

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE FUNCTIONAL SEMANTIC FIELD IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Rustamov Ilxom Tursunovich

Ataboev Isroil

Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract. This Article is about comparative study of the functional semantic field in English and Uzbek languages.

Key words. comparative study, semantic field, functional field, English and Uzbek languages, lexical system, semantic realm.

Semantic field - a set of language units (integral) semantic attribute that combines some commonalities; in other words, having a non-common trivial component of value. Initially, the role of such lexical units was thought to be lexical-level units - words; Later, descriptions of semantic domains, including phrases and sentences, appeared in linguistic writings. One of the classic examples of the semantic field is that a series of colors consists of several color series (red-pink-pink-raspberry; blue-blue-bluish turquoise, etc.): where the common semantic component is "color". The semantic field has the following main features. 1. The semantic field is sensitive to the mother tongue and has a psychological reality for it. 2. The semantic field is autonomous and can be distinguished as an independent subsystem of language. 3. Units of semantic field are associated with different structural semantic relationships. 4. Each semantic field is related to other semantic fields of language and together with them forms a language system. The area separates the nucleus represents the integral sema (archisem) and forms a rest around it. For example, the field is the parts of the human body: the head, the arms, the heart is the nucleus, the rest are less important. The theory of semantic domains is based on the idea that certain semantic groups exist in a language and that language units are likely to belong to one or another group. In particular, the word combinations of the language can be expressed as separate groups of words combined with different

relationships: synonymous (boasting - boasting), antonymic (speaking - to be silent), and so on. The individual semantic field elements are connected by regular and systematic relationships and therefore all the words of the field are opposite to each other. Semantic fields may intersect or enter a completely different one. The meaning of each word is determined only when the meanings of other words in a particular field are known. A single language unit can have multiple meanings and can therefore also be assigned to different semantic fields. For example, quality can be included in the semantic field of red color terms and at the same time in the field where the units are combined with the generalized meaning of "revolutionary". The simplest type of semantic field is the paradigmatic field, where the units belong to a part of speech and are semantically combined with a common category semaphore. 'pincha is so called semantic classes or lexical and semantic groups. Verbs form this field. elements of the semantic realm of verbs such as discussion, conversation, conversation, confusion, etc. are combined with the holistic semantic attribute of 'speaking', but their meaning is not the same. The lexical system is the highest-order lexical category - fully and adequately reflected in the semantic field. A semantic field is a hierarchical structure of a set of lexical units combined with a common (invariant) meaning. Lexical units are incorporated into a particular joint venture on the basis that they contain the archetype that unites them. Fields are distinguished by a homogeneous conceptual structure of the unit, so its elements are usually lexical-semantic variants rather than words associated with different concepts with their meanings. The entire dictionary content can be represented as a hierarchy of semantic fields at different levels: large semantic areas of the dictionary are divided into classes, classes into subclasses, and so on, to primary semantic microphones. The primary semantic microfilm is the lexical and semantic group (LSG) - a relatively closed series of lexical units of a part of speech that have a specific content and are linked in a hierarchically lower order than the field archeeme. The most important structural connection of elements in the semantic field is hyponymy - its hierarchical system based on general relations. Words that conform to certain concepts function as hyponyms relative to words that conform to a general concept

- as their hyperonyms and co-hyponyms relative to each other. Such a semantic field includes words from different parts of speech. Field units are therefore distinguished not only by syntagmatic and paradigmatic, but also by associative-derivative relations. Joint venture units can be included in all types of semantic category relationships (hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, conversion, Latin derivation, polysemy). Of course, each word, by its very nature, does not fall into any of the semantic relationships shown. In the organization of semantic fields, and regardless of the specific characteristics of each of them, the structure of the joint venture, the existence of its core, center and environment ("transfer" - the core, "give, sell" - the center, "build, clean") can be talked about. - periphery). This word occurs in all the characteristic relationships and different relationships that exist in the lexical system of language in a joint venture. A dictionary is a set of special systems or subsystems called semantic fields, in which words are associated with associative or structural relationships, among which it is possible to distinguish the opposite relationship

Kobozeva , IM Linguistic semantics [Text]: textbook / I.M. Kobozeva. - M .: Editorial URSS, 2000. According to I. Trier's theory, in any "conceptual realm" in the conceptual realm, it is as if the words that unite it "without residue" and form a "verbal" field are as if. However, each word only makes sense as part of the relevant field. A local speaker only knows the meaning of a word fully when he knows the meaning of words from one area to another. The first theoretical understanding of the concept in the field of language is found in the works of I. Trier, G. Ipsen, where the "lexical-semantic field" was named Krongaus, MA. Semantics [Text]: textbook for secondary schools / M.A. Krongauz. - M .: ROS. state humanity. un-t, 2001. As you know, the term "field" is Persian-Tajik and polysemantic feature. The ambiguous nature of this word is also reflected in dictionaries found According to the definition in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language": 1. An open plot of land, a garden or a garden near the yard. 2. Generally open land, field or cropland. 3. A place where an action is intended or occurs. 4. Front, sphere, circle. 5. Phys. The space in which a physical event occurs or is affected. Influenced by the theory of magnetic fields in physics in the XIX century a theoretical interpretation

of the concept of field also emerged in linguistics. XX century the intensification of systematic research in all disciplines in the beginning, including language recognition of the systemic nature of two or more systems recognized as a whole made up of the interactions of excess elements to be obtained, [5,74] not to the material side of the object under study, but to them a researcher of the relationship between and between the internal members of an object led to more attention. At the lexical level, the relationship between lexical units is twofold synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, partonyms, etc. relations and the relations of semantics within a lexeme, i.e. attention is paid to the semantic structure of the lexeme, and in the second direction to the system to reveal the genealogical relationship of the internal organs that make up the genus Attention is drawn to the relationship. [6,27] The focus is on highlighting the hierarchical nature of lexical units the lexical system is the integrity of the macro and microsystems, i.e. the system of systems could be interpreted as. The objective world around us is conditioned and interdependent internal as a holistic system consisting of the relationship of the elements is divisible. In the words of Professor Sh. Iskandarova, this division is generalized in the human mind and is expressed in language [6/5] The reflection of the universe in the human mind is conceptualization. Ana hence, the linguistic view of the universe in philosophy today [OLM], like the legendary landscape of the universe [OAM], the scientific landscape of the universe [OIM] concepts have emerged. All this is a reflection of the universe in the human mind the result is that the linguistic view of the universe is through the language of the system of the universe expression is understood. According to OLM, the world around us is made up of macro and micro worlds consists of a tree relationship. It had a family tree as the macrocosm is conceptualized in the human mind, these concepts are different in different languages finds expression in As a result, the universe-man-name triad emerged. In this triad, each language of Sephir-Wharf has its own worldview proved the hypothesis that [19,19] Because of any language specific distinction is associated with national mentality. This is typical of the national language Professor N.Mahmudov, who recognized the feature in his book "Language", is German the

linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt quotes: “Languages diversity is not just the diversity of sounds, but the world in every nation is the result of differences in vision.” [8,13]

The emergence of the concept of OLM is a linguistic field in linguistics led to the birth and development of his theory. Because the universe is human in the mind, divided into specific microcosmes, that is, paradigms. These paradigms in the human mind have their own linguistic expression and forms lexical paradigms. The lexical system of any language the interaction of several paradigms united on the basis of a certain commonality of meaning relationship. That's the kind of meaning we remember the paradigm of unified linguistic units is the linguistic field. Otherwise that is, they are combined and defined on the basis of the commonality of certain meanings reflect the conceptual, subjective, or functional similarity of events The set of linguistic units is defined as the linguistic field. A combination of linguistic units based on a specific meaning, in a particular language to unite lexical units into such semantic cells developed in linguistics. Later in the nineteenth century linguistic units grouping into content groups or grouping the whole into specific content groups The idea of separation has spread in Europe. So, this theory is European became inextricably linked with linguistics.

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