

*Mirzakamolova Maftuna Rahimjon qizi**Basic doctoral student of Namangan State University***THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING THE ASSOCIATIVE FIELD IN MODERN LINGUISTICS TODAY**

Abstract: This article highlights the importance of studying the associative field in modern linguistics today. It is known that a person perceives, understands and feels being through language. Words form certain groups in our minds. To understand their meaning, it is necessary to understand that each group is essence, the words in it are knowledge expressed through reality, meanings. In linguistics, a language like this is seen as an association to the Union of units according to their formative or logical semantic sign. The idea of the subject and the word cannot be understood separately from each other.

Key words: associative, linguistic association, associative meaning, Uzbek lexeme associations, modern linguistics.

Introduction. In the last years of the 20th century, in world linguistics, the tendency to study language units based on the associative analysis method began to increase. As a result of the study of language features in this direction, interesting knowledge was gained on the issue of human psychological imagination and its reflection in the language system. The associative analysis method played an important role in illuminating the aspects of language units related to such factors as human thinking, memory, and lexical stock.

The scientific significance of the results of the article is explained by the fact that it serves to enrich the theoretical views on the associative properties of evaluative units with new knowledge. It serves as a theoretical basis for the research work carried out in associative linguistics, in particular, the role of associative connections of evaluative units in the formation of text, and their linguistic properties. The special significance of the research is that it can be used in the creation of an associative grammar of the Uzbek language, in the compilation of various types of associative dictionaries.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Associative units are a philosophical and psychological phenomenon, the theoretical basis of which is reflected in the work of philosophers and linguists. According to sources, the term association [lat. Association — joining, attaching] was first introduced into science in 1960 by the English philosopher, educator, empiricist and librarian J. Locke, who was a representative of the philosophical term, and the German scientist V. Humboldt, who was interested in associations in language, noted the emergence of mutually compatible, but not mutually exclusive, ideas in each person's mind. In linguistics, Sh. Iskandarova, A. Sahirov, B. Kurbanova, N. Khudayberganova, D. Luttullayeva, N. Hoshimovalar have carried out research on the theory of associative linguistics, the method of associative treatment. Associative, the patterns of the emergence of verbal associations. T. G. Khorgoyakova, G. E. Kuznetsova and others worked on the gender characterization of associative units in the Russian language, with the names of these 50s entering the Uzbek language. Research work on the gender characterization of associative units in Uzbek linguistics has not been carried out.

Research methodology. Any lexical item, regardless of its grammatical form or meaning, in the human mind, under various factors, recalls certain lexical items or units of a certain level, with which it is associated. Professor A. Nurmonov divides the formation of lexical associations into lexemes with a common sign. According to the scientist, "as soon as a word enters into a syntagmatic relationship, it

is associated with other words outside the speech process in the speaker's linguistic memory according to a sign of commonality, and these associated units form certain groups in the mind". Indeed, lexical units in a language can be classified based on a number of factors, such as semantic, structural, derivational, connotative, acoustic. Common signs such as Hu are observed in many lexical associations and are combined into certain groups among language speakers.

It is acceptable to consider the factor of the conditional-temporal nature of the transfer of meaning as an essentially extralinguistic factor when the "personal" influence is considered. If the issue is approached from this perspective, it is possible to study the factors influencing the formation of associative pairs by separating them into linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Lexical associations in a language are formed in connection with the following linguistic meanings;

1. The semantic mutuality of lexical units.

Relationship according to lexical-grammatical sign,

3. Relationship of lexemes according to stylistic sign.

4. The commonality of pragmatic signs of lexemes

5. The commonality of lexemes in their formation

6. The coherence of lexemes in pronunciation.

7. The relationship of lexemes according to dialectal type.

8. The commonality of signs.

9. The proximity of lexemes according to the sign of inflection,

10. Relationship of lexemes according to the sign of gender [3; 39]

Associations formed by linguistic factors can be classified as follows.

During the research, such scientific and pedagogical principles as systematicity, theoretical and deductive reasoning, analysis and synthesis, historical and logical, and comparative analysis were used. In linguistics, understanding the systemic relationships between language elements formed the basis for the description of language by the Swiss scientist Ferdinand de Saussure at the beginning of the 20th century. According to F. de Saussure, language is a system of signs: Language is a system, all elements of which form a whole, and the significance of one element arises only from the simultaneous presence of others. The term associative field was first used in scientific literature by Sh. Balli, meaning associative groups and series. Systematic modeling of the object under study is the most effective method of knowledge at the present stage of development of many sciences. Establishing coherence in various spheres of nature and society is one of the most important achievements of science of the 20th century. The following definition of a system can be considered generally accepted: a system is any complex unit in which a scheme of connections or relationships between components (components) and elements (structure) can be distinguished.

In some sources, the term associative field is used as a synonym for the concept of a meaningful field. For example, "Yu.S. Stepanov distinguishes the following types of meaningful fields: Pakrovsky field, Trier field, Portsig field. He also includes the associative field as one of the types of meaningful fields in the fourth type", that is, the scientist does not distinguish between the concepts of associative field

and meaningful field, considering them to be synonyms. Y.N. Karaulov, in his study, distinguishes between the concepts of associative field and meaningful field and separates them as two separate phenomena. He argues that the associative field is a description of an individual person who perceives reality. According to Yu.N. Karaulov, “the associative field and the meaningful field are distinguished from each other. In the formation of associative groups, it can be observed that the knowledge and relationships formed in the mind are individual for each person, the associative field is determined elastically, that is, the size of associative groups formed by different individuals can be different, that is, individual freedom and voluntariness are allowed in the process of forming associative groups”.

“The content field is often constructed based on specific data, using component analysis, explanatory dictionaries or general standards.

In some cases, it can also be based on individual and random associations.

This individuality and randomness are replaced by component analysis in the content field. Since the associative field is not limited, the structure of associative groups depends on the person’s understanding of being and the world”. When determining the difference between the concepts of the cited fields, it can be said that,

while the content field refers to the cognitive characteristics of the language, the associative field

describes the person’s thinking process and level of consciousness. “The content field is a language tool, and the associative field is a tool for studying the person’s thinking.

Associations reflect the concepts accumulated in the person’s consciousness and subconsciousness and also ensure the emergence of internal-subconscious connections”.

The criteria for including lexemes in the near periphery are: lower frequency compared to the core linguistic units, unambiguousness, sufficiently generalized, stylistically neutral meaning, minimal dependence on the context. The main features of the far periphery are: low frequency, ambiguity, the main meanings in the far periphery zone do not belong to the main meanings of polysemantic lexemes; the presence of limiting emotional, stylistic sema, semantic dependence on the context, belonging to other lexical-semantic groups and lexical-semantic fields.

Based on the above considerations, we can say that lexical and phraseological units, united by a common seme, constitute a lexical-phraseological level, which includes lexemes of various parts of speech and phraseological units of various types. Within the level, lexical-semantic and lexical-phraseological microfields are distinguished, which, in turn, include synonymous rows and antonymic pairs. The thematic field is a large number of words, phrases and phraseological units related to the same reality, units of various parts of speech. For example, thematic groups, including sports, agriculture, industry, life, art, and others. F.P. Filin puts forward the idea that “the replacement of one lexeme with another within a thematic group does not lead to a change or loss of the lexical meaning of the entire group. This indicates that there are no semantic connections between the lexemes in this association.

Conclusion. The fact that a national psycholinguistic school has not been formed in Uzbek linguistics to date opens up wide opportunities for scientific research in this area, and has set a priority task for the development of the field to raise fundamental research to the level of world standards. It should be noted that Uzbek scientists conducting scientific research in the field of psycholinguistics mainly rely on the theoretical views of the Russian psycholinguistic school, which indicates that it is a promising

area for research that can help to adapt and improve psycholinguistic theories developed on the basis of foreign culture and its specific language features, in particular, to create psycholinguistic models for determining the psycholinguistic meanings of words in the Uzbek language, and to better understand language processes and their impact on the mechanisms of thinking.

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