

Stimulus Word Friend as a Component of the Associative Field of Tolerance

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Abstract—The paper is devoted to the analysis of the survey of Tajikistan students. The students of Kulob State University (Kulob) and Kurgan-Tyube State University (Kurgan-Tyube), Khujand University named after B. Gafurov (Khujand), University of Central Asia (Khorog) participated in the association experiment. This survey is part of the study conducted by scientists of the Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics of the Russian-Tajik Slavonic University. The respondents were suggested to think on the reaction word *friend* (who? what?). They also had to write set expressions related to a stimulus word *friend*. The received reaction words were analyzed and divided into groups, each of which defined a stimulus word *friend*: a person (whom one may call a friend), type of a friend, quality of a friend, value of a friend, elements of friendship, result of friendship, enemy, money, time, etc. The novelty of this work is that for the first time the results of the association experiment with reactions to a stimulus word a *friend* in the youth environment of Tajikistan were analyzed.

Keywords—*free associative experiment; stimulus word; reaction word; tolerance; respondent; association*

I. INTRODUCTION

When we hear the word “friend”, we immediately associate it with such words as help, mutual assistance, a closed one, loyalty. In general, these are positive characteristics, but this word also has some negative associations. Positive consequences of relations with a friend can be replaced by negative ones, and then a friend can become an enemy. The world can be divided not only into friends and enemies since we also have relations with other people in the society, which may be neutral, benevolent, and friendly. Such relations lead to harmony or conflict, which can be settled by tolerant attitude in the society. A friend is a concept closely connected with a concept tolerance, since in general, we demonstrate patience and tolerance to our close people, including friends. To the contrary, there is less patience and tolerance to an enemy, which is opposed to the word a *friend*. The association experiment shows key spheres reflecting a friend concept, which may have not only positive influence on the choice of a person whom one can call a friend, but also on the choice of whom to call an enemy, as well as makes it possible to reveal the qualities of a friend and relations between friends.

A. Literature Review

The methodical basis for the analysis of the associative centers included works of the Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics of Russian-Tajik (Slavonic) University regarding the experimental study of national consciousness, ethnostereotypes and associative centers (*Tolerance (intolerance) as a subject to scientific research and methodological approaches to its study*) by D.M. Iskandarova [1], *Associative center “Tajik” in language consciousness of young people* by Z.A. Gulova [2], *Monitoring of national identity and ethnostereotypes in the Youth Environment of Tajikistan* by D.M. Iskandarova [3], *Associative perception of the youth in Tajikistan* by N.I. Karimova [4] and other articles of linguists: *Transformation of binary oppositions “friendship – hostility”, “friendship – enmity” into scaling (pilot study)* by O.M. Luntsova [5], *Ways to describe the concepts of positive interpersonal relations: concepts “friend”, “friendship”* by E.S. Ryabkova [6], *Conceptual characteristics of a friend in Russian and English linguistic consciousness* by A.V. Tarasova [7], *Nature of friendship in German and Russian paremias as a possibility to verbalize the concept “friend”* by E.V. Zatsepina [8], *Ethnocultural specifics of a concept “friend” in German dramaturgic texts of the 18-19th centuries* by E.V. Zatsepina [9].

The study conducted on the basis of the association experiment, which results are reflected in the *Problems of linguistic discrimination in the communicative space of Tajikistan: legal, sociolinguistic and educational aspects* by Iskandarova D.M., Shambezoda Kh.D. [10], *Social and Linguistic Aspects of the Tajik National Identity Formation: Findings of the Survey of Students in Tajikistan* by Iskandarova D.M., Ladygina O.V., Salikhova N.N., et al. [11], *Reflection of nationally important elements of a macroconcept DESTINY in Tajik and Pamir linguistic cultures: Findings of the Survey of Students in Tajikistan* by Davlatmirova M.B., Iskandarova D.M., Karimova N.I. [12].

The Associative Center (AC) is formed by reaction answers of native speakers to a stimulus word. AC is knowledge on a stimulus word within a particular national culture. Let us note the fact that one of the kinds of verbal meaning is associative. N.V. Ufimtseva identifies 4 advantages of the association experiment (AE):

1. Correlation of associative reactions to semantic structure of the vocabulary;
2. Their conditionality by linguistic syntagmatic relations of a word;
3. It is possible to judge the rules of joint use of words in speech by associative reactions;
4. Materials of associative study can be considered as specific for the given culture and language, and the “associative profile” of the images of consciousness integrating intellectual and sensual knowledge possessed by some ethnos [13].

AC of tolerance sheds light on a number of problems in linguistic consciousness of Tajik native speakers.

An example can be the work *Figurative and perceptual characteristic of a linguocultural type “Russian-speaking Kyrgyz” (based on associative experiment – method of incomplete sentences)* by V.S. Salakhiyeva [14].

N.S. Kupriyanova used one of types of AE – directional in the study of the AP of the *laughter* concept. During the experiment it was suggested to fill in the gaps by answering questions caused by the grammatical nature of stimulus words and the grammatical nature of the Russian sentence, namely: *laughter (what?)*, *to laugh (how?)*, *laughs (who?)*, *to laugh (at whom?/what?)*, *laughing (who?)*, etc. [15].

In the given study we based on the work by A. Kravchuk who in the article *New Profiles of Ukrainian Stereotype of the Pole (based on the survey in the youth environment (Lviv))* [16] suggests the following questions:

1. Who is Pole?
2. Please, list the words, which you use instead of a word the Pole.
3. Please, list those qualities, which, in your opinion, best characterize a typical Pole (what he/she is).
4. Please, list the qualities, which, in your opinion, best characterize a real exemplary Pole (what he/she shall be).
5. Please, complete a sentence (you can write several options): He is Pole, but ...
6. What qualities are typical for a Pole?
7. Please, list the nouns, which can be combined with words: Polish (masculine, feminine, plural).
8. Please, list the verbs to such expressions: as a Pole, in Polish way and to write the meaning of phrases which will be formed.
9. Please, list known proverbs, sayings, idioms, phraseological units about the Poles.
10. Please, list known jokes about the Poles [16].

Let us present the results of the survey:

In our experiment the respondents had to answer three questions:

1. A friend is ...
2. A friend (what?) – ...
3. Write set expressions with a word *friend* ...

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Let us analyze the reaction words to a stimulus word *friend*.

Let us consider the answers of respondents (Khujand):

A friend – real (*dusti joni*) 12, trusted person 5 (whom I trust 2) 7, mother 5, person 3 (close person 1) 4, support 3, loyalty 3, enemy 2, old friend 1 (it is a friend 1) 2, those who understand each other 2, dear, will not leave in trouble, always helps, forever, happiness, balm for the soul in sad time, a father, my husband, a brother, a sister, a buddy, an adviser, a savior, a girlfriend, schoolmates, classmates, a traitor, an enemy, nobody, the one who will never disclose your secrets, the one who is always close, to help each other in tough situations and to be together, brotherhood, devotion, friendship, tenderness, sincerity, respect, Rukhshona, Firuza, Iskandar, sodim, Farangis, Dildora.

TABLE I. CLASSIFICATION OF REACTION WORDS TO THE STIMULUS WORD *A FRIEND IS ...*

Person	Surrounding persons (positive)	Relatives	Surrounding persons (negative)
	Girlfriend, schoolmates, classmates, adviser, savior, buddy	father, mother, brother, sister	enemy, traitor
Main quality of a friend	Real (joni), trusted person, close person, understand each other, always helps (in tough situations), balm for the soul, savior, adviser, buddy, will never disclose your secrets, dear, will not leave in trouble		
Elements of friendship	devotion, tenderness, sincerity, respect, happiness		
Time	Old, forever, always close		
Proper names	Rukhshona, Firuza, Iskandar, Farangis, Dildora		

The reaction words to a stimulus word *a friend* were divided into the following groups: *person*, *main quality of a friend*, *elements of friendship*, *time*, and *proper names*.

Any surrounding person wishing well in the name of a girlfriend, a schoolmate, a classmate, an adviser, a savior, a buddy, relatives (a father, a mother, a brother, a sister) may become a friend, but an enemy, a traitor do not wish well. A friend differs from other people by the following features: he is a true, close person, therefore, you can trust him, he always helps not only by words (balm for the soul, an adviser), but also in practice (will not leave in trouble, a savior). Friendship can exist only due to devotion, tenderness, sincerity, mutual respect thus leading to happiness. A friend differs from other people by the fact that he can be part of a person’s life for a long time: old, always close, forever. The respondents also gave reaction words (proper names) to a reaction word *a friend* mentioning male (Iskandar) and female names (Farangis, Dildora). It may be concluded that a friendship can be both among men and women.

A friend (what?) – true 21, good 18, close 9 (the closest) 10, the best 9, real 8, beloved 6, true 5, kind 6, caring 4, reliable 2, dear 2, chonfido (to give life for a friend), old,

courageous, good, darling, for a long time, honest, unique, clever, the closest, polite.

TABLE II. CLASSIFICATION OF REACTION WORDS TO THE STIMULUS WORD *A FRIEND (WHAT?)* ...

Quality	Good, faithful, real, true, kind, caring, reliable, honest, clever, polite
Time	Close, reliable, old, for a long time
Value	The closest, close, darling, beloved, dear

The reaction words to a stimulus word **friend (what?)** were divided into three groups: *quality of a friend, time and value*.

A friend is a personality characterized by positive features: good, true, real, faithful, honest, clever, polite, therefore he can be close for a long time (close, old, reliable), a friend is a very close person, therefore he is valued (darling, beloved, dear).

A friend – old friends and old wine are the best 5; *dust oyad saht dar ogush gir, rasmi hubi tochikonro gum makun* 3; *dust on boshad, ki girad dasti dust* 2; *dusti choni, dusti noni, choni, zaboni* 2; a man is known by his friends; a friend in need is a friend indeed; a friend in court is better than a penny in purse; a person who supports you in everything, *dust guyad tabarvor, dushman guyad shakarvor, dusti joniro gum makun*.

TABLE III. SET EXPRESSIONS WITH A STIMULUS WORD *A FRIEND*

Me and a friend	a man is known by his friends; <i>duston oinai hamdigarand</i> 2;
Time (old/new)	old friends and old wine are the best 5,
Money	a friend in court is better than a penny in purse
Value	<i>dust oyad saht dar ogush gir, rasmi hubi tochikonro gum makun</i> 3;
Enemy	<i>dust guyad tabarvor, dushman guyad shakarvor</i>
Type of a friend	<i>dusti choni, dusti noni, choni, zaboni</i> 2; <i>dusti choniro gum makun</i>

Having considered the above set expressions, it was possible to divide them into 6 groups: *me and a friend, time, money, value, enemy, type of a friend*.

The popular wisdom demonstrates the relations of a friend with a person through set expressions (friends is the reflection of each other, a man is known by his friends); a friend is more valuable than something material (friend in court is better than a penny in purse), friendship is tested by time, therefore it shall be remembered that old friends and old wine are the best. A friend may say words, which may seem unpleasant, but are useful for correction, and an enemy, on the contrary, will be flattering (*dust guyad tabarvor, dushman guyad shakarvor*). A friend can be real and seeming, therefore if a person finds a true friend, then he shall hold him dear (*dusti choniro gum makun*). The value of a friend is also seen from the following expression (*dust oyad saht dar ogush gir, rasmi hubi tochikonro gum makun*).

Let us consider the reaction words of respondents (Kulob and Kurgan-Tyube).

A friend is a person whom you trust your life (trust; it is a person whom you can trust your secret, trust 2, trustworthy, mate) 7; a person, which is always close for better or worse (2) 7; it is a person who wishes well (good, kindness; who does good) 6, a close mate 6, to love (love 2, I love a friend with all my heart, a Muslim shall love everyone who loves us) 6, a person cannot live without a friend 4, enemy 4, the one who is always close and holds us (be close; close person 3, the best friend will be with you no matter what happens (the best; the best person in the world) 3; friendship (friendship between countries) 4, *oshno* 4, true 4, mutual understanding 3, honest 2, support 2, *yor (yoru rafik)* 2, a girlfriend 2, pride 2, beloved 2, a mother 2, *oyadgarm dar ogushgir* 2, *choni* 2, a believer; it is a person who helps in trouble and understands; a person who will help any time, advice, close childhood friend; a good person, I will give life for a friend, a like-minder, a buddy, to be with a friend forever, dear, a precious treasure, a valuable gift, honor, to be friendly, a mate, person's wealth, good company, happiness, a brother, friendly, each other, I will die for a friend, *bidu, kuhi sahtast, pust (dust)*, China, you can lay your heart bare to a friend, a person with whom you can keep things secret.

TABLE IV. CLASSIFICATION OF REACTION WORDS TO THE STIMULUS WORD *A FRIEND IS* ...

Person	Mate, supporter, oshno, yor, girlfriend, companion, choni, buddy, like-minded person	Enemy	Relative: mother, brother
Qualities	You can trust him, always close, the best, honest, you can shre secrets, believer, trustworthy, loving		
Life	A person cannot live without a friend, I will give my life for a friend, I will die for a friend, to be with a friend forever		
Between countries	China		
Relations Elements of friendship Value	Close person Support, mutual understanding, advice Precious treasure, valuable gift, honor		

The reaction words to a stimulus word **a friend** were divided into the following groups: *person, qualities, life, between countries, relations, elements of friendship, and value*.

A friend is a person who can be a well-wisher in the name of a mate, a girlfriend, relatives (a brother, amother), but also can be an enemy. For respondents a friend is a person who is honest, true, loving and believing. A friend is part of life, therefore without a friend there is no life, one can give life for him. One reaction to a stimulus word *a friend* was presented by a lexeme China, which indicates warm friendship between the neighboring countries. The relations between friends are very close, therefore it is logical that support, mutual understanding and advice a person expects from a friend, which leads to the fact that a person appreciates such relations and considers a friend as a precious treasure, a valuable gift and can be proud of a friend.

A friend (what?) – good 21, real 15, true 13, trustworthy 6, the best 5, close 4, beloved 3, polite 2, kind 2, chovidona 2, understanding 2, honest, devoted, opposite, honest, friendly, good, dust doshtan, poyanda bod, competition, naboyad fitodaro poizadan, family, difficult to find, trust, entrusted person, families, for life, forever, people, brother, unkindly, friendship between countries, dear, my, only, strong, kind.

TABLE V. CLASSIFICATION OF REACTION WORDS TO A STIMULUS WORD A FRIEND (WHAT?) ...

Type of a friend	Choni, families, close, difficult to find
Quality	Good, real, trustworthy, the best, polite, kind, understanding, strong, entrusted person, friendly
Value	Dear, only, my
Time	poyanda bod, forever, chovidona
Friendship	Between countries, people, for life, brother
Elements of friendship	trust

The reaction words to a stimulus word **a friend (what?)** were divided into the following groups: *type of a friend, quality of a friend, value, time, friendship, and elements of friendship*.

A friend can be a family friend, close, choni (real), and maybe a friend difficult to find, a friend shall have such qualities as loyalty, politeness, understanding, kindness, therefore it is logical that a friend is a very valuable person who is cherished, the only friend. A country, people, a brother, for life can be a friend, which indicates broad coverage of friendship in different spheres. A friend and friendship shall be blessed (poyanda bod), shall always exist.

A friend – a friend in court is better than a penny in purse 7, a friend(s) in need is a friend indeed 6, *dust guyad tabarvor, dushman guyad shakarvor* 5, *dust on boshad, ki girad dasti dust dar pareshonkholivu dar mondagi* 3; *dustatro dust dor – to hurmatat kunad, to tavoni dustonro gum makun; az dusti nodon, dushmani dono behtar*.

TABLE VI. SET EXPRESSIONS WITH A STIMULUS WORD A FRIEND

Trouble/joy	friend(s) in need is a friend indeed
Respect	dust on boshad, ki girad dasti dust dar pareshonkholivu dar mondagi
Enemy	dustatro dust dor – to hurmatat kunad
Value	dust guyad tabarvor, dushman guyad shakarvor
Trouble/joy	az dusti nodon, dushmani dono behtar

The set expressions also characterize **a friend**: *trouble/joy, respect, enemy, value*.

A friend is a person who is always ready to come to rescue (a friend in need is a friend indeed, *dust on boshad, ki girad dasti dust dar pareshonkholivu dar mondagi*), a friend always wishes well, in such case he is also ready to tell the bitter truth (*dust guyad tabarvor, dushman guyad shakarvor*), the value of a friend is expressed in a proverb *to tavoni dustonro gum makun*, which shows how difficult it is to find true friends, therefore if you find one, try to appreciate this (*tavoni*

dustonro gum makun). Friendly relations will be long when there is respect and love (*dustatro dust dor – to hurmatat kunad*). However, it happens that an enemy is better than a friend only if the friend is silly and the enemy is clever (*az dusti nodon, dushmani dono behtar*).

Let us consider the reaction words of respondents (Khorog).

A friend – an enemy 4, close person 3, dusti choni (true friend) 3, dusti noni (feast) 3, always close 3, we share secrets 3, support 2, well-wisher 2, joy, happiness, is, Subina, support, it is funny with him, a brother, to have, an assistant, love, the one who supports a friend, interlocutor, the closest friend, always rushes to rescue, a schoolmate, the necessary person, Firuz, Yosoboy, peace, as you go, it is good if a person knows his price, a partner, confidence, brotherhood, a dog is a person's friend, reliability, good time, between neighbors.

TABLE VII. CLASSIFICATION OF REACTION WORDS TO A STIMULUS WORD A FRIEND IS ...

Person	Enemy, close person, dusti choni, dusti noni, well-wisher, Subina, brother, assistant, the one who supports a friend, partner, the closest friend, classmate, a person in need, Firuz, Yosoboy, a friend as you go, between neighbors
Elements of friendship	Secret, support, rushes to rescue, peace, confidence, brotherhood, reliability
Feeling	Joy, happiness, love, confidence, peace, good time
Proper names	Firuz, Yosoboy, Subina
Types of friendship	Noni, choni, as you go, a dog is a person's friend, with neighbor

The reaction words to a stimulus word **a friend** were divided into the following groups: *person, elements of friendship, feeling, proper names, types of friendship*.

A friend can be a well-wisher in the name of a schoolmate, a neighbor, a brother, but also an ill-wisher in the name of an enemy. A friend is the closest person who will always support, rushes to rescue, peace and reliability form the cornerstone of friendship. A friend causes such feelings as joy, happiness, love, confidence, peace, you can have good time with a friend. Friendship may have several types: noni, choni, as you go, a dog is a person's friend (between a person and an animal), with a neighbor (between people).

A friend (what?) – good 25 (bad 1), close 12, true 9, real 5 (seeming 1), reliable 3 (unreliable 1), the best 4, trustworthy 3, zur 2 (excellent), kind 3 (evil 1), beloved 2, dear 2, beautiful, old, sociable, devoted/undevoted, understanding, darling, only, irreplaceable, understanding, calm, beloved, with all heart, among people.

TABLE VIII. CLASSIFICATION OF REACTION WORDS TO A STIMULUS WORD
A FRIEND (WHAT?) – ...

Quality	Good/bad, real, true, understanding, faithful, sociable, from heart, among people, reliable, kind/evil, beloved
Relations	Close, old
Value	Irreplaceable, dear, only
Appearance	Darling, beautiful
Spirit	Calm

The reaction words to a stimulus word **a friend (what?)** were divided into the following groups: *quality, relations, value, appearance, spirit*.

A friend can be both good and bad, kind and evil, he shall be real, loving, reliable, understanding and faithful. Friendly relations are long (close, old). A true friend is valued for his irreplaceability and uniqueness, therefore he is much cherished. A spirit of a friend is not aggressive but calm. The appearance of a friend is represented by respondents as follows: a friend – beloved and beautiful.

Let us consider set phrases to a stimulus word *a friend*.

A friend – a friend in need is a friend indeed 2, *dust on boshad ki girad dasti dust dar pareshonhash va darmondagi* 2, a tree is strong due to roots, and a person – due to friends, *suhan sanchida gui to dustro dushman nasozi*, through thick and thin, a friend in court is better than a penny in purse, the one who will always help, a bad friend is worse an enemy.

TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION OF SET EXPRESSIONS WITH A STIMULUS WORD *A FRIEND IS ...*

Trouble/joy	a friend in need is a friend indeed, dust on boshad ki girad dasti dust dar pareshonhash va darmondagi
Tree/root	a tree is strong due to roots, and a person – due to friends
Word/enemy	suhan sanchida gui to dustro dushman nasozi, a bad friend is worse an enemy
Money	a friend in court is better than a penny in purse

The set expressions to a stimulus word **a friend** were divided into the following groups: *trouble/joy, tree/root, word/enemy, money*.

Trouble/joy – a friend in need is a friend indeed; tree/root – comparison with a tree shows that a friend is a person that supports and the relations will be long (a tree is strong due to roots, and a person – due to friends); a friend may become an enemy if does not care what he tells his friend, and sometimes an enemy can be better than a friend (a bad friend is worse an enemy); a friend is a person who is dearer than unstable material benefits.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of reaction words made it possible to create an image of a friend in the associative consciousness of respondents – the youth of Tajikistan.

Any surrounding person wishing well in the name of a girlfriend, a schoolmate, a classmate, an adviser, a savior, a buddy, relatives (a father, a mother, a brother, a sister) may become a friend. A friend differs from other people by the following features: he is a true, close person, therefore, you can trust him, he always helps not only by words (balm for the soul, an adviser), but also in practice (will not leave in trouble, a savior). Friendship can exist only due to devotion, tenderness, sincerity, mutual respect thus leading to happiness. A friend differs from other people by the fact that he can be part of a person's life for a long time: old, always close, forever.

The respondents also gave reaction words (proper names) to a reaction word *a friend* mentioning male (Iskandar) and female names (Farangis, Dildora). It may be concluded that a friendship can be both among men and women. A friend is part of life, therefore without a friend there is no life, one can give life for him. One reaction to a stimulus word *a friend* was presented by a lexeme China, which indicates warm friendship between the neighboring countries.

The relations between friends are very close, therefore it is logical that a person expects support, mutual understanding and advice from a friend, which leads to the fact that a person appreciates such relations and considers his friend a valuable gift and can be proud of a friend. A friend can be a family friend, close, choni (real), and may be the one difficult to find. A friend shall have such qualities as loyalty, politeness, understanding, kindness, therefore it is logical that a friend is a very valuable person dear to heart, the only one. A country, people, a brother can become a friend, which indicates a broad coverage of friendship in different spheres.

A friend and friendship shall be blessed (poyanda bod), exist always. Peace and reliability form the basis for friendship. A friend causes such feelings as joy, happiness, love, confidence, peace, one can have good time with a friend. Friendship may have several types: noni, choni, as you go, a dog is a person's friend (between a person and an animal), with a neighbor (between people). A friend can be both good and bad, kind and evil, he shall be real, loving, reliable, understanding and faithful. Friendly relations are long (close, old). A true friend is valued for his irreplaceability and uniqueness, therefore he is much cherished. A spirit of a friend is not aggressive but calm. The appearance of a friend is represented by respondents as follows: a friend – beloved and beautiful.

The popular wisdom demonstrates the relations of a friend with a person through set expressions (friends is the reflection of each other, a man is known by his friends); a friend is more valuable than something material (friend in court is better than a penny in purse), friendship is tested by time, therefore it shall be remembered that old friends and old wine are the best. A friend may say words, which may seem unpleasant, but are useful for correction, and an enemy, on the contrary, will be flattering (*dust guyad tabarvor, dushman guyad shakarvor*). A friend can be real and seeming, therefore if a person finds a true friend, then he shall hold him dear (*dusti choniro gum makun*). The value of a friend is also seen from the following

expression (*dust oyad saht dar ogush gir, rasmi hubi tochikonro gum makun*).

A friend is a person who is always ready to come to rescue (a friend in need is a friend indeed, *dust on boshad, ki girad dasti dust dar pareshonkholivu dar mondagi*), a friend always wishes well, in such case he is also ready to tell the bitter truth (*dust guyad tabarvor, dushman guyad shakarvor*), the value of a friend is expressed in a proverb *to tavoni dustonro gum makun*, which shows how difficult it is to find true friends, therefore if you find one, try to appreciate this (*tavoni dustonro gum makun*).

Friendly relations will be long when there is respect and love (*dustatro dust dor – to hurmatat kunad*). However, it happens that an enemy is better than a friend only if the friend is silly and the enemy is clever (*az dusti nodon, dushmani dono bechtar*). The comparison with a tree shows that a friend is a person that supports and the relations will be long (a tree is strong due to roots, and a person – due to friends); a friend may become an enemy if does not care what he tells his friend, and sometimes an enemy can be better than a friend (a bad friend is worse an enemy); a friend is a person who is dearer than unstable material benefits (friend in court is better than a penny in purse).

The analysis of reaction words showed that the majority of respondents have positive associations with a stimulus word *a friend*. This conclusion confirms high level of tolerance of the youth of Tajikistan.

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