

SEMANTIC FIELDS AS A WAY TO IMPLEMENT LANGUAGE PICTURES OF THE WORLD

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Abstract The article considers one of the ways of representation of language reality, which is distinguished on the basis of the presence of a common semantic component in the structure of meaning and in the content of the represented phenomena of reality, i.e. the semantic field. Semantic fields reflect the peculiarities of perception of the surrounding world by this language group.

Keywords: semantics, foreign language, language picture of the world, lexical unit.

One of the forms of structuring units of the lexical level is the semantic field, which in linguistics is understood as "a set of words of different parts of speech, United by the common expression of a single concept. It is the concept that serves as the basis for integrating words into the field." The basic concept for the field is an ideal element, while words integrated into the field and located among themselves in certain relations are material embodiments of the concept.

There is no doubt that the units of language make up systems, words are no exception, being with each other in certain syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations, they "do not exist in isolation from each other, but are United in language, in speech with the help of separate meanings. This is why words are combined into groups

based on semantic similarity, and words are combined into semantic fields based on this feature. A study of the vocabulary of a language using semantic fields gives a General, but at the same time a fairly clear idea of the meanings of words, their interactions within a multivalued word in the entire lexical and semantic structure of the language." The meanings of words and their corresponding concepts are, therefore, the main criterion for dividing the vocabulary of a language into lexical and semantic fields, while identifying more specific elements of the structure of fields-semes, in comparison with the values and concepts. Seme is understood as "the reflection in the consciousness of native speakers of distinctive features objectively inherent in denotatus, or attributed to it by a given language environment and, therefore, being objective in relation to each speaker".

In the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" the following definition of the field is given: "Field is a set of linguistic (mainly lexical) units, united by a common content (sometimes also a common formal indicators) and reflecting the conceptual, subject or functional similarity of designated phenomena." Therefore, we believe that the basis for the selection of semantic fields can be the presence of a common substantial, conceptual, subject or functional component in the structure of meaning or in the content of representative phenomena of reality.

Semantic fields belonging to different languages represent the structural organization of the surrounding world, verbalized through language. They are ways of representing linguistic reality. Since the conceptual and linguistic content of linguistic cultures of different languages varies, semantic fields as a way of representing linguistic pictures of the world depend on the national perception of the world. "A semantic field is a compact part of a dictionary covering a certain "conceptual sphere" of a given language. It is unique, governed by its internal laws and implements its "picture of the world", which does not coincide with a similar phenomenon both in different languages and in the history of the same language. Based on this, the researcher's task is to determine the distribution, connection and

interdependence of meanings specific to a given language." It follows from what has been said that the semantic field is a set of interdependent meanings of words (sets of sem), united by the commonality of a certain conceptual sphere of the language, having a certain structural and functional orientation and expressing the way of perception by a given people, ethnus.

The semantic field can be considered as a means of representing reality, as a linguistic category, and as a method of describing the lexical composition of a language. In addition, the semantic field is a philosophical category aimed at understanding the natural connections of the phenomena of linguistic reality: "Being a higher-order category in the taxonomic aspect, the field acts in a different way as a method of system-functional analysis of language. Interpretation of a particular fragment of reality in the form of a hierarchically organized semantic space in the language is the most complete and adequate method of cognizing the world in the most important connections of its objects."

The lexical system of a language is, of course, an education in which the elements are in certain relations of dependence and order. We share the opinion of P.Abramov, who believes that the vocabulary of a language is "an ordered set of elements connected by certain relations. Despite the fact that the lexical system is quite open, and the number of elements is incommensurably large compared to the elements of other systems, the lexicon is still a stable and visible system in each given period of language development." However, the possibility of studying units of the lexical level of the language was expressed by representatives of the Prague Linguistic Circle: "Many linguists believed that, in contrast to morphology, which forms a strict system, the dictionary is chaos in which, using the alphabet, only a purely external order can be brought up. This is an obvious misconception. True, lexical systems are much more complex and wider than morphological ones, so linguists are unlikely to ever be able to present them with the same clarity and accuracy as the latter; however, if words are really opposed to each other or

interconnected, then they form systems that are formally similar to morphological systems and, therefore, can also be studied by linguists.” (Abramov P., 2003, p.7)

The study of vocabulary as a system seems to be much more difficult to study, because, consisting of a huge number of elements compared to phonetic, morphological, syntactic systems, lexical systems require more complex criteria for highlighting the connections within the system, which includes private subsystems.

As N.Denisenko notes, the semantic field must be considered as a multidimensional phenomenon, taken in the aggregate of its manifestations: “The semantic field should be considered in three directions - paradigmatics, syntagmatics and epidigmatics. In addition, when reconstructing the field, it is also advisable to take into account the associative connections of words and the subjective factor, i.e., the speaker’s attitude to reality, utterance and interlocutor. In this case, the field is not reconstructed in itself, but in connection with other fields and the linguistic picture of the world as a whole, which is part of the structure of the linguistic personality (Denisenko N.,2011, p. 20). Therefore, semantic fields are represented not only through linguistic connections (paradigmatics, syntagmatics and epidigmatics), but also taking into account extralinguistic reality. At the same time, fields are not strictly a systemic formation, but a discursive manifestation of the linguistic representation of reality, capable, depending on extra-linguistic factors, of transformation within the framework of this linguistic consciousness.

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