

The Formation of the Semantic Field Theory and the Study of Flower Names on This Basis

SHAHZODBEK MATNAZAROV
Urgench State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article examines the formation of the theory of semantic field and the study of flower names on this basis. The theory of semantic field originated in European linguistics and became popular all over the world. In particular, Uzbek linguists effectively used this theory and its research methods in researching the lexicon. In this article, the interesting opinions given to the concept of semantic field by various state linguists have been mentioned, and at the same time, the definitions given to this term by Uzbek scientists have also been expressed.

Keywords: lexical units, semantic field, language factors, thematic line, component analysis

INTRODUCTION

It is known that F. de Saussure focused the attention of linguists on revealing the relationship between linguistic units and showed the existence of paradigmatic and syntagmatic types of relationship. The integration of linguistic units into certain paradigms on the basis of a certain unifying meaning later gave rise to the field theory in linguistics.

In linguistics, the set of language units (mainly lexical units) that are united by the commonality of "meaning" (content) and reflect the conceptual, subject or functional similarity of the events being defined is defined as a field. In linguistics, especially, the theory of the semantic field has become widely

popular. It is known that the term "semantic field" was introduced into linguistics by the German linguist G. Ipsen. When defining the semantic field, the scientist relied not only on the lexical, but also on the grammatical commonality of words, that is, in order for the words to enter the same semantic field, in addition to having a common meaning, it is necessary to belong to the same word group.

In this way, G. Ipsen's works expressed the views that linguistic factors - morphological forms are the criteria for uniting one or another word into one group. In particular, in his special article, G. Ipsen put forward the opinion that it is necessary to define the semantic field of a word according to its morphological forms. But scientists have different opinions on the definition of the semantic field. For example, in the dictionary of O.S. Akhmanova, it is defined as follows:

1. The semantic field is a part of reality separated by human experience and theoretically having an autonomous lexical microsystem of one kind or another in a certain language;
2. A set of words and expressions that make up a thematic line; words and expressions of the language defining a certain field of meanings with their sum.

Y. N. Karaulov understands the group of words in one language that are meaningfully connected to each other under the concept of semantic field. For O. V. Sivergina, the semantic field is a group of words characterized by the same meaning and united according to the sign defined in the semantic field.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are different methods of defining and analyzing the semantic field. N.G. Dolgikh showed 5 ways to separate it: 1) structure; 2) psychophysiological; 3) statistics; 4) psycholinguistic; 5) semantic. Also, N.G. Dolgikh notes that the following methods can be used in the analysis of the semantic field: 1) contextual analysis method; 2) distributive method; 3) transformation; 4) component analysis; 5) statistics; 6)

psycholinguistic. According to the Uzbek scientist Sh. Iskandarov: "Learning the content of the language (meaningful) by the field method has become one of the most effective and convenient methods. The methods of oppositional, component analysis and contextual analysis help in dividing fields into lexical-semantic (LSM) and functional-semantic fields (FSM).

It is known that the German linguist Y. Trier founded the theoretical study of the semantic field of words. In his monograph, the scientist studied the meaning of words by linking them to concepts. In the introduction to his monograph, Y. Trier emphasized that the development of the concept and the semantic development of the word are interconnected.

Later, the theory of the field of concepts was supplemented and clarified by G. Ipsen's "field of meanings" and V. Porsig's "field of elementary meanings". And A. Yolles suggested the need to study semantic areas in patterns consisting of opposite and correlative words. V. Porsig used new methods of research of semantic fields in his article. According to him, the semantic field can be not only within one category, but also within different categories. According to V. Porsig, the word "hand" belongs to the same semantic field as "to hold", "to see" and "to eat".

L. Elmslev opened a new era in the theory of semantic fields. In his article published in 1960, he provided a component analysis of the semantic field of kinship and military terms and showed the existence of patterns connecting to one field in the semantics of words. English linguist E. A. Nayda paid attention to the method of component analysis and put forward the opinion that component analysis is useful in studying the semantics of words, combining them into one group and determining their differences.

After that, Russian linguists N. I. Tolstoy, O. N. Seliverstova, French A. I. Greymas, Tatar T. M. Garipov carried out research, developing L. Yelmslev's method. The method of component analysis was first used in phonology, then in grammar (in the works of R. Jakobson, A. Martine), and then in semantics. In German linguistics, the study of word groups divided into semantic fields has become widely popular. In particular, in the

works of German linguists H. Brinkmann, I. Erben, P. Grebe, W. Schmidt, G. Helbig, H. Dirsch, verbs are divided into semantic fields. German linguist H. Brinkmann classified verbs as follows: directional action verbs, action verbs, state verbs, verbs expressing various events. The scientist included verbs representing natural phenomena in the group of action verbs.

Therefore, the study of the thematic areas of lexemes, meaningful groups and groups of lexemes, and the spiritual relations between them constitutes one of the promising directions of the lexicology of the Uzbek language.

The second direction is characterized by detailed research of lexical units within a certain topic, identification of their linguistic signs, and creation of dictionaries and glossaries for various purposes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phrasemes and homonyms by Sh. Rakhmatullayev, synonyms by A. Hojiyev, antonyms by the group of authors, paremiological units by H. Berdiyev, R. Rasulov and other dictionaries can be given as examples. In these dictionaries, their paradigmatic and syntagmatic features are revealed based on the internal and external relations of lexemes. For example, Sh. Rakhmatullayev made appropriate conclusions about the semantic nature of phrases, internal syntactic construction, paradigmatic forms, syntactic context and variation. We are not wrong to say that these, in turn, together with other scientific views served as an impetus for the development of the third direction of systemic-structural linguistics.

It seems that the theory of semantic field originated in European linguistics and became popular all over the world. In particular, Uzbek linguists effectively used this theory and its research methods in researching the lexicon.

Plants with flowers of different shapes and colors (gulikosa, gultoj), with an inner pollinator and seeds, which produce fruit after fertilization, are called flowering plants. They consist of roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds. Flowering plants on Earth include 533 families, 13,000 genera and more than

250,000 species. Each of these plants differs from each other with its own characteristics. All flowering plants flowered and fruited during their lifetime.

The world of plants has been formed over millions of years by adapting to different climatic conditions, soil and moisture, their growth, internal structure, amazing properties, in particular, life forms, large flowers and fruits, roots, healthy branches, longevity, living beings like animals.

It has been attracting people for centuries with its hereditary characteristics, such as feeding the next generation in its bosom and giving it a path to an independent life. Each type of plant has its own unique properties. There are many examples of plant diversity. These include Seychelles palm nuts weighing up to 25 kg, ripening for decades in the Seychelles, Mexican cacti that store up to 200 liters of water in their bodies, dragon trees that live up to 6000 years in the Canary Islands, rafflesia in Sumatra, up to 1 meter in diameter.

An example is huge flowers like There are many such wonders among the plants of our country. For example, saxophone and sugarcane, which survive the scorching heat and grow in sand dunes, the leaves of which are barely visible, the lily whose stem is under the water and the flower opens on the surface of the water, the water robber that feeds on insects, and the red tulip, which is a beauty of nature kozagul, sallagul, cloves and jumaguls (holman), walnuts, pistachios, almonds, safflowers from rare fruit plants, chakanda, which is considered the jewel of our medicine, frankincense, namatak, water pepper and others are wonderful representatives of the plant world. All flowering plants must have roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds.

CONCLUSIONS

The outer layer of the flower is usually surrounded by green sepals. After them, colorful hollyhocks are placed. The pollinators are located in the middle of the flower, and the seeds are located in the center. The diversity of flowering plants is related to changes in ecological conditions. They changed over millions of years and adapted to new environment and

conditions. With the change of conditions, new environmental characteristics appeared in plants, and these characteristics gradually strengthened (inherited) over time. As a result, new plants (species, families, families) adapted to special conditions appeared. Plants that could not adapt to new conditions disappeared. Flowering plants originated from ancient representatives of open-seeded plants 130 million years ago and began to spread rapidly on the earth.

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SHAKHZODBEK MATNAZAROV,
PHD STUDENT,
DEPARTMENT OF UZBEK LANGUAGE,
FACULTY OF PHILOLOGY,
URGENCH STATE UNIVERSITY,
URGENCH, UZBEKISTAN.
E-MAIL: <MATNAZAROV97@INBOX.RU>