



THE THEORY OF SEMANTIC FIELD

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	1 st February 2022	This article describes in detail the theory of semantic field, the main task of semantics, some field-specific research in Uzbek linguistics within the syntactic level, field-based study of language units in Uzbek linguistics, the role of word modifiers in the formation of the field within the syntactic level.
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INTRODUCTION:

Field theory allows language learners to fully understand the basic set of lexical compounds used in a particular field and to use the most important of them in the communication process. Ensures that lexical connections are semantically related to each other. After all, the most important feature of language is its communicativeness, the ability to express the process of communication between people completely and without objections. Field theory helps in every way.

There are many words or lexical units in our language, among which we can recognize similarities. For example, gate, wall, and wall have the same semantic field because three words define barriers. All words belong to different lexical fields[2]. Thus, the bulb shares the semantic field with the candle, but unlike the candle, it also shares artificial light or electricity, which is in the same semantic field as the fire.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY:

SEMANTICS (Greek, *semantikos* - denoting, expressive):

- 1) the whole content, meaning, information expressed through language or any of its units (word, grammatical form of the word, phraseology, phrase, sentence);
- 2) the department of linguistics, which studies the spiritual side of different language units; semasiology. Some lexical items refer to concepts, and this concept can only be expressed in full sentences and their combinations[7]. Consequently, the object of study of semantics is also a system of semantics of words and sentences with a completely independent meaning[3].

Semantics as a science began to develop in the second half of the nineteenth century and has gone through several stages that still differ qualitatively from each other. The unification of linguistic units into specific paradigms based on a certain unifying meaning later gave rise to field theory in linguistics.

A number of works have been done in world linguistics on field theory. However, this is a law that is now gaining popularity and opening up in our national linguistics.

The concept of field actually originated in the field of physics and is interpreted as "the space in which a physical event occurs or its effects occur". In linguistics, the "field" is interpreted as follows. That is, we interpret the word field in terms of semantics. Both of these words are interpreted as a "semantic field".

The main function of semantics is to combine words connected by meanings. Such words usually form a lexical-semantic group. In particular, words denoting color, time, action, and words representing a particular semantics have a separate semantic field[6].

RESULTS:

For semantic field theory to be a theory of structural semantics, first of all, semantic fields must also be objectively separated from semantic fields, it is expedient to component analysis of the meanings of structure theory[8].

Semantic fields are built on a logical side, that is, on a conceptual basis, so there is a separation between semantics and other linguistic fields. In fact, semantic fields need to be built on a linguistic basis.

Thus, the field as a linguistic speech phenomenon in itself reflects the opposite duality of language. In fact, the relationship between field tools is linguistic, and the relationship between them is not directly observed.

However, it should be borne in mind that in the speech there is also a complementary, complementary attitude of the means of the field. This is because the consistency of language in speech is legitimately applied, and accordingly, it is used with the speech units that represent each event[9].

It is to be commended that this syntactic, morphological, morphological-syntactic expansion serves to supplement, reinforce the content of the basic unit. At the same time, it is necessary to envisage the expansion of the service for the same on the basis of the means of destiny (entering the same field) and different meanings (not entering the same field).

Despite the great diversity in the organization of semantic fields and the peculiarities of each of them, it is possible to talk about a certain fundamental structure of SP, which implies the presence of its core, center and periphery[16]. As an example, let's take the "transfer" field, which is limited to the simplicity of presentation to the verbs that form the basis of the field; compare: signal - transfer, transfer - transfer, and so on.

Separate interdisciplinary research based on semantic field theory began mainly in the 70s and 80s. In this regard, the lexicology of the Uzbek language has risen from a descriptive stage to a new theoretical stage. This stage is characterized by the study of lexicon as a whole system consisting of certain semantic groups, the relationship of certain elements of meaning[15].

In traditional linguistics, the major types of relationships (homonyms, synonyms, antonyms) on the inside and outside of lexemes are the main focus. Systematic and structural research has led to the emergence of such types of spiritual relations as hyponymy (gender-type), paronymy (whole-part), gradonymy (graduation), hierarchonymy (hierarchy).

DISCUSSION:

The role of word variables in the formation of the field within the syntactic level is so high that it is impossible to create a grammatical field without them. Although the syntactic field term was originally coined by V. Porsig's research, it provides a syntagmatic relationship between lexemes under this term[10].

V. Porsig defines the syntactic units in which the semantic compatibility of phrases and other components is expressed, and at the same time considers the study of the relationship between the subject and the predicate or the predicate and the object secondary. In order to separate syntactic fields, it is first necessary to have a set of language tools that are different in terms of expression, but partially or completely consistent in the content plan, that is, have common invariant semantic features[14].

At the same time, semantic invariance, functional closeness, leads to a functional interaction in a particular syntactic field. In the field plan, the converging models form a field and serve the general area of the language. In recent years, some field-specific research in Uzbek linguistics has begun to emerge within the syntactic level in Uzbek linguistics. However, at this level there is a problem of special study of field theory.

The term morphosemantic field is usually applied to lexical level units, i.e. words. The basis for the introduction of this term is that it serves not only a group of words whose semantic aspect is common, but also compounds whose general semantics and morpheme structure are common.

In this case, the commonality of morpheme content can be reflected both in the specificity of the cores of lexical units grouped into a particular group, and in the generality of their suffixes[13]. Lexical units are quantitatively more phonemes than morphemes and have periodic instability. Therefore, it is not possible to identify and study the vocabulary in its entirety. The semantic theory is concerned with the study of lexical units, the identification of their linguistic features, and the creation of dictionaries and glossaries for a variety of purposes.

CONCLUSION:

Generally, a family wonder definition, indicating of its structure and interpersonal relations make common for the dialects. The similarity of the phraseological units is obvious of a few solidarity of affiliated considering of the speakers of the languages locked in. The imbalance within the phraseological framework of the analyzed dialects uncovers itself within the auxiliary and linguistic course of action, brought to light by the remove and contrast in their body and connection of both the dialects. Prevalence of particularly national arrangements in a phrase-semantic field can be clarified by the dialect body authentic involvement and social uniqueness. Hence, to create our inquire about legitimate the phraseological body has been subdivided into a positive number of semantic communities so that the foremost micro-fields of a phrase-semantic "family" field may be set up. With the assistance of these phrase-semantic areas the common propensities of the out-of-language reality may well be detected[12].

Semantic field theory can have considerable contribution theories. This study was very limited regarding the number of participants and the number of words under study. Furthermore, the categorization of the students according to their mere level of academic education can be considered too superficial. Therefore, there is a path leading to further research with more scientific categorization of the participants and more precise grouping of words into various semantic fields.

In conclusion, in linguistics, the basis of such phenomena as speech sounds, their formation, qualitative changes of sounds are related to acoustics in physics, the golden rule of physics "any sound vibration product" also applies to speech sounds, methods of experimental study of speech sounds are directly intonographic in physics. , that can be done by radiographic methods, that the prototype of field theory in linguistics corresponds to the thesis in physics that "a space in which a physical event occurs or its effect is felt", highlighted[11].

It is difficult to solve a particular problem completely if the autonomous study of each science does not ensure its development, if it does not go beyond the rules of the science, if it does not work in conjunction with other disciplines. Ildani. In grammar, the meanings of different word groups are studied using the grammatical-lexical field method.

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