] *cold.*	***Synonyms*** (동의어): 별/성/스타 [byeol / seong / seuta] *star;* 아이/아기/꼬마[ai/agi/kko-ma] *child.*	***Multi-valued*** (다의어): 밥을 먹다[bapeul meokda] *eat,* 마음을 먹다 [mae-umeul meokda] *decide to do,* 공을 먹다 [gongeul meokda] *score a goal;* 꿈 [kkum] *dream / vision / ambition.*	***Homonyms*** (동형어): 배[bae] – *ship, pear, belly;* 눈[nun] – *snow, eyes.*	

Word formation (단어 형성론/單語形成成 [daneo hyeongseongron]) as a linguistic science studies the ways and types of word formation. There are *synchronous and diachronic word formation. Synchronous* analysis deals with modern relations between related words, without taking into account the etymological situation. In synchronous word formation, in order to establish the derivative and the generating basis, it is necessary to answer the question: which of the two single-root bases is simpler in form and meaning (producing), and which is more complex (derivative). *Diachronic* (historical) word formation studies the history of the appearance of a word, the development of its structure and formal semantic links between related words (L.S. Filippova, 2009). *Derived basis* is a basis formally formed and motivated in the sense of another basis. *The generating base* is the base closest in form to the derivative. Through it, the derivative basis is motivated and interpreted.

Results analysis

So, word formation, being an important link in the language system connecting vocabulary with grammar, on the one hand, serves to replenish the lexical composition of the language with new words created on the basis of already existing words and the formation of the lexical meaning of a motivated word, often also grouping words into lexical categories. And since there are an overwhelming majority of single-root (motivated) words in the language, word formation is also an important key to the vocabulary of the language in the process of its assimilation, to understanding the meaning of new words, since the word-formation structure of a word always

indicates its lexical meaning to one degree or another. On the other hand, word-formative means serve to assign the same-root words to certain grammatical classes, categories. Both in word formation and in the morphology of the Korean language, we are dealing with morphemes, since both word-formation and grammatical (morphological) meanings of words are expressed most often by affixes. Thus, the morphemic structure of the Korean language – its morphemics – covers morphology and word formation.

Words, depending on their structure, are divided into simple words (단일어[danileo]) and compound words (복합어[bokhapeo]). Compound words according to the method of word formation are divided into those formed by root addition and those formed by derivation, in which various affixes are attached to the root. The formation of a word by derivation means the union of a root and an affix, resulting in the formation of a new word. In Korean, affixes are divided into prefixes and suffixes, the question of including such language units as '-ㅅ-[s/t], -ㅂ-[b/p], -ㅎ-'[h/t] (in the words 나뭇잎[namutip] *tree foliage*, 좁쌀[jopssal] *millet,* 암닭[amdak] *chicken*) is still open among Korean scholars. One of the main models of word formation in the Korean language is affixation. In affixation, suffixal (suffixation), prefixal (prefix), suffixal-prefixal methods are distinguished. With the help of suffixation in Korean word formation, all parts of speech can be formed. Derivational suffixes in Korean, in turn, are divided into native Korean and Sino-Korean suffixes and prefixes ('총-' / 總 / [chong] *all/all* '무-' / 無 / [mu] *no/no* (meaning lack of), '비-' / 非 / [bi] *not* (within the meaning of negation).

Affixes are classified into suffixes and prefixes based on their location in the word. Prefix is an affix located before the root, for example, '덧-' [deot] (더[deo] *still* + -ㅅ) in the word 덧버선[deotbeoseon] the second socks worn over the first. Suffix is an affix located after the root, for example, '-개' [gae] in the word 덮개[deopgae] *cover.*

The classification of affixes into limited and dominant ones is carried out on the basis of the function they perform. The limiting affix complements or restricts the meaning of the word ('맨-' [maen] in the word 맨손 [maenson] *bare hands*). The dominant affix,

joining the root, forms another part of speech ('-기' [gi] in the word 크기[keugi] *size).*

In the Korean language, derived nouns, as well as derived verbs, are formed in a pre-fixed way, most often. Depending on which part of speech the prefixes are attached to, they are divided into: 1) joining only to independent parts of speech, for example, the prefix '개-' [gae] *wild in the word* 개나리[gae-nari] *wild lily*; 2) joining only to predicative parts of speech, for example, the prefix '되-' [doe] *on the contrary*, again in the word 되갚다[doegapda] *to reward*; 3) joining both immutable and predicative parts of speech, for example, the prefix '갓-' [gat] *just in the word* 갓스물[gatseumul] *just (turned) 20 years old,* 갓결혼한[gatgyeolhonhan] *newlywed*. The most active affixes are:

1) restrictive affixes: the plural suffix '-들' [deul] in the word it 아잉들[aideul] *children*; the use of hieroglyphic origin '-가' [ga] with the value of the worker in the word 소설가 [soseolga] *novelist*; suffix '-앟' [a] in the word 까맣다[kkamatda] *black*; suffix '-이' [i] in the word 더욱이[deougi] *moreover, more*;

2) dominant affixes: suffix passive voice '-치' [chi] in the word 밀치다[milchida] *to push*; the affix '-기' [gi] (conversion formant of the noun form in word 읽기[ilkgi] *reading*; the affix '-보' [bo] to people in the word 먹보[meokbo] *glutton*; suffix '-압/-업' [ap/eop] in the words 미덥다[mideopda] *loyal,* 아깝다 [akkapda] *regret*; suffix '-ㅂ' [p] in the words 그립다[geuripda] *miss,* 놀랍다[nolrapda] *wonder*; the suffix '-답' [dap] in 꽃답다[kkot-dapda] *beautiful like a flower (floral)*; '-롭' [rop] in 향기롭다[hyanggiropda] *fragrant,* 해롭다[haeropda] *harmful;* the suffix '-스럽 [seureop] in 사랑스럽다 [sarangseureopda] *lovely,* 걱정스럽다[geokjeongseureopda] *worried*; the affix '-지' [ji] in 얼룩지다[eolrukjida] *to become mottled,* 건방지다[geonbangjida] *smug*; suffix '-롭' [rop] in 새롭다[saeropda] *new*; the suffix '-우' [u] in 마주[maju] *face to face*; the suffix '-이' [i] in 많이[mani] *many*; the suffix '-히' [hi] in 가만히[gamanhi] *quiet,* 급히[geuphi] *urgent;* '-로' [ro] in 진실로 [jinsilro] *the truth*, 참으로[chameuro] *indeed*. Along with this, the Korean language uses word formation in the way of the null suffix, which is used in the formation of a derived verb, for example: 배[bae] *belly* → 배다[bae-da] *to get pregnant*; 가물[gamul] *drought* →

가물다[gamulda] *to be arid*. When forming these words between the main elements, it is possible to add or drop morphemes.

Complex words are formed in a syntactic and non-syntactic way. A syntactic connected word is a word formed according to the usual word order in a Korean sentence, for example, 새 책[saechaek] *new book* (from 새[sae] *new* (definition) + 책[chaek] *book* (defined word)). Non-syntactic is a compound that deviates from the usual word order in a sentence (the predicate takes place at the end of the sentence), for example, the word 접칼 [jeopkal] *folding knife* is formed by attaching to the root 접[jeop] *folding* (from the verb 접다 [jeopda] *to bend*) the root 칼 [kal] *knife.*

The word structure is diverse according to the types of semantic connection between the components that make up a complex word. One of the components often clarifies, concretizes the meaning of the second, in some words one part is a logical complement to the second (Lee B. S., Shim L. V., Lvova I. S., Adylova S. R., 2011). The first component of a compound word often weakens the specific meaning of objectivity and expresses a sign of a concept, while individual parts of a compound word or the word as a whole can be reinterpreted.

Syntactically connected word that takes the form of a noun is formed by joining:

a) noun to noun, for example: 기와집[giwajip] *a house with a tiled roof,* 눈물[nunmul] *tears,* 앞치마[apchima] *apron,* 집안[jipan] *family*;

b) an attributive word to a noun, for example: 새해[saehae] *new year,* 첫사랑[cheotsarang] *first love,* 이것[igeot] *is a thing*;

c) the type of attributive word to the noun, for example: 늙은이[neulkeuni] *old man,* 볼일[bolil] *deeds,* 올해[olhae] *the current year.*

Non-syntactically connected word that takes the form of a noun is formed when joining:

a) the root of predicative parts of speech to nouns, for example: 들것[deulgeot] *stretcher,* 늦잠[neutjam] *late sleep,* 늦더위[neutdeowi] *late heat*;

b) imitative adverbs to nouns, for example: 산들바람[sandeulbaram] *cool wind,* 척척박사[cheokcheokbaksa] *know-it-all*;

c) nouns to nouns using the connective consonant ㅅ[s/t]: 촛불[chotbul] *candle fire*;

d) adverbs to adverbs: 잘못[jalmot] *error.*

Syntactically connected word that takes the form of a verb is formed when attaching:

a) the subject to the predicate: 힘들다 [himdeulda] *difficult*;

b) a direct complement to the predicate: 애쓰다[aesseuda] *try*;

c) circumstances to the predicate: 앞서다 [apseoda] *to be at the head*;

d) the main verb to the connective suffix followed by an auxiliary verb: 돌[dol] + 아[a] + 가다[gada] *go* to 돌아가다[dolagada] *to return.*

Non-syntactically connected word that takes the form of a verb is formed when the verb base is attached to the verb root: 굶주리다[gulmjurida] *to starve*; 감싸다[gamssada] *to patronize. Syntactically connected word that takes the form of a verb and an adjective is formed by joining:* a) a subject with a predicate, for example: 공부하다 [gongbuhada] *to learn,* 낯설다 [natseolda] *an unfamiliar person* (from 낯이[nati] *a person/face* (subject) + 설다[seolda] *unfamiliar* (predicate)); b) circumstances with predicate c 못나다[motnada] *ugly* (from 못[mot] *not able* (circumstance) + 나다[nada] *to appear* (predicate)). Relatively often adjectives are formed by joining: a) the basis of one adjective to the basis of another, for example: 굳세다[gutseda] *strongly* (from 굳다[gutda] *solid* + 세다[seda] *strong*); b) to the root of adjective affix and root (words) of another adjective, for example, 쓰디쓰다 [sseudisseuda] *very bitter* (root 쓰[sseu] + affix -디[di] + word 쓰다[sseuda]); 곱디곱다 [gopdigopda] *very beautiful* (root 곱[gop] + affix 디[di] + word 곱다[gopda]). Connected word that takes the form of an adverb is formed by joining: a) noun to noun: 밤낮 [bamnat] *day and night*; b) attributive word to noun: 그냥[geunyang] *simple*; c) adverbs to adverb: 곧잘[gotjal] *enough*; d) repeated words: 구불구불[gubulgubul] *tortuous*. The structure of a compound word of hieroglyphic origin formed syntactically: a) predicate + complement: 독서[dokseo] *reading a book*; b) predicate + circumstance: 귀향[gwihyang] *homecoming*; c) attributive word + noun: 미인[miin] *beauty*; d) adverb + predicate: 필승 [ppilseung] *mandatory win*; e) equal structure: 고저[gojeo] *high and low*. Words formed by abbreviations require special attention: 대한민국[Daehanminguk] → 한국[Hanguk] *Re-*

public of Korea; 임시정부 [Imsijeongbu] → 임정[Imjeong] *Provisional Government*; 한국은행[Hangukeunhaeng] → 한은[Haneun] *Korean Bank*. In Korean linguistics, along with the above-described classifications of vocabulary, there is a classification according to the method of word formation in terms of morphemic composition, in which all words are divided into simple and compound. And the components, in turn, are divided into complex and derivatives (Lee Ikseob, 2000). Simple words are words consisting of a single morpheme (Nam Gisim, 2014), for example: 코[ko] *nose*, 눈[nun] *eyes*. Despite the fact that the words 뛰다[ttwida] *jump*, 가르치다[gareuchida] *teach* consist of two morphemes, they are not composite. Compound word is a word consisting of two or more morphemes (Nam Gisim, 2014). Compound words that do not include affixes are formed by adding words. Following this classification, two main ways of word formation can be distinguished: the method of formation of compound words (복합법[bokhapbeop]) and the method of formation of derived words (파생법[pasaengbeop]) (Lee Ikseob, 2000). Depending on what part of speech is formed by the word, compound and derived words are divided into: compound noun 복합명사 [bokhapmyeongsa], a compound verb 복합동사[bokhapdongsa], composite adjective 복합형용사 [bokhaphyeongyongsa], a compound adverb 복합부사 [bokhapbusa] and the derived noun 파생명사 [pasaengmyeongsa], the derived verb 파생동사[pasaengdongsa] derived adjectival 파생형용사[pasaenghyeongyongsa], derived adverb 파생부사 [pasaengbusa], respectively (Nam Gisim, 1998). Derived verbs formed in a suffixal way are mainly verbs of the active and passive voices. Among complex words, there are words formed by repeating roots, such as 고루고루[gorugoru] *equally, evenly,* 구불구불 [gubulgubul] *tortuously*, having changes in one part, such as 싱글벙글[singgeulbeonggeul] *smiling*, and also containing a connecting element, such as 맑디맑다[malkdimalkda] *very light*. This method of word formation is called reduplication, and words formed in this way are reduplication complex words (Nam Gisim, Ko Yonggeun, 1985). Most of the reduplication compound words in the Korean language are onomatopoeic and figurative words. Onomatopoeic words are words cre-ated to imitate the sounds made, and figurative words are formed in order to imitate the appearance (Lee Ikseob, 1999), for example 까옥까옥[kkaokkkaok] *croaking*, 성웅성 [ungseongungseong] *noisy*, 싱글벙글[singgeulbeonggeul] *with a grin*.

Conclusion (discussion)

Thus, in the Korean language, from the point of view of morphemics, words are divided into simple, consisting of one morpheme and compound, consisting of two or more morphemes. Compound words consist of compound and derived words. In the formation of compound words, the roots are added, and in the formation of derived words, an affix (prefix or suffix) is attached to the generating base. Depending on whether the structure of the word corresponds to the general rules of syntactic construction of words in a phrase and in a sentence, a syntactic compound word and a non-syntactic compound word are distinguished. Syntactic compound word is a compound word formed according to a syntactic composition. For example: 1) according to the syntactic structure "subject + direct complement + predicative subject + predicate" or "object + predicate", compound words are formed with the structures "noun + verb", "noun + adjective", "noun + particle + noun", "noun + noun in attributive form", "definition + noun", "adverb + verb or adjective", "verb or adjective + formant + verb/adjective or nominal part of speech", "verb/adjective + formant + verb/adjective", "verb/adjective + formant + nominal part of speech". Non-syntactically compound word is a compound word formed in a way different from the general syntactic composition. For example: 1) expressions and phrases, which lowered formant adjective (늦더위 [neutdeowi] *late in the heat,* we compare 큰집[keunjip] *big house*, 빈집[binjip] *empty house*) 2) when you fall connective formants between the bases of a verb or adjective (여닫다[yeodatda] *to open and close*, 검푸르다 [geompureuda] *dark blue*, is comparable 들고나르다[deulgonareuda] *to keep and bear*, 돌아가다[dolagada] *to return*); 3) when an adverb used before a noun parts of speech (부슬비[buseulbi] *drizzling rain*, 촐랑새 [cholrangsae] *finches bird,* compare 못나다 [motnada] *ugly*, 막되다[makdoeda] *blocked*);

when formed sinatraesque complex words (독서[dokseo] *reading*, 급수[geupsu] *urgent*, compare 일몰[ilmul] *the sun*, 고서[goseo] *ancient book*). Rich, diverse and flexible system of ways of Korean word formation allows you to create a huge number of new words. Often in texts you can find words formed in *lexical-semantic and morphological-syntactic ways*.

But such cases are most likely more logical to consider especially. In a certain sense, we deal with the *lexico-semantic* way when we talk about words in an individually authorial or contextual meaning. But these new words, as a rule, cannot be reproduced without context. All this points to the need for further research of the features of Korean word formation.

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Section 3. Philology and linguistic

RECREATION OF THE FEMALE IMAGE IN POETIC TRANSLATION (BASED ON THE POEM "NILYUFAR" BY R. MUSURMON)

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Abstract

This article examines the famous poem of the People's Poet of Uzbekistan, Rustam Musurmon "Nilyufar" in Uzbek, the language of origin, and its translation into Russian in a comparative aspect. The text of the original poem in Uzbek is considered from the point of view of the author's use of imagery system to convey the female image. In turn, the text of translation into Russian is examined to establish the equivalence of the poetry translation and identify the preservation of the female image in the poetic translation.

Keywords: *figurative images, female image, poetry translation*

Introduction

The image of a woman in all eras of different peoples sounded in the poems of poets, and especially deeply in eastern poetry. Uzbek poets of all times worshiped female beauty and admired her tenderness. In their poems, they expressed their attitude towards women through numerous figurative images, multifaceted and picturesque in content. "Works written about the women of Uzbekistan are beneficial artistic material for understanding the nature of femininity", writes N. N. Kalonova in her scientific research (Kalonova, H. H., 2023), which is a consequence of the fact that, as M. Urozboeva points out in her article (O'rozboyeva, M. 2019), "the roots of the female image in Uzbek literature have an ancient history" and were "manifested on the pages of samples of oral folk art." In addition, another of the researchers in this area, I. M. Asatzhanova (Asatzhanova, И. М., 2022), in her work concludes that a woman "always needs love and attention," therefore, "all poems written for women, destined for eternity."

Method

In the process of our research, we used such scientific methods as the linguistic-statistical method to determine the patterns of poetic textual phenomena, the comparative method to compare poetic translations in Uzbek and Russian, as well as the inductive-deductive method, which allows us to summa-

rize the results of the analysis of the original poetic text and his translation.

Results

The work of the Uzbek poet Rustam Musurmon joined the ranks of modern Uzbek poetry as a unique milestone in the history of literature of Uzbekistan, thereby prolonging the great poetry of its predecessors, at the origins of which stood the outstanding Navoi, Mashrab and Babur. Similar to the famous poets of past centuries, R. Musurmon, when creating female images, uses metaphors and other stylistic figures of speech, which allows him to create a unique description of the external and spiritual characteristics of the heroines, as well as their style of behavior, way of thinking and feeling, and the reality surrounding them. The figures of speech used by the author enhance the expressiveness of his statements to describe the female image, as a result of which the recipient vividly perceives the poet's stated lyrical feelings, praising a woman not in literary language, but with all his heart. We can observe and analyze this thesis in one of R. Musurmon's famous poems "Nilyufar" in the original in Uzbek and translated into Russian (see tab. 1):

Table 1.

Нилюфар (Musurmon, R., 2022)	Водяная лилия (Iplina A.)
Бир кўриб айрилдим ақлу ҳушимдан,	Лишился рассудка увидев тебя,
Гул чирой, гул рухсор, гул ифор –	Цветок мой прекрасный, чудесный.
Тунлари чиқмайсан асло тушимдан,	Бессонные ночи терзают меня,
Нилюфар!	Лилия!
Боладек хаёлим ойдек юзингдан	Лучистый твой образ подобен луне,
Гул узар, гул ҳидлар, гул ўпар –	Цветок мой, целую тебя я.
Қарайман кўзимни узмай кўзингдан,	От ясных очей, как дитя, в западне,
Нилюфар!	Лилия!
Сўз – сифат излайман гўзал ҳуснингга –	Прелестен твой лик, не найдутся слова,
Гулжамол, гулчеҳра, гулбаҳор...	Цветок мой небесного рая.
Муносиб яралган исминг жизмингга,	Как имя стан гибок, изящен овал,
Нилюфар!	Лилия!
Баҳор, ёз, кузда ҳам, қишда ҳам кўнгил	Весною, зимою, осенью, летом,
Гул тилар, гул истар, гул севар.	Цветок мой ищу я, страдая.
Кўнглимни умрбод ром айлаган гул –	Ты душу мою наполнила светом,
Нилюфар!	Лилия!
Меҳру муҳаббатнинг изҳори гоҳо –	Букет из цветов иль один лепесток,
Гулдаста, гулбаргак, гулчамбар.	Цветок мой – любви выраженья.
Илоҳий муҳаббат тимсоли танҳо –	Божественный символ вплетаю в венок,
Нилюфар!	Лилия!

Analyzing this poem in the original and translation, it is initially necessary to draw our attention to the fact that the Uzbek word "нилюфар" means not only the name of the flora "water lily", but it is also a common female name in Uzbekistan. Consequently, the author initially chose just such a female image, containing a comparison in which the image of a woman is likened to a water lily flower according to several common characteristics. In addition, to intensify the expressed thoughts, the author ends each quatrain with a shortened fourth line and the refrain – "Нилюфар!". This symbolism of this poetry was its exclusive feature not only in the original, but also in the translation. We were faced with the task of establishing an equivalent lexical unit in the Russian language, which would semantically contain the name of a flower, and at the same time be a female name. In our opinion, the most appropriate translation into Russian is the word "Лилия (lily)", which collectively personifies the female image and the image of a flower.

The second feature of the poem we are considering is the author's use of a synonymous series of adjectives, verbs and nouns that simultaneously describe both a flower and a woman, which are repeated in every quatrain in the second stanza, starting with the word

"Гул" – "flower". So, in the first quatrain, the second line contains the following adjectives: «гул чирой, гул рухсор, гул ифор», which are translated into Russian as "цветок прекрасный, прелестный, изумительный (beautiful, charming, amazing flower)"; the second quatrain uses a verb sequence: "гул узар, гул ҳидлар, гул ўпар" – "собирает цветок, вдыхает аромат цветка, целует цветок (picks a flower, inhales the scent of a flower, kisses a flower)"; in the third quatrain of the concept "гулжамол, гулчехра, гулбаҳор" as well as "нилюфар", they have double content, that is, they are both Uzbek female names and descriptive adjectives – "подобная цветку, имеющая образ цветка, весенний цветок(like a flower, having the image of a flower, a spring flower)"; in the fourth quatrain, the author's attitude towards the female image is expressed through the following verb sequence: «гул тилар, гул истар, гул севар» – «хочет цветы, ищет цветы, любит цветы» ("wants flowers, looks for flowers, loves flowers"); and in the last quatrain we find such synonymous nouns as: «гулдаста, гулбаргак, гулчамбар» – «букет, лепесток, венок» (bouquet, petal, wreath).

Figure 1.

Moreover, in addition to this distinctive feature of the construction of the poetic form, it is also necessary to take into account the fact that all the second lines rhyme with each other, since they simultaneously have a surrounding rhyme (abab) with the refrain "Нилюфар". Thus, if we imagine the poem we are considering schematically in the form of a flower, then the lexeme "Nilyufar", as the central female image, will be in the middle of the inflorescence, and the rhyming synonymous rows, conveying the author's position to the woman, ring the core in the form of flower petals (see fig. 1):

In order to adequately reproduce and preserve the idea of the author's concept of the female image in translation into Russian, we decided to begin every second line of the quatrain with the phraseological unit "цветок мой (my flower)", like the original "гул". However, due to the fact that there is a linguistic discrepancy between the Uzbek and Russian languages for poetic translation, it was impossible to recreate the entire synonymous series of the second lines of the original, but only partially convey the meaning of these stanzas, which did not distort the basic semantics of the poetic work as a whole.

In addition to the central female image, R. Musurmon also introduces other comparative female images into his poem. For example, in the second quatrain, the author simultaneously compares both a woman's face and a water lily flower with the Moon – "ойдек юзингдан" (a face like the moon, moon-faced). Since ancient times, eastern poets have resorted to the symbolism of the Moon, and up to these days this symbol is associated with secret love, and is often used in Uzbek poetry. The author of the poetic work himself directly speaks about it in the third stanza of the fifth quatrain: «Илоҳий муҳаббат тимсоли танҳо» (Символ божественной любви / Symbol of divine love). In the translation into Russian, we made an attempt to preserve this important characteristic of the second stanza of the original – "твой образ подобен луне (your image is like the moon)", as well as in the third stanza of the last quatrain – "Божественный символ (The Divine symbol)…".

Another identification of the female image is observed in the third quatrain – "Муносиб яралган исминг жизмингга" (Твоему телу подходит твое имя / Your name suits your body), where the author again compares the image of a flower with the image of a woman, namely the stem of a water lily with the curved lines of a female body. This original thought was translated by us into Russian as "Как имя стан гибок (Like a name your stature is flexible…)", in which we tried to recreate the author's concept of content.

In addition, in R. Musurmon's poem we find a masculine principle in relation to the female image, that is, the author describes the state of a man in love. So, in the first quatrain he says – «Бир кўриб айрилдим ақлу ҳушимдан» (Я сразу потерял рассудок и счастье / I immediately lost my mind and happiness) and «Тунлари чиқмайсан асло тушимдан» (Ты не оставляешь мои сны ночью в покое / You don't leave my dreams alone at night). In the second quatrain, there is also a similar statement – "Қарайман кўзимни узмай кўзингдан" (Не оторву свои глаза от твоих глаз / I will not take my eyes off your eyes). In Russian, in our translation, these lines are the following: "Лишился рассудка увидев тебя (I lost my mind when I saw you)", "Бессонные ночи терзают меня (Sleepless nights torment me)" and "От ясных очей, как дитя, в западне (From your clear eyes, I'm like a child, in a trap)", which certainly reproduce the author's intention and convey the excited state of a man, who is in love euphoria.

Discussion

Based on all of the above in this study, we can conclude that the wonderful poet of our time Rustam Musurmon, inspired by the valuable heritage of Uzbek classical literature, continues to develop the poetic tradition of the female image in his poems. Although the imagery created by the author finds a partial analogy with the poetic works of classical poets, there is an updated female image of modern times, as well as an open expression of male attitudes towards this female image.

Consequently, the translator of modern Uzbek poetry needs to take into account both the linguistic means and techniques of the original used to describe the female image, and the historical roots of Eastern poetry. In this regard, it is advisable to pay due attention to the pragmatic-semantic and extra-linguistic aspect of the poetic translation of Uzbek poetry into world languages, which is one of the pressing issues at the current stage of development of scientific research on the theory and practice of poetic translation.

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