



The relevance of the concept of semantic field in linguistics

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Annotation: This article provides more details about the relevance of the concept of a semantic field. The article outlines the true nature of the semantic field theory of linguistics and examines a number of opinions on the theory of semantic field in world and world and Uzbek linguistics .

Keywords: concept, semantics, field, semantic field, time, phrase, articles, meaning.

The current level of development of linguistics involves seriously studying the issues of systematic organization of the vocabulary of the language, analyzing the word not on its own, but in all its connections and relationships. Studying semantic changes in the language is done thanks to a system like a semantic field. The development of the semantic system has been going on since the last quarter of the 19th century. Despite the fact that the theory of the field has been more than a hundred years old, interest in it continues to this day.

One of the forms of structure of lexicon-level units is the semantic field, which in linguistics is understood to be "a collection of words of different speech parts combined with the general expression of a concept."¹ The same concept serves as the basis for the integration of words into the industry. For the industry, the basic concept is an ideal element, and words that are integrated into the

¹ Yartseva V. N. Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary. - Moscow: Soviet Encyclopedia, 2010. P. 685.



industry and are in a certain relationship with each other are a material symbol of the concept.

The Linguistic Encyclopedia describes the industry as follows: "The field is a collection of linguistic (mainly dictionary) units that are combined with general content (sometimes with the generality of official indicators) and reflect contextual, theme, or functionality.

Thus, the basis for determining semantic fields may be the presence of common content, contextual, objective, or functional components in the structure of meaning or in the content of the events presented.

A semantic field is a semantic property (integral) of language units that are combined with some kind of commonality; in other words, it has some non-general value component².

A semantic field is a hierarchical structure of a complex of linguistic units that is combined with a general (irreversible) meaning.

A semantic field is the largest linguistic-semantic paradigm that combines words from different parts of speech, is connected to a piece of reality, and has a general characteristic (general sema) in a linguistic sense³.

Initially, the role of such linguistic units was considered as linguistic degree units - words; Later, in linguistic works, including phrases and phrases, descriptions of semantic fields appeared.

The term "field" was introduced to linguistics by G. Ipsen in 1924. In the practice of linguistics research, ideas about the industry described by German scientist J. Trier may be more applicable⁴.

J. Trier applies this concept to the linguistic sphere, which in the interpretation of scientists is called the Trier Field⁵. From the point of view of synchronous analysis, the language, according to J. Trier, is a stable closed system in which "everything just makes sense from the whole." From this, the researcher

² About the influence of the idea of Au'esshev B. Field on linguistics. Issues of Uzbek Philology (collection of scientific articles) Navoi, 2001.-43,-44

³ Ipsen G. Der alte Orient und die Indogermanen. Heidelberg. 1924. S 224. (Ipsen G. The ancient Orient and the Indo-Europeans. Heidelberg. 1924. P 224

⁴ Vasil'ev L.M. Teoriya semanticheskikh polei [Theory of semantic fields]. – 1971. – No 3 – P. 105–113

⁵ Trier J. Der deutsche Wortschatz. –Marburg, 1928. S 6 (Trier J. The German vocabulary. Oxford. 1962. P 6.



concludes that the word does not make sense in itself, without contact with other words. It makes sense only because the neighbor exists in other words.

J. Trier divides the entire language system into two types: (1) conceptual areas; 2) Vocabulary. These areas include components, and oral industry components fully cover components of the contextual sphere. Recognizing the parallel between the content alignment and expression alignment between the contextual and oral areas identified J. Trier's main mistake consisting of an idealistic approach to language, thinking relationships.⁶ .

A conceptual field is a broad system of interconnected concepts established around a central concept, such as "mind." The lexicon field is formed through any word and its "category of words." A particular linguistic field covers only part of the conceptual sphere, another part of it is covered by another linguistic area, etc.

The conceptual field turns out to be made like a mosaic in the form of expression. Trier divides the entire vocabulary into higher-level areas, then divides them into sub-level areas until it comes to individual words. The word plays a subordinate role in its system. The Trier principle was sharply opposed to the study of the dictionary in relation to objects of the material world. This concept has been sharply criticized by researchers from all walks of time. The principle of named areas retains a certain significance in studying events of spiritual culture and their expressions in the language.

In fact, the meaning of words is formed in the language; they are an idioetnik, which, unlike the concepts built in the semantic area of the Trier, combines it with the conceptual field.

S.D. Katsnelson correctly points out that "the process of combining, expressing and opening concepts, as you know, takes place in words, and the task of the study is to demonstrate how to show with this uniqueness, based on the facts of the semantic identity of languages. a real approach to the concept from the word and its meaning."⁷ In this regard, a scientist sees "the contradiction of

⁶ An approach to the Language System of Iskandarova Sh. on the basis of a content field. Tashkent: Science. 2007

⁷ Katsnelson S.D. – Word Content, Meaning and Designation. Moscow-Leningrad: AN SSSR. 1965. – 108 p



expression-seeking concepts in the language" and defines it as a "contextual area."

So words, J. Trier believes, exist in groups in the human mind and form a certain semantic area. In such areas, the dictionary is combined according to the semantic principle. The J. Trier group is determined by its distinct semantics on the basis of a given concept, not on a word basis. This leads to the fact that J. Trier's conceptual field is replaced by an approach to the industry from a psycholinguistic position in E. Oscar studies, where the concept of "verbal field" connected to different relationships made up of lectures advances.

The concept of "field" goes back to the definition of the language as a system. The systematicity of the language, theoretically based by I. A. Boduen de Curtinene and F. de Sossyur, has been recognized by local and foreign linguists. The concept of the field principle of systematic organization of language events is one of the most important achievements of 20th-century linguistics.

According to G.S. Shchur, the founders of field theory are German scholars because the concept of "field" is the most common from the point of view of G. Ibsen's work, where it is described as a collection of words that have common meaning. I. Trier distinguished the meaning of the terms "linguistic (semantic) field" and "contextual area" and introduced them into use⁸.

O.S. Axmanova describes the industry as "a collection of meaningful units (concepts, words) that encompass a certain area of human experience."⁹ Later, works appeared, in which various synthetic complexes were considered as fields.

German scientist V. Portsig introduced the term "synthetic field", which initially refers to phrases and synthetic complexes, where the semantic compatibility of components was observed. Another German scientist, L. Weisgerber, considered the synthetic industry to be the foundation of structural models of speech, combined with a general semantic task¹⁰.

⁸ Shchur G.S. Field Theories in Linguistics. Moscow, Nauka Publ., 1974. 254 p. (in Russian)

⁹ Akhamanova O.S. Lexical semantics. Synonymous means of language. Moscow, 1995

¹⁰ Kyzylzhiyev A. The insulation of linguistic terms. Toshkent, 2002



The semantic field can be viewed as a means of expressing reality, a linguistic category, and a way to describe the linguistic composition of the language. Semantics is a philosophical category. In a taxonomic aspect, with a high-order category, the industry acts differently as a method of systematic-functional language analysis. Interpreting it or this piece of reality in the form of a hierarchically organized semantic space in the language seems to be the most complete and adequate way to understand the world in the most important relationships of its objects.

Domestic and foreign scientific literature contains many theories of the industry. The researcher identified some of the laws governing semantic connections between language units, as well as the types of semantic fields. R. Meyer identifies three types of semantic fields:

- 1) natural (names of trees, animals, body parts, emotional sensitivities, etc.).
- 2) artificial (names of military titles, components of mechanisms, etc.).
- 3) semi-artificial (hunters or fishermen terminology, ethical concepts, etc.).

R. Meyer believes that the task of semasiology is "to determine whether each word belongs to it or this system and to determine the system-forming, distinguishing factor."¹¹

M. M. Pokrovsky has a tendency to structure words regardless of consciousness, believing that their grouping is an ideal unit: "Words and their meanings do not live a life separated from each other, but they unite in our minds regardless of how they are in our minds. different groups , and the basis for grouping is a similarity or direct confrontation in the main sense. As you can see, such words have similar or parallel semasiological changes and affect each other in their history; it becomes also clear that these words are used in similar synthetic compounds."¹²

L. M. Vasilev distinguishes between semantic classes of words and relevant semantic fields (which may also include grammatical means of the language). Semantic classes of words are lexical fields of a paradigmical type, which are

¹¹ Field-based approach to the Language System of Iskandarova Sh. Tashkent, Science. 2007. 50-bet (Iskandarova Sh. Field-based approach to the language system Tashkent. Science 2007. P 50.

¹² Pokrovsky M. M. Yazyk. Culture. Cognition. Moscow: 1995. P. 87



multi- or less complex groups whose members are connected by a common meaning (imperative meaning - id).¹³

Thus, by the semantic classes of words, Vasilev understands what is commonly referred to as the semantic field. Within the semantic classes of words, it also defines linguistic-semantic paradigms (LSPs).

L. M. Vasilev describes them as follows: "relatively holistic, open and capable of developing many words or their linguistic-semantic options, combined around the dominant with the generality of linguistic meaning, regulated by semantic fertility and served the goals.

According to L. M. Vasilev, semantic fields are semantic classes (groups) of words in any part of the sentence and semantic classes (groups) of words in different phrases and linguistic-grammatical (functional-grammatical) fields.

At the current stage, linguists are increasingly focused on describing semantic fields, noting that this process is important not only for vocabulary and translation activities, but also for all linguistics. An important aspect of field construction is the reliance on existing achievements that have emerged in the process of formation and development of field theory. In the last decade, scientists have studied linguistic systems in *connection with such areas as kinship, color, time, space, all things, vegetation and animals, weight and measurement, military titles, and spiritual and aesthetic values*. Semantic areas are studied for individual parts of speech (*relationship verbs, visual perception, the field of existence, emotions; the field of evaluation, etc.*), various languages (*the field of "vehicles" in English and English), the field of creation in English and German, and so on*).

Different types of semantic properties and semantic areas are reviewed and emphasized: attempts to analyze the field of existence, tools, wills from a comprehensive approach point of view, try to interconnect the problem of interaction between paradigmatic and synthetic linguistic units, and the field of attribution character is studied.

¹³ Vasil'ev L.M. Teoriya semanticheskikh polei [Theory of semantic fields]. – 1971. – № 5. P. 105-113



Semantic fields of different languages reflect the structure of the surrounding world, which is expressed verbally through language. These are methods of representing linguistic reality. The contextual and linguistic content of the language culture of different languages varies, so semantic fields as a way of expressing linguistic images of the world depend on the national perception of the world.

A semantic field is a compact part of a vocabulary that covers a certain contextual area of a particular language. It is uniquely governed by its internal laws and carries out its "image of the world," which does not coincide with a similar phenomenon in different languages or in the history of one language. Since then, the researcher's task is to determine the distribution, linking and interrelationship of specific meanings in a particular language¹⁴.

From the foregoing, the semantic field is a collection of interconnected meanings of words (a set of semas) that have a certain content and functional direction and are combined with the generality of a certain contextual area of the language that represents a certain style of worldview.

The semantic field (according to other terminology, the linguistic-semantic group) is a functional system-structural unit that is collected at the linguistic-semantic level. The elements of the semantic sphere are words.

One of the classic examples of the semantic field is the color naming area consisting of several color diaphragms (*Red-Pink – Red; Blue - Feruza, etc.*): where the general semantic component is "color."

The semantic field has the following basic characteristics:

1. The semantic field is intuitively understandable to a native speaker and has a psychological reality for it.
2. The semantic field is autonomous and can be distinguished as an independent language subsystem.
3. Semantic industry units are connected through specific systemic semantic relationships.

¹⁴ Boimirzaeva S. Matn content of temporal semantics. -Toshkent: Mazhilis, 2009



4. Each semantic field is connected with other semantic areas of the language and, together with them, forms a language system.

The area is indispensable, the core represents a holistic sama (archipethema) and regulates the rest around itself. For example, *the field is the parts of the human body: the head, the hand, the heart, the nucleus*, and the rest are less important.

Despite having a long history of learning, numerous and diverse studies, field theory continues to research to determine its optimal interpretation and its aspects and functions. Understanding the semantic sphere as a versatile individual gradually leads to a study of procedural, attribution, subject areas, their composition and structure characteristics. These cases clearly demonstrate the need to identify and study this area as an important and current problem of Russian studies and language theory in general.

The conclusion is that the field is combined with general content (sometimes with the obligation of official indicators) and is understood to be a set of language units that reflect the contextual, predictive, or functional similarities of certain events.

Thus, the diversity of approaches to the concept of "field" in linguistics does not indicate at all the instability of this term. The field interpretation palette from the various positions presented, on the contrary, allows this concept to be used in as many studies as possible, depending on the selected aspect of the analysis, and, accordingly, applies a scientific-field approach to it.

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