

## THE MEANING OF DESIRE AND ITS CORRELATION WITH LEXICAL UNITS

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**Abstract.** This article is devoted to the lexical units that describe will and desire of the person in different ways and their representation in the speech. A variety of scholars views and suggestions will be discussed and analysed in this article.

**Key words:** mental actions, desire and will, lexical units, time, verbs of unilateral statement of will, modal verbs.

**Introduction.** The verbs want, desire and so on are traditionally used to describe the meaning of desire and will. This will can be related to the past, present, future actions. Verbs of desire are defined as internal, mental actions, movements, "suggesting the absence of an object in reality and its presence is only in thought" A.A. Potebnya and L.M. Vasilyev, describing the semantics of Russian verbs, characterize verbs of desire as close to verbs of sensation, on the one hand, and verbs volitional activity, on the other hand. The definition of desire is as follows: "desire is already an effort of will, and wanting is a conscious sensation of any internal needs of the body associated with the desire to satisfy them."

**Methods and materials.** Similar verbs are described as expressing the meaning of will in foreign literature. For instance, according to Haegeman, the English verbs want, wish, desire, will, and intend are verbs of unilateral statement of will.

Linguists typically classify verbs of desire as modal verbs, along with verbs that indicate possibility or must, since they convey the speaker's attitude toward the statement's content. Examples of such verbs are can, must, be able, want, desire, intention, try, hope, start, etc. For example, Sh. Bally categorizes modal verbs as think, rejoice, desire, and observes that these verbs might convey varying degrees of judgment, sentiment, or will, and that these differences are not always evident.

When used hypostatically, that is, when they are understood in their figurative sense, these verbs can be mutually substituted. This insight of Sh. Bally proves to be crucial for our

study since it validates the validity of classifying several lexemes that have suggestive connotations of desire under a single semantic field.

The different semantics of modal verbs, such as this wish, are illustrated by the following definitions: Bondarenko says about verbs, (i) representing an individual's objective states; (ii) representing an individual's subjective states; (iii) representing the subject's positive modal-voluntative attitude toward his possible action (in conjunction with the infinitive). According to Zolotova (iv) deverbatives (want, attempt, etc.) express the modality of the action's purpose in a same manner.

Researchers see that words from several grammatical categories—verbs, nouns, and state category words—have semantic and functional similarities. Deverbatives having the sense of desire, for instance, are categorized by V.V. Bogdanov as words "whose denotations are difficult to subsume into the category of thing, property or relationship... Words that resemble real predicate words, like verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, in their semantic properties, such as thirst, appetite, etc., should be regarded as predicates.

The phrase "field of desire" can also refer to a group of terms with the same meaning—desire. Yu. N. Karaulov's ideographic dictionary presents such a field, isolated from below based on S. Ozhegov's dictionary. The compilers of ideographic dictionaries based on content from other languages set the book "Desire" apart from others as well. For instance, this heading in Roger's lexicon has both verbs and nouns.

**Results.** As a result, linguistic theory has historically recognized and highlighted a layer of terms from the Russian and other languages' lexicon that are associated with the idea of desire. The degree to which the concept of desire itself is ambiguous and hazy when compared to other concepts and ideas determines how different a given semantic category is classified. We can identify the name of the lexical-semantic field based on the linguistic and psychological reality of the conceptual and semantic category "desire." It is best to apply the "competing" terms "optativeness" and "expression of will" in relation to the entirety of grammatical means that serve as speech acts to express the concept of desire, or in relation to the entire functional-semantic field as a unity of lexical-grammatical funds.

**Analysis.** We will restrict the scope of our research to lexical means only because we have sufficient knowledge of the grammatical means of expressing the concept of desire (the grammatical center of a complex polycentric field), making the connection between the meaning of desire and specific meanings of other planes, and tracing the nature of the lack of

independence of the meaning of desire, which is so clearly revealed at the grammatical level, in the composition of lexical means. We will build a structural model of the semantic field using the content of three languages in order to tackle this issue.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, let us quickly review the underlying theoretical tenets that guide our examination of the structural and semantic characteristics of the lexical domain of desire:

1. A collection of interacting lexical units that work together in the system of a particular language to express concepts of various levels of complexity is known as the lexical-semantic field.

2. The varied, multiple lexical-semantic field is a complicated unity of lexical components. In the event that the study incorporates different-categorical invariant lexical and grammatical meanings, these unities can be viewed as distinct centers within a single polycentric functional-semantic field (here, the field of optativity).

3. A deductive and inductive-deductive process serves as the foundation for the field isolation technique. This method makes the assumption that a conceptual category exists a priori, using information from language and psychological experience. By continuously analyzing the lexical data, vocabulary is chosen from below and arranged in accordance with headings that the linguistic material suggests. Building global conceptual fields is made possible by using multilingual content.

The work makes use of the following terms: sphere of lexical-semantics (see above definition); A layer of vocabulary recognized as a component of the lexical-semantic field overall is called a microfield;

- semantic groups and microgroups (field substructures), which are recognized as components of microfields, are smaller layers of vocabulary than microfields;
- field microstructure is the relative arrangement of semantic groups and microgroups in the structure of microfields and the relationships between them; field macrostructure is the relative organization of microfields in the field structure and the relationships between them;
- the notion of "model" is used in two ways, one being a diagram that shows the structural relationships and connections between field components, microfields, and semantic groups, and the other being a different linguistic implementation of the lexical-semantic field in the form of distinct categorical and multilingual lexical units.

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