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Annotation. An article presents a lexical-semantic interpretation of the concept of "forgiveness". As an introductory point in the systematic analysis of the concept of "forgiveness", this provides a practical explanation of forgiveness.

Indeed, saying "sorry" is an expression of sorrow for doing anything that has upset or troubled someone. To every one of us, forgiveness will mean something different. But generally speaking, it entails choosing to consciously let go of bitterness and rage. You can never truly go over an act that insulted or injured you. However, you may decrease the impact of this conduct on yourself by practicing "forgiveness". According to some linguists, it's a way to make corrections. Apologizing involves taking action or expressing oneself with the intention of correcting the situation.

Key words: forgiveness, lexical-semantic analysis, the word forgiveness, systematic analysis.

Introduction

"Forgiveness" is essentially an ethical subject, analyzed philosophically, conceptually and analytically, and can be logical in nature.

The concept of "forgiveness" is caught on as indifference, tenderness, obedience. In modern linguistic culture, this include is acknowledged with astonish within the way of religious life. "Sorry" and its cognate lexeme "excuse" are studied in association with etymological culture as a case of etiquette. The synonyms of the word "forgiveness" in A. HajiyeV's "O'zbek tili sinonimlarining izohli lug'ati (Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language synonyms)" are classified as follows: *kechirim, uzr, avf* and on separate pages: the words "forgiveness" and "excuse" are used in the sense of "a request to forgive a sin" additionally within the sense of "forgiveness" in general. The word *sorry* is basically used in the sense of "request for forgiveness of fault" and is rarely used in this sense [1]¹

The morphological feature of the word "forgiveness" is "*kechi-rim-li-lik*" "*forgive-ness*"; it means "*pardon, excuse,*" "*forgivable*"; it means forgivable, has the quality of forgiving [2]². In other words, "forgiveness" refers to an individual who possesses the quality of forgiving and is defined as a feature of human behavior.

The authors analyze the discourse act of apology not only inside the system of politeness theory, but moreover focus on the functional and semantic features of apology discourse. Researchers are attempting to consider the functions of conditional expressions, as well as other communicative implications of the same expressions, to execute the apology in discourse. The results show that the discourse act of apologizing can serve as behavioral, polite or expressive in speech. This made it possible to distinguish the main and auxiliary phraseological objectives of the apology discourse. In addition, the pragmatic circumstance of performing an apology discourse is depicted in detail.

We classify apology discourse concurring to the basis of sincerity, concurring to which we recognize true, phatic and formal speech acts of apology. We moreover depict the communicative devices used to precise apology discourse acts. Apology formulas such as "*I'm sorry*", "*Excuse me*" or "*Pardon*" are considered, which contain the semantic component "*sorry*", but they are never used. They serve to implement other pragmatic capacities.

¹ A. Hojiyevning «O'zbek tili sinonimlarining izohli lug'ati», 1974, p.125

² https://n.ziyouz.com/books/uzbek_tilining_izohli_lugati/O'zbek%20tilining%20izohli%20lug'ati%20-%20K.pdf

Analysis and Results. From the final quarter of the last century until now, the concept of "forgiveness" and the phenomenon of apology have attracted the attention of foreign and local linguists. When considering different aspects of communicative interaction, researchers, after performing any activity that, according to the speaker, can cause ethical or physical harm to the listener, driving to the adjustment of the existing circumstance, a few addresses they attempt to get it the use of words and expressions. Defining the address puts the issue of determining the communicative act of "expression of remorse", deciding the conditions and results of its execution, as well as deciding the social importance of this act, in the center of consideration of researchers. And of course, the explore for answers to these questions is more often than not carried out inside the system of politeness hypothesis. In fact, in numerous works of linguists, the discourse act of apologizing is considered in terms of politeness hypothesis and non-conflict behavior procedures.

Linguists are interested in the impact of social factors such as phonetic expression strategies, apologetic functions, control and subordination relations, and social distance on a particular speech act. When comparing apologies in several communicative societies, researchers use a cross-cultural approach and concur that the ways of linguistic implementation of apologies have their possess characteristics.

Literature review. For example, according to Levinson's theory, apology discourse capacities as a strategy of negative politeness techniques used to moderate the "threat" against the listener's "negative confront." Another language specialist, Leach, characterizes an apology as an attempt to recognize the existing imbalance in the relationship between communicators and to restore agreement between them.

In cross-cultural communication, the concept of "forgiveness" and the discourse of apology can be used in several ways. For example, English speakers regularly use expressions of regret when apologizing, while Uzbek and Russian speakers favor the meaning of sorry.

The semantics of the term "forgiveness" is "pardoning", the semantics of "forgiveness" in English is "forgive", and "excuse". It is used as a lexicographic basis for studying the concept of "forgiveness" or the lexical-semantic structure of apologetic verbs within the Uzbek dialect, which gives the following list of apologetic verbs and verb expressions: *to forgive, pardon, excuse (kechirish, kechira olish, avf etish)*. Moreover in English, synonym dictionaries were used as a lexicographic basis for studying the lexical-semantic structure of apologetic verbs, which made it possible to decide the following list of verbs and verb expressions with the meaning of apology: *excuse, forgive, pardon/beg pardon, apologize, to be/feel sorry, regret, clear, justify, release, condone, acquit, release, extenuate, remit, absolve, exonerate*.

There is variation in the ways that apologetics are expressed, both in terms of how justification is often expressed and in terms of how well they might be expressed.

So, excuse, forgive, forgive/ask for forgiveness, apologize, regret, feel sorry, in literary texts it is more well-known and common than the verbs *legitimize, justify, release, relax, mellow, release, justify*.

Ordinary apologetic formulas in discourse behavior frame a special semantic-stylistic communicative system that reflects the national-cultural specificity of our mentality. Various cases of apology in discourse behavior have a national character and reflect not only the culture, but also the uniqueness of the national character of the individuals. Subsequently, the national-cultural

specificity of discourse behavior can be comprehensively studied by comparing it with the national-cultural characteristics of the behavior of other people groups in this range.

The definitions of forgiveness are as follows:

“The action of forgiving; pardon of a fault, remission of a debt, etc. †In Old English also: Indulgent permission. (Kechirimlilik harakati; ayibni kechirish, qarzni kechirish va hokazo. †Qadimgi ingliz tilida ham: aqlli ruxsat.)”[3]³

“the act of forgiving or the willingness to forgive:

to ask for/beg forgiveness (kechirish harakati yoki kechirishga tayyorlik:kechirim so ‘rash/yolvormoq)”[4]⁴

Here are some synonyms and phrases for the word "forgiveness":

amends(tuzatish), **apologetically**(uzr so ‘rab), **apologize**(uzr), **atone for something**(aybni yuvish), **conciliatory**(yarashtiruvchi), **crawl back** (to someone) (birovning oldiga qaytib yolvorib borish), **forgive penance** (tavbani kechirish), **repentance** (tavba qilish), **sink your differences** (kelishmovchiliklarni bartaraf etish), **sorry to bother you**(bezovta qilganim uchun uzr), **soz** (a colloquial expression meaning "sorry," typically used in writing, especially when discussing a less serious or significant topic)

Conclusion.

As can be seen from the analysis in the article and the given verbs and verb phrases, *excuse, forgive, pardon/beg pardon, apologize, to be/feel sorry*, the fields of application of verb-noun phrases including a noun are distinctive.

Studying the dictionary definitions of verbs and verb phrases with their fundamental meaning permits us to note that they form a rather complex semantic-syntactic system, the dimensions of which are phatic (decency) - injustice (misconduct).

Forgiveness is related to worldview, way of considering, philosophical, religious, intellectual, aesthetic views. Research also has the power to bring warmth and closeness to relationships. It also plays an important role in the management system, and it plays an important role for a person's deep self-awareness. It is a mirror of a person's intellect [5]⁵.

In conclusion, it can be said that "forgiveness" in English and Uzbek languages has its own linguistic features with its semantic nature and general linguistic meaning. A mutual comparison revealed that the lexical meaning, morphological structure and linguistic construction of the concepts of "forgiveness" in some places have both peculiarities and commonalities.

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³ <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/forgiveness?q=forgiveness>

⁴ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/soz?topic=making-and-accepting-apologies>

⁵ Electron jurnal “Til va adabiyot ta’limi” 47 2023-yil 1-son, veb-sayt: www.tilvaadabiyot.uz 47 2023-yil 1-son

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