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THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF THE SEMANTIC CATEGORY OF LANGUAGE LEXICON

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ANNOTATION

The concept of a field in modern linguistics is perceived as a kind of structural and semantic category that has the property of invariance, uniting the largest semantically related parts of the general language system and subdivided into private associations that reveal the hierarchical relationships between the smaller associations that make up it. Based on this, semantic fields are divided into various structural and semantic associations connected by particular semantic features.

KEY WORDS: *language lexicon, theoretical problems, structural and semantic category, modern linguistics.*

In modern linguistic science, the problems of semantics have acquired paramount importance due to the need to substantiate the patterns of functioning of speech units in the communication process. The description of language at the surface level of its representation, undertaken in various areas of linguistics using formalized methods and modeling methods, has expanded our knowledge of the internal interaction of linguistic elements in the system and structure of language. However, the study of language from the point of view of its communicative purpose and from the point of view of its semantic content inevitably requires going beyond the surface forms of language to the level that determines the informative value of linguistic units. That is why linguistics has recently turned to explaining the deep patterns of the linguistic mechanism, in connection with which a number of new problems have come to the fore, related to both the general methodological and methodological approach to linguistic semantics.

In the linguistic literature, they are called thematic groups (series, fields), lexico-semantic groups, etc. The starting point of the research of the thematic groups is the fact that in the vocabulary of each language there are rows of words that more or less closely coincide in their basic (core) semantic content. However, it should be noted that, despite the widespread use of the field analysis method in the systematic presentation and study of vocabulary, linguistic studies indicate significant disadvantages that this method has. First of all, it points out the heterogeneity and significant differences in the results obtained when using this method by different researchers. Depending on what is meant by the common meaning (content) that unites lexical units into structural and semantic fields, classes and groups, different studies produce different results of the systemic relations that make up the semantic associations of components. As proof, we can compare the results of the most famous researchers, in which the semantic community of field elements correlates with the designated or general concept or with the presence of a common semantic feature in their semantics, with the nature of reflection of the phenomenon of objective reality, with similarity or direct opposite in basic meaning, etc.

The terms "system" and "structure" are widely used in modern linguistics. These concepts became widely known after the advent of structural linguistics, the founder of which is considered to be Ferdinand de Saussure. According to his scientific concept, linguistics was divided into external and internal, where the latter deals with the study of language as a system. In the systemic understanding, one language unit does not matter, it makes sense only when combined with others, while all language units are interconnected and interdependent. The systematic understanding of vocabulary, unlike other sections of linguistics, has been and remains difficult for the following reasons:

— incalculability of lexical units;
— theoretically and practically unlimited possibility of combinatorics of words;
— complexity and heterogeneity of types of verbal connections in the system of language and speech;
— extralinguistic determinism of words, their great historical mobility.

As noted in the research, the semantic associations and groupings identified by scientists as a sign of the systemic organization of vocabulary are in many ways unequal and even incomparable. The main thing in studying the consistency of vocabulary is the nature of the correlation of linguistic and non-linguistic phenomena, in which "semantics turns out to be subordinate, unrelated to its own subject, goals and objectives." Therefore, one of the main disadvantages attributed by linguists, especially those who are critical of the presence of consistency in vocabulary and, in particular, to the criteria for field allocation, is the lack of a purely linguistic basis for dividing vocabulary into fields. Researchers of lexical fields are accused of choosing not specific linguistic features of words as the basis for the allocation of fields, but their external correlation with objective reality, and the system is based

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not on the linguistic nature of words and their lexical meaning, semantics, but on connections and relationships in the material world. Many modern linguistic schools are characterized by the understanding of semantics as a special component of a complete description of language, which in turn is thought of as a formal device that models the linguistic behavior of people.

In order to get an idea of the language model in general and its semantic component in particular, it is necessary to understand what skills make up the phenomenon called "linguistic behavior", "language proficiency". In modern linguistics, both individual types of language fields (functional-semantic, word-formation, derivational-semantic, lexico-grammatical, associative, metaphorical, syntactic, etc.) and the field character of the language as a whole are studied. The general field principle of the organization of the language system becomes a method of analyzing linguistic phenomena and categories. Various ontological and epistemological problems of the semantic field as a system education are studied, in particular, the problem of the linguistic essence of the field, the allocation of the semantic field, the differences between fields of different types from other lexical groupings.

In order to determine the semantic structure of a word, first of all it is necessary to identify the order of internal cohesion and subordination of heterogeneous semantic elements in a word, then to establish by what linguistic means the intra—verbal semantic differentiation of lexico-semantic variants of a word is carried out. The lexical meaning of a word is determined by its correlation as a nominative sign with the phenomena of real reality, generalized in human consciousness with the help of representations and concepts. "The lexical meaning of a word is the content of a word, a representation of some phenomenon of reality, assigned to a certain sound and grammatical form". It is the lexical meaning that enables the word to perform the main nominative function.

The study of the grammatical aspect of speech activity implies the need to take into account the structural-systemic and functional-semantic characteristics of the studied language units. The organization of linguistic material is based on the two directions of functional grammar existing in linguistics:

1) semasiological (from linguistic form to content), according to which the organization of linguistic units acquires a linear structure, i.e. the analysis of meanings is concentrated within individual grammatical units, their categories and forms;

2) onomasiological (from the content to the linguistic form), it excludes the linear construction of the material. The language material is transmitted according to logical and semantic groups.

The existence of two leading trends in the history of linguistics was pointed out by many linguists — V. Mathesius, F. Bruno, O. Jespersen, G. Ahrens, etc. These directions were called in different ways - formal and functional (V. Matesius), traditional and logical (F. Bruno), morphological and syntactic (O. Jespersen), empirical and rational (G. Ahrens), etc. Traditionally, research on language material has been conducted in these areas.

In the first case, we are talking about grammars based on the needs of the listener, and in the second — on the needs of the speaker. An integrated approach is often presented: first, a functional-semantic (conceptual) field is established through the meanings of linguistic forms, then semasiologically the meanings expressed by linguistic means relating to a certain field are investigated. The concept of "function" as a separate structure of language and the theory of the functional-semantic field, which are the basic concepts for functional grammar, acquire special importance within the framework of two functional-semantic directions. These functions correspond to three types of statements - narrative, exclamation and motivational. The communicative function is associated with intellectual thinking and the way of communication. It is contrasted with the function of expression (affective, emotive, emotional function), which is interpreted psychologically as a contact of "infection" of the listener using intonation and phonetic means. Prague linguists developed the idea of language as a functional system, defining language as a system of means of expression "serving a specific purpose. The term "function" is understood by Prague scientists not in a mathematical sense as an expression of strict dependence, but as a target setting of a speech utterance. The introduction of the concept of function led to the establishment of the so-called teleological (i.e. target) point of view, according to which any linguistic phenomenon should be evaluated from the point of view to which it is directed.

The functional–semantic field (FSF) is a system of multilevel means of a given language (morphological, syntactic, word—formation, lexical, as well as combined — lexico-syntactic, interacting on the basis of the commonality of their functions based on a certain semantic category. FSP of aspectuality, temporality, collateral, locativity, etc. They are varieties of language categories. The term FSF is associated with the idea of grouping (an ordered set) of interacting language tools and their system-structural organization. The concept of FSF is included in the system of concepts and terms of grammar, which examines linguistic units not only in the direction from form to meaning, but also from meaning to form.

Each functional and semantic field is based on a certain semantic category - the semantic invariant that unites heterogeneous linguistic means and determines their interaction. Thus, the semantic invariant of aspectuality, which consists in transmitting the nature of the course and distribution of actions (and other types of predicates) over time, is revealed in a system of meaningful options, including such features as the ratio of action to limit, phase (designation of the beginning, continuation and completion of

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action), perfection, i.e., the designation of the relevance of the consequences of action (intersection fields of aspectuality and temporality). Each semantic variant within the framework of this FSF is associated with certain means of formal expression. The FSF is a two-way (content-formal) unity covering the specific means of a given language with all the features of their form and content.

There are two main types of FSF:

1) FSF with a morphological core that are identical to functional and semantic categories such as temporality, modality, pledge, etc.

2) FSF with a functional semantic invariant expressed by means of only one level. These are grammatical and lexical fields. Grammatical fields consider one side of the language, belong to the same language level, and the FSF cover a wider linguistic sphere (grammatical categories and related elements belonging to different language levels). FSF is one of the ways of structuring the semantic space of a language, which allows you to explore the system of central and peripheral linguistic means of expressing a particular meaning. FSFs based on the same semantic category, but on multilingual material, may differ significantly in their structure. So, if in Slavic languages the center of the field of aspectuality is the grammatical category of the type, then in German, where there is no type as a grammatical category, various lexical and grammatical means of expressing the limit/non-limit of action play a central role, and in English the category of the pledge plays a major role. The zones of intersection of fields are distinguished (areas of interaction of semantic elements of different fields, for example, semantic complexes with aspectual-temporal, aspectual-modal elements, with the possible participation of elements of quality, etc.).

The description of the FSF system of a particular language can be considered as one of the tasks of functional grammar. FSFs play an important role in the formation of various functional areas. Functionalism, being one of the leading approaches to language learning, defines new tasks in the study of units and categories of different language levels. The functional direction considers in a single system the means that belong to different language levels, but are combined on the basis of the commonality of their semantic functions. In the concept of function as the purpose of a particular unit of language, two aspects should be distinguished: potential and effective. A function in a potential aspect is the inherent ability of a particular unit in a language system to fulfill a certain purpose and to function accordingly. A function in the effective aspect is the result of the functioning of a given unit in interaction with its environment, i.e. the purpose as a goal achieved in speech. These aspects of the concept of function are reflected in linguistic analysis.

In modern linguistics, there is great interest and development in areas related not only to the concept of function, but also based directly on the close interaction of language and man. One of these areas is the cognitive approach in linguistics, a discipline that allows you to understand the linguistic characteristics of a person and understand? How his speech and statements affect not only the behavioral and communicative aspects of his life, but also internal psychological processes and states. They see more general conceptual categories behind the categories of linguistic semantics, which can be represented as the result of mastering the world in the process of human cognition. The attention of cognitive linguistics to semantic problems and its methodological proximity to linguistic semantics explains the desire of a number of authors, especially in Uzbek language, to talk specifically about cognitive semantics, and not about cognitive linguistics or grammar. Thus, in modern linguistics there is a clear trend towards the development of areas related not only to the concepts of "function", "field", but also industries that are based on an anthropocentric approach, cognitive factors that determine the structure of language and human development, the interaction of these concepts at different levels of civilization development.

The lexical meaning correlates with other lexical meanings, and collectively they all represent the language system. In this system, two types of units are distinguished: the first is a polysemous word with all its meanings, the second is a single meaning (this is how the word is represented in speech), it also represents a complex formation, a set of individual components (sema), which are established based on a comparison of different lexical meanings. Thus, the analysis of the semantic structure of the word makes it possible to more accurately correlate the polysemous words and polysemous words in general. These observations are important for the lexicographic description of the language. The analysis of the semantic structure of a word also allows you to objectively group different words into semantic classes: lexico-semantic groups of words, semantic fields, etc. The lexical meaning is the inner side of the linguistic sign, the plan of the word's content, and the sound (and spelling) is its outer side, the plan of expression.

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