

## Lexical-Semantic Analysis of the Units of the Conceptual Field "Volume" in the Uzbek Language and its Circulation Process with Related Concepts

OTAKHANOVA MAKHLIYOKHON KAMOLIDDINOVNA  
*Andijan State Foreign languages Institute, Uzbekistan*

### ABSTRACT

*This article provides information on the lexical-semantic analysis of the units of the conceptual field "Volume" in the Uzbek language and its circulation process with related concepts. All given examples are easily translated into another language and they have clear general meanings. The term conceptual or semantic categories are, both a single and at the same time one of the different levels of generality. Although conceptual categories such as time, space, quality, quantity, comparability, intensity, possession, person, aspectual, modality, and relativity, have already been identified and studied in many ways, a number of other conceptual categories remain relevant in the study of linguistic image systems.*

**Keywords:** Lexical analysis, semantic analysis, explicit or implicit, conceptual category, semantic category, cognitology

### INTRODUCTION

All laws of the objective world are reflected in the categories of human knowledge. The categories of modern human thought are the product of long historical development. As a person's knowledge of objective reality deepens, their content changes [1,4]. In particular, the issue of the existence of conceptual categories in the human mind was first formulated in the work

"Philosophy of Grammar" by the famous Danish linguist O. Espersen noted: "In addition to the syntactic categories, there are extralinguistic categories that do not depend on the more or less random facts of stable languages, depending on the structure of each language, in which form, outside of them or behind these categories. Although they are rarely expressed clearly and unambiguously in language, these categories are universal because they apply to all languages. For lack of a better term, I have decided to call these categories "conceptual categories" [2,57].

#### METHODS

Conceptual categories in modern linguistics are semantic components of a general nature, characteristic not of individual words and their form systems, but of wide word groups expressed by various means in oral speech. In contrast to implicit and grammatical categories, conceptual categories are considered regardless of specific modes of expression (direct or indirect, explicit or implicit, lexical, morphological or syntactic)[3,385].

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Researchers present the term conceptual or semantic categories as both a single and at the same time one of the different levels of generality. In other words, it is assumed that conceptual (semantic) categories can be general or holistic [4,29].

The foundations of semantic (conceptual) categories are based on the extralinguistic reality reflected in people's minds and thinking. This does not exclude the phenomenon of the "reverse effect" of language, its categories and forms on thinking, but assumes. Thus, the principle of ontologism is important in the interpretation of semantic categories. On the one hand, this consists in recognizing the identification of the categories in question through the perception of the surrounding reality, and on the other hand, the linguistic theory seeks to reveal the ways of the existence of semantic categories in the real processes of mental and speech activity (the second side is closely related to

the first) [5,31]. Although conceptual categories such as time, space, quality, quantity, comparability, intensity, possession, person, aspectuality, modality, relativity, etc. have already been identified and studied in many ways, a number of other conceptual categories remain relevant in the study of linguistic image systems.

In cognitology, categorization is considered as a cognitive activity of a person, in which categories are created after concepts are formed. Thus, the exchange of information with the help of language is reduced to connection with the system of knowledge available to a person, identification of objects and events with a certain group of similar objects and events, that is, with a certain category.

In particular, the concept of "volume" represents the category of measurement, indicating the limit at which a change in quantity leads to a change in the quality of an object, and vice versa. In the compared languages, there are definitions and synonyms of the lexeme "quantity" - quantity, amount, measure, and the philosopher Hegel considered these categories to be the necessary stages of the "immanent activity of thinking", moments of the development of the idea and its self-knowledge. He identified and formulated the following relevant laws of the cognitive process in relation to these categories: 1) transition from quality to quantity, 2) then transition from quantity to quality, finally ending with the determination of measurement. Also, "Measure," he writes, "is a simple quality that has a certain value attached to it in its immediacy. A measure is a certain ratio of quality and quantity to each other [6,382]. He introduces the concept of "abstract incomprehensibility" into linguistics, which "means that a quantity is devoid of internal specific definitions and consists of an insignificant precision that cannot change the measure."

Among Aristotle's categories, quantity takes the second place: a person perceives the objects of the surrounding world at the same time as their external properties, in particular, their size. However, accurate measurement of quantity is not always important for humans. We noted this in the first chapter of our work, that is, the size of the object is measured based on

necessity. According to N. K. Ryatseva, practical consciousness does not use concrete numerical data as much as, in a sense, their approximate analogues: the quantity is "marked" but not calculated, estimated but not measured. As a result, quantitative parameters are acquired by a person by forming an attitude to them and are based on the following procedures:

1. mutual comparison of objects and their quantitative gradation;
2. compare with their measurements (knee-deep grass, bush as tall as me) and use them in measurement (elbow, feet, inch);
3. measuring with improvised means (a glass of sugar, a bucket of water);
4. selection of extremely important points: "neither more nor less", minimum and maximum norms, which have an emotional colouring, because they form boundaries, the border of things and the world, especially the distinguishing points of space. [7,126]

Numerals act as the main lexical tool in expressing the exact number because of their regular relationship with the natural sequence of numbers. It is worth noting that without numbers, it is difficult for us to understand not only any science but also life from the smallest particles to the largest, it is difficult to imagine any knowledge or any attitude to life. According to the example, "The number reveals not only the measure of things but also the simple connection of events. Language is directly related to numbers, which provides a connection in the development of human thinking, from the scattered-objective attempts of the primitive community to the modern understanding of numbers, all mathematical and philosophical concepts. [8,43]

Numbers, weights, and units of measure are related to each other and help to perform direct and indirect counting: numbers are directly related to words of measure and weight (direct counting) and indirectly to non-discrete plan words (indirect counting). The concept of number for a primitive person first appeared as a unique concept of a named number, which is integrally connected with certain objects. This has been reliably

proven by epistemologists and linguists. Establishing the concept of an abstract number is the first condition for the formation of mathematics. "The number evolution clearly shows that the dynamics of the perception process moves from the concrete-intuitive to the abstract in thought, and from there to mental concreteness [9,81]. "The concepts of number and shape are not taken from somewhere, but from the real world. The ten fingers on which humans learned to count, the first arithmetic operation, was the product of a free creative mind. Mankind has developed different number systems for discrete quantities and different measurement systems for continuous quantities. At the same time, special means of expressing quantity allow us to determine it almost exactly (in numbers, equations) and approximately in formulas. Thus, the idea of quantity appears in the semantics of natural languages and in mathematics.

As study of O. S. Kulagina "Measurement Aspects in Linguistic Knowledge" examines the aspect of measurement, or in other words, the ordering of the aspect of measurement according to quantitative criteria. The main idea is as follows: "The language knowledge of natural language speakers is not only qualitative, but they also have a measurement and order aspect, which can be tentatively called quantity [10,49]. First, it provides ample opportunities to express some ideas. The second regulates the choice of the best solution from these possibilities [11,244].

As another European scientist pointed out, measurements can be described as a map of each individual from level to size, (height, width, loudness, etc. ;) [12,123]. With the development of language and thinking, the category of quantification "became one of the main categories of human thinking, therefore all types and forms of matter are described with quantitative accuracy", accordingly, quantitative relations arose on the basis of the need to master the land of residence, therefore, only space is a quantitative characteristic (length, by determining width, distance, volume, area, surface, height, etc., the process of mastering it is carried out. The concept of measurement was gradually perfected in the process of cognitive development of man, when he began to understand that the universe is not only a

whole, but also made up of objects that can be divided into smaller parts. It is worth saying that a person consciously understands, thinks, measures and then concludes all things in existence. Based on this, the size of the subject, its amount, is revealed in the language after thinking. It can even be seen that this situation is reflected in a popular proverb:

**Yetti o'lchab bir kesmoq-Cut one by seven.** Here, it means to act very carefully. Options: measure seven cut one; seven measure one cut; measure forty and cut one; measure forty times and cut once; measure a thousand and cut one.

Ha,albatta. Ular pixini yorgan toifa...-Yes, of course. They are the master of sort ... Therefore, when fighting against them, you need to measure seven and cut one.[S. Anorboev, Aksoy]

Deep thought and logical reasoning can be sensed in the phrase given in this sentence. The reason is that the emotional side of the phrase is dominant and calls for vigilance, caution and attention in doing something. Its content is wide, when it is called measure seven, it refers to the volume and amount, it is meant to be measured repeatedly with deep consideration, and then a decision is made.

Quantitative meanings are characteristic of all parts of speech, and numbers stand out as the central category of quantity at this level, they perform a purely quantitative function. In the vocabulary of the English and Russian languages, several groups can be noted, the components of which necessarily include quantitative words. These groups include a dictionary for naming the physical properties of objects in the real world, that is, the names of the main parameters (height, length, width, height, thickness, weight, size, volume, amount, humidity, temperature, age, etc.), artificial segments ( minute, hour, year, month, meter, verst, hectare, litre, gram, kilogram, step, finger, elbow, fist, head, pinch, handful, cistern, bag, barrel, bottle, jar), cup, etc.); verb units of measurement and counting (increase, decrease, measure, count, determine, collect, add, subtract, multiply, divide, expand, deepen, narrow, fatten, lose, etc.); free phrases and phraseological combinations of words with a quantitative

meaning (a group of soldiers, a drop of patience, growing to the ceiling, two blocks away, the highest measure, a pound of salt for eating).

In general, the concepts of volume and quantity provide an inextricable connection with each other. As we acknowledged in the first chapter of our work, in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, quantity is among the synonyms of "volume". Different dictionaries reveal several vocabulary forms of the concept. For example, in the minds of Uzbek language speakers, the concept of "volume" is expressed in language through units such as size, measurable, large, small, degree, many, few, countable, uncountable, quantity, place, cubic unit, and in the minds of Russian speakers size, quantity, measure, space, body, work, cube, container, litre, jar, mass, liquid, water, total, many, many, few, norm, half, composition, sum, are about in English they are quantity, capacity, size, cubic measure, magnitude, mass, whole, entire, sum, many, much, myriad, (a) few, (a) little, plenty of, a lot (of), calculation, to count, to add, to divide, to multiply, to subtract, dozen, loud, sound, amplification, etc.

In the Uzbek language, the concepts of distance and volume cannot be considered as a whole concept. Although their invisible lines of connection unite, the volume is considered as a wide area with separate components, individual, referring to concepts such as quantity, size, and capacity.

Yildirim Boyazid Amir Temurnikidan son jihatdan bir baravar ko'p ulkan qo'shinga ega edi- Yıldırım Bayazid had a huge army that was twice as large as Amir Temur's. [Togaymurad Shomurodov. The Sultan will be my guest, not my prisoner]

In this example, the quantitative measure expresses the size with the participation of the number, and in order to further exaggerate the amount in conveying information, the word huge is added after the word "many" in order to ensure that the size is large. This emphasizes how large and numerous they are.

The most important structure of the concept is determined by analyzing its nominative field, synonyms and homonyms, what

word groups it occurs in the language, the level of productivity in word formation, and the pragmatic features of lexical-grammatical units.

In fact, each word in the synonymous line is considered an individual concept, for example, if the Uzbek word "volume" is analyzed as a concept in its own right, its synonyms, quantity, size, and capacity, would have the status of its close peripheral units. That is, the concept of "volume" is expressed not only by the word volume but by various units (amount, size, capacity, etc.), in turn, these units can be peripheral elements for the expression of other concepts, for example, a handful of words "quantity, It can also be a unit of "size" concepts. This bilateral asymmetry creates a qualitative symmetry between the concept and the representation.

According to A.Hojjiyev and Ahmedov in "Lexicology of the Uzbek language", the Turkic lexical layer occupies the main and important place in the composition of the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language. The words belonging to this layer are characterized by the fact that they express necessary and vital concepts and ideas, and are commonly used lexemes. To visualize this, it is necessary to divide these words into certain groups according to their meaning. The modern Uzbek literary language has lexical-thematic groups based on the Turkic lexical layer. In these groups, linguists first place the categories meaning **size** and **distance** together, and then it is observed that other lexemes belonging to them are recognized as being distinguished in a separate group below.

1. **Words in the meaning of size, distance and totality:** far, big, wide, small, scope, long, huge, great, high, half, short and etc.[13,69]
2. **Size, surface, measurement features:** compact, large, thin, thick, small, small, shallow, hollow, sparse, deep, full, flat, ring, thick, deep thin, high, flat, sticky, dense, flat, round, hollow, convex, thick, crooked, short, hollow.
3. **Words in the meaning of size, amount and measurement:**  
a) size: high, infinite, small, low, b) amount, limit: equal, have (once), piece, odd, half, group, more, dense, less, rare,



half, bottom, border, many, number, bunch, times (thousand), single; c) units of measurement: quarter, paisa. **Words representing characteristics, sign, property and condition:**

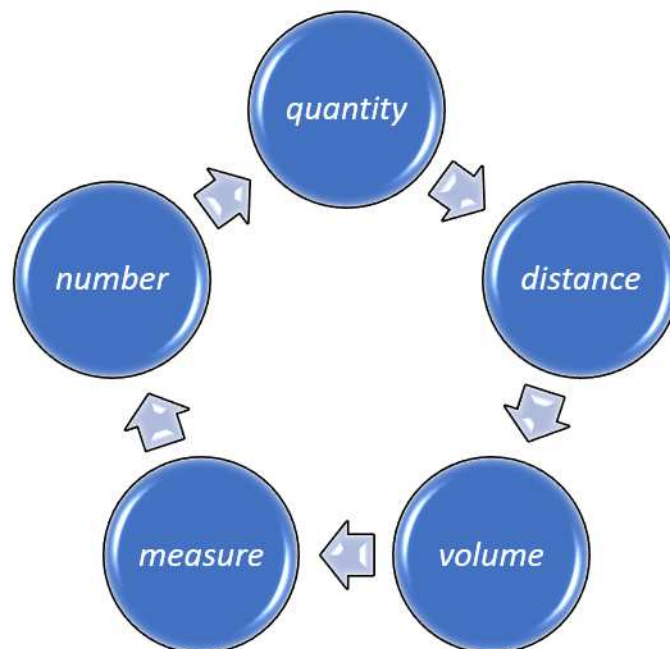
4. **Words representing the concepts of measure, amount, volume, number:** blessing, package, level, amount, volume, report, number, part, volume, account, contribution, sum, etc. [14,118]

It is understood that, there are 4 different categories of the lexical field representing volume. Let us look at the examples of the categories listed above:

Shaxarga kiraverishda katta ko'l va madaniyat-istirohat bog'i tutash bu sihatgohning nomi o'ziga hos-At the entrance to the city, a large lake and a cultural-recreational park are adjacent to the health center, the name of which is unique: "Hilal". [Ibadulla Baydjanov. City where Hume landed]

It is known that the word "large" has several meanings, it is used for things that are larger in size, number, quantity, and in terms of age, older, older, older person. In this case, it is understood that the volume is expressed when the object's enormity is indicated. In this way, the large lake above is also considered an important source of information about the huge size of the lake, as a means of decorating the landscape for recreation. On the one hand, the distance from the starting point to the end point is also measured by the size of the lake. Therefore, it is possible to understand the dependences of both size and distance in the large lexeme. But in the word large, first of all, the concepts of volume, measure and quantity are meant in the first (surface) plan, and in the second plan (lower) the distance from one place to another. Small is another language unit representing the concept of "size", and we understand the linguistic device as if the size of something is relatively small. Therefore, it is observed that it belongs to this concept only when viewed from the point of view of the object. The reason is that if the number, amount, is applied to something that is small in terms of measurement, it is

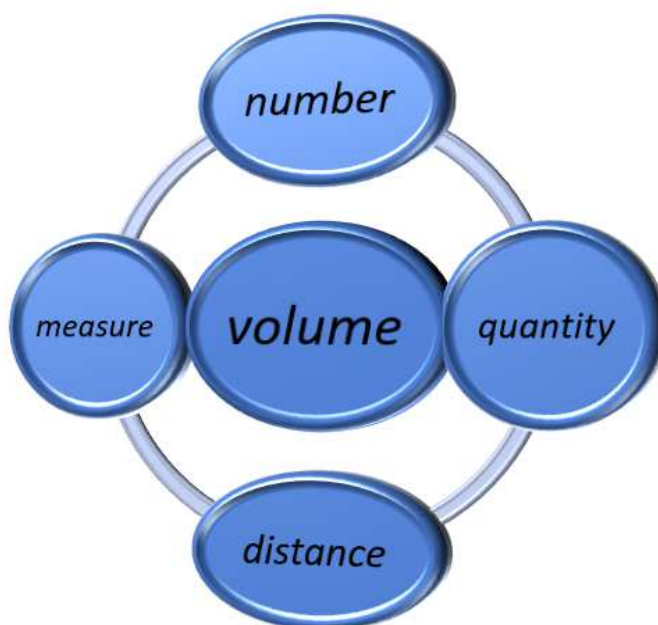
determined that the concepts of "volume" are secondary, and the concepts of "number" and "quantity" are dominant. Let us say that the concept of "volume" appears in the combination of a small city, a small house, and a small room. However, the words "small collective", "small group" and "small family" mean less in terms of number, quantity and measurement. But from the outside, that is, when focusing on generality, the logical concepts of smallness and scarcity surround the object. In this place, we can notice the circulation of the concepts of number, quantity, measure, volume and distance.



Through this graph, we can see that the dominant concept in the circulation that we recognized above is in the main, first (surface) plan. The important reason why we describe the concepts in the form of circulation is that, based on the meaning of circulation - rotation, spinning, the place and meaning of the concepts in the context and the fact that the object is dominant or peripheral in

relation to the meaning of the word with which the object is included are taken into account and come to light. In this way, each synonym concepts it is determined according to the function of the concepts.

In other example:



Abdulkhakimning qiziga usta Mavlonning o'gli bir hovuch mayiz berganini o'z ko'zim bilan ko'rganman. Hayo bormi shularda? Shariat yo'li -ho'p yo'l. O'n bir yasharida paranji yopilgan qizdan qo'lini yuvib qo'ltiqqa ura bering Paranja hayoning pardasida! -I saw with my own eyes that the son of Master Mavlon gave **ahandful of raisins** to Abdul Hakim's daughter. Do they have any shame? The way of Sharia is the right way! At the age of eleven, wash the hands of a girl who does not cover her veil and hit her armpit. The veil is a veil of modesty! [Abdullah Qahhar. The woman who did not eat raisins, 273]

In the combination of a handful of raisins in the passage, the lexical-semantic field of "indeterminate small amount" is taking

place, the concept of quantity is dominant in its main plan, and the circulation of the concepts of volume, number, capacity, and measurement is formed in the background.

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**O. M. KAMOLIDDINOVNA**

PH.D. RESEARCHER,  
TEACHER, DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICE OF ENGLISH,  
FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE,  
ANDIJAN STATE FOREIGN LANGUAGES INSTITUTE,  
ANDIJAN, UZBEKISTAN.

E-MAIL: <OTAXONOVA@MAIL.RU>