ETHIOPIAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

eISSN: 2349-5715 pISSN: 2349-5707

Volume: 11, Issue 09, September-2024 SJIF 2019: 4.702 2020: 4.737 2021: 5.071 2022: 4.919 2023: 6.980 2024: 7,662

Mamadaliyeva Khabibakhon Muhiddin kizi
Teacher, Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

CONCEPTS OF THE SEMANTIC FIELD IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

Annotation:this article presents the theoretical views advanced about the concepts of the linguistic field. The field consists of a derivative (inventory, complex, combination) of language elements that require each other and are organically connected to each other in the form of a system. The elements that make up the field have a semantic commonality common to all of them, and they perform the same function in the language.

Key words: linguistic field, theoretical views, semantic field, language, elements.

Language is a phenomenon that reflects objective existence, that is, the environment. Its component parts, i.e., its constituents, form a complex system that is interrelated with each other, and the members of this system, i.e., its constituents, are also interrelated and interdependent. consists of elements that require it to be. A system is a group of language units that belong to the same category. The systematicity of the lexical layer is the ability to analyze it by dividing it into semantic (logical) fields.

The concept of field is a complex mechanism as defined in language. We can observe such theoretical views in the scientific works of F. de Saussure. Describing syntagmatic and associative relations, the scientist writes: "Syntagmatic relations for words are characteristic for speech. As the words in the speech are related to each other, they enter into a mutual relationship, based on the same nature of the language, which excludes the possibility of pronouncing two elements (symbols) at the same time. Associative (combination) relations - other types of relations, except for the speech process of the word, things that have the same thing combined with memory, they consist of groups with different relations. F. de Saussure writes about associative relations: linguistic units and features that reflect language phenomena in speech should be defined as "field".

In fact, according to F. de Saussure, relations can be interpreted paradigmatically. From the outside, the paradigmatic sequence appears as a complex of different variant forms, and several generalized functions are expressed in this framework. As for the consideration of a paradigmatic sequence through an internal system, then the ratio of its elements forms an invariable sign in themselves, since each element of a paradigmatic sequence is in a certain generality a functional state that does not return specific other elements.

The practice of using the word "field" as a term appeared in the first quarter of the 19th century. Initially, the term "field" appeared in the works of scientists such as M.Faraday, A.Esterd, A.Ampere, Sh.O.Coulomb on electric charges and their interaction. At this time, the theory of the magnetic field was born. English scientist Michael Faraday was one of the first to bring this term into science. In his discovery, he proved that electric charges are transmitted through a certain field. The term "field" was used by the French scientist Sh.O. Coulomb in his research on the force of interaction between electric charges (stationary field, electrostatic field, variable field, magnetic field, vector field, thermal field etc.).

Later, the concept of "field" began to be widely used in biology, algebra, social sciences, physical culture, sports and agriculture. For example: bio field, protection field, plant distribution field, rational number field, ideological struggle field, ideology field, philosophy field, crop field, rice field, cotton field, wrestling field, handball field, football such as area.

The science of linguistics was not left out of this process. Concepts related to the field in the science of language first appeared in the researches of W. von Humboldt. More specifically,

eISSN: 2349-5715 pISSN: 2349-5707

Volume: 11, Issue 09, September-2024 SJIF 2019: 4.702 2020: 4.737 2021: 5.071 2022: 4.919 2023: 6.980 2024: 7,662

Humboldt's views on the "inner form of language" became important. According to V. von Humboldt, "one fiber of the language can be compared to a wide fabric tightly connected with other fibers. Each person can use only a certain part of this great fabric in his relations with others. A person feels that the part he is using is in constant connection with other parts at the same time as the speech is being made.

Thus, views on the semantic (concept) field in linguistics emerged in the first quarter of the 20th century based on Wilhelm von Humboldt's ideas about "linguistic internal form". Linguists interpret the history of the emergence and development of field theory in modern linguistics as one of the important achievements of Western linguistics. Theoretical and practical foundations of the semantic (concept) field in world and Russian linguistics Y.Trier, M.Weisgerber, V.Porsig, T.Ipsen, D.Yollas, F.Dorizeif, H.Kaseres, V.Wartburg, A.V.Bogdanov, S.A.Gubanov, Ye.V.Titova, N.I.Filicheva are associated with such names.

In linguistics, the theory of the semantic field appeared in the 30s of the last century, and in the next decade this theory was further developed. The attention of linguists was focused on conducting serious research on the study of lexical-phraseological, associative, syntactic and functional-semantic field, as a result, methods of studying word groups from the field point of view were developed.

After G. Ipsen defined the concept of "field" as a set of words with a common meaning, this term became widespread among linguists.

There are many theoretical views on the area in domestic and foreign scientific literature.

There are several different approaches in linguistics to the study of the lexical layer of the language. According to the requirements of these approaches, in the works of leading specialists such as A.V. Bogdanov, S.A. Gubanov, G.L. Moliboga, I.A. Ilyukhina, V.V. Kozak, lexical units are considered as a part of the semantic field. According to L.A.Novikova, N.A.Budanseva, Ch.G.Gogichev, O.A.Kiriyak, N.V.Solov'eva and others, lexical units are interpreted as the smallest meaning-carrying element that makes up the semantic structure of the lexeme. In the works of scientists such as Sh.M.Mirova, L.G.Babenko, these units are interpreted as an important component of lexical-semantic groups.

G.S. Shur understands the morphosemantic field as a group of words with a common morpheme composition and meaning. He argues that such fields are specific to lexis and morphology. The morphosemantic field in morphology is a functional invariant group of words, which, unlike the morphosemantic field in the lexicon, differs not only in the generality of the semantics of the morpheme composition, but also in the generality of communicative and structural tasks. Morphosemantic fields in morphology can be interpreted as systems and fields. The future tense forms of the subjunctive have a common morpheme structure, meaning, and function, and are considered a system and a field in Germanic languages.

It is known that the concept of semantic field began to gain wide attention after the publication of the scientific views of the German scientist G. Ipsen. In it, the concept of "area" is given as a generalized set of words with common semantics. However, it should not be forgotten that the concept of "field approach" based on the analysis of the nature of words that are semantically close to each other, according to Y. Trier and Yu. Nayda, V. von Humboldt and G. Osthoff goes back to his ideas. However, they used the term "system" instead of the term "field" in the analysis of the lexical layer of the language.

According to G.S. Shur, the merit of Y. Trier is that he separated the concept of "field" into "lexical field" and "conceptual field" and introduced these terms into scientific use. A field connects elements belonging to the same category (organized) and elements belonging to different categories (unorganized) to one point. The field consists of components - microfields - consisting of at least two

eISSN: 2349-5715 pISSN: 2349-5707

Volume: 11, Issue 09, September-2024 SJIF 2019: 4.702 2020: 4.737 2021: 5.071 2022: 4.919 2023: 6.980 2024: 7,662

components. The field consists of a vertical (paradigmatic) and horizontal (syntagmatic) structure, the vertical structure expresses the structure of microfields based on the principle of similarity, and the horizontal structure analyzes the mutual relations of microfields based on the sequence, that is, the syntagmatic principle. Two types of constituents (constituents) can be distinguished from the composition of the field - the central core and the peripheral part away from the center (constituents). The nucleus is embodied around a constituent with a dominant meaning. The constituent that forms the nucleus fully performs the function of the field, and this situation is often noticeable when demonstrating the field properties of the language.

The function of the field is partly performed by the core and partly by the periphery. It is very difficult to draw a boundary line between the core and the periphery. If the constituents of the field belong to the core of one field, the peripheral part may belong to another field or fields. Areas of equal size can mix with each other and move from one form (meaning) to another form (meaning). This is the legality of organizing the language system from a spatial point of view.

At the current stage of the development of the theory of language, the essence of the language used in everyday life, the dynamics of the language achieved through its elements, many features and tasks realized in the speech process are revealed. The focus of research conducted by linguists is not only how a person uses language as a means of communication, but also how a person himself and his multifaceted activities are reflected in those language units.

USED LITERATURES:

1. Ferdinand de Saussure. General linguistics course. Per. from French - M.; Editorial URSS, 2004. – P. 21.
2. Trier J. Der Deutsche Wortschatzim Sinnbezirk des Verstandes (Die Geschichteeines sprachliches Feldes). Bd I. Heidelberg: 1931.– P. 36-146.
3. Weisgerber JL. Native language and the formation of the spirit. Per. with German, intro. Art. and comment. O.A. Radchenko. –M.: Edtorial URSS, 2004. – P. 49-50
4. Porzig W. Das Wundershprache (Probleme, Methode, und Ergebnisse der modernen Sprachwissenschaft). Aufl. Bern: 1957. – P. 10-48
5. Ipsen G. Der alle Orient und die Indogermanen.”Stand und Aufgabender Sprachwissen schaft”? – Festschrift fur W. Streitberg: Heidelberg, 1924. –C. 30-45