DEFINITIONS OF THE USAGE OF THE LEXEME “PLEASE” IN VARIOUS DICTIONARIES

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Abstract
In this article what a lexeme is and lexico-semantic meanings are written. Nowadays people of various nationalities explain their own requests, demands by many kind of words politely. As we know, we use often the lexeme “please” in the English language. Besides definitions and synonyms of the lexeme are given.

Key words: lexeme, polysemous, monosemous, semantic field, request, demand, dictionaries.

Introduction
A lexeme is a theoretical structure that stands for the unitary meaning and shared syntactic properties of a group of word forms. A lexeme is stripped of any inflectional endings. Thus write, writes, wrote, and writing are all inflected forms of the lexeme write. In a similar vein, goat and goats are inflected forms of the same lexeme, i.e., goat. Although inflection creates forms of the same lexeme, derivation creates new lexemes. Thus, writer is not a form of the lexeme write but is considered a different lexeme; it has its own meaning and lexical category; it is a noun. With respect to their morphology, lexemes can be either simple or complex. For example, window is simple and apple-tree is complex. With respect to their semantics, lexemes can be monosemous or polysemous. For instance, names for days such as Thursday have only one meaning and are monosemous, whereas a lexeme such as country is polysemous; it has more than one meaning. Polysemy is often contrasted with homonymy, under which the same form is associated with two or more unrelated meanings. Polysemous senses are attributed to the same lexeme; homonyms are considered as different lexemes. Although it is usually possible to identify a phonological form that is basic to all the forms of a lexeme, this is not always the case. For example, the form listen is shared by all forms of the lexeme listen (e.g., listen, listens, listened, listening). There is no common phonological form, however, between all forms of the lexeme fall (e.g., fall, fell). Lexemes and their citation form should be kept distinct since the way a lexeme is cited is merely a convention and does not bear on any crucial phonological property of that lexeme. In certain traditions, as for example in Greek, the first-person singular is used as a citation form for verbs, whereas in other traditions, as for example in French, the infinitive is used. For nouns, the nominative singular is used. The terms lexeme, lexical unit, lexical item, word, and lemma are often used interchangeably in the relevant literature and in different linguistic fields.

In the Cambridge Dictionary, “Lexeme is a unit of meaning in a language, consisting of a word or group of words”.

Nowadays people of various nationalities explain their own requests, demands by many kind of words politely. As we know, we use often the lexeme “please” in the English language. According to the Dictionary of Merriam-Webster: definition of please:

intransitive verb
1. to afford or give pleasure or satisfaction
2. like, wish: do as you please
3. archaic: to have the kindness will you please to enter the carriage—Charles Dickens
**transitive verb**
1: to give pleasure to : GRATIFY
2: to be the will or pleasure of may it please Your Majesty

**adverb:**
1. used as a function word to express politeness or emphasis in a request please come in
2. used as a function word to express polite affirmation like some tea? Please
3. used as a function word to express scornful disagreement, disapproval, or disbelief you believe that? Oh, please
4. Here are examples of synonyms that verbalize the lexeme of "please" in English.

**demand:** I demanded an explanation.
1. to urgently ask for something or someone ordering someone to do something.
2. To ask to know or be informed of
3. To require of someone.

s’ilvous plait (French): In some part of Eastern France and Belgium, people are using “S’ilvous plait” as a way to say “There you go / Here is” when politely giving something to you. For example: “Pouvez-vous me passer le sels’ilvous plait?” (Can you pass me the salt please?) then the person will grab the salt, give it to you and say “S’ilvousplait”. But this person is not really asking you “please” but just being polite, you can see it as ’please accept this salt”. And so you simply say: “Merci” (Thank you).

**if-you-please**
old-fashioned + formal
used to make a polite request: Follow me, if you please, and I'll show you to the garden.

**make up to**
in American English
to flatter, or try to be agreeable to, in order to become friendly or intimate with

to give pleasure: it gave pleasure him to have his wife wear jewels— Willa Cather

**tickle:**
1. to please or amuse, or to lightly touch the skin of someone to produce a tingling sensation.
2. To feel or cause a tingling sensation.
3. To touch repeatedly or stroke delicately in a manner which causes the recipient to feel a usually pleasant sensation of tingling or titillation.

**have a mind:** (idiom) to have one’s own ideas and make one’s own choices about what should be done: Her parents want her to go to college, but she has a mind of her own and insists on trying to become an actress.

It is often used figuratively: I can’t get the camera to work right. It seems to have a mind of its own. see/think fit: to choose to do something because one thinks it is right or appropriate: She can spend her money as she sees fit.

**REFERENCES:**