

The Lexical -Semantic Field of the Concept "Mourning" In the Uzbek Language Structure

Yusupov Xolmirza Ergashevich

Abstract

The article says about the consistent removal of the differences, the designating signs of the concepts 'boredom', 'sadness', "sorrow", 'grief', and graphically presents them as a mental paradigm in the form of conceptual square. Identified on the basis of classical texts, denotative marks allow to build semantic constants, to construct semantic constants, and to create a metatext of such emotion's complete definition, in accordance with its understanding by Uzbek native speaker. The description of the concepts presents them in their systematic relationship to each other in the sequence of emotion's development: boredom plays a role of the origin of a "primary-sense" conceptum, which is figuratively represented by 'melancholy', as a notion it is represented by 'sadness', and symbolically it is represented by 'sorrow'; the last one unites sadness and melancholy. The concept under scrutiny is the basic one, since it is expressed in the language by common lexical signs, which are explicitly representing the meaning of the concept.

Keywords: concept; conceptum; mourning; semantic field; sorrow; denotatum; concept square.

Although theoretical ideas about field theory arose in the last century, it is still one of the most relevant topics. It is impossible not to study any language tool at the level of language without thinking about its area. Studying the semantic field of language units makes it possible to study it at other levels. The famous linguist Anna Vezhbitskaya, studying the features of speech mentality of different peoples, "tried to show that in Russian culture, the Russian words fate, soul play a particularly important role and longing and that the idea they give about this culture is mud is invaluable" [1: 282]. At the moment, one of the most effective and promising methods for restricting the semantic field of language units is the field method. The field approach allows the study of language units in their various connections and the analysis of various system relationships. Semantic field theory includes a large number of approaches and views, each of which in one way or another considers one and the same idea about the semantic community of lexical units of a language.[2:9] In addition, it is within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm, in the process of the structure of the field, the features between the dialectic between the linguistic concept and non-linguistic reality are revealed, and its national characteristics are also revealed . We admit that all ideas about the world are formed in the mind in terms of carriers in the form of semantic fields and each semantic field is unique to this language, it is reflected as a fragment of this field. Thus, the construction of the lexicon and the semantic field help us in the process of modeling the concept of "Mourning-motam" as one of the most important parts of the language landscape in the Uzbek language of the world, and in the further analysis of linguistic units, it allows us to present unclear connections and relationships based on people's worldview. The purpose of this study is to try to present the lexical structure of the lexical semantic field of "mourning-motam" in a general way of Uzbek language.

If we refer to the dictionary meaning of the word "mourning-motam", we can see that two meanings of the word "mourning" are given on page 617 of A. Mamadaliev's dictionary of the Uzbek language. Its second meaning is described as a state of severe anxiety and sorrow.

The lexico-semantic field is studied by us as a special language unit, which is a hierarchically organized collection of relevant linguistic units, which is united to different parts of speech and with an invariable meaning. The concept of semantic field is widespread and the number of its researchers is constantly growing. Additions and explanations are constantly being added to the theory, but despite this, there is still no single definition of the concept of "lexico-semantic field". We L. Syntagmatic, paradigmatic and associative-derivative field units correspond to the main dimensions of A. Novikov's field and we share it with the ideas of "three-dimensional" representations of relations. Therefore, we use various dictionaries: explanatory, phraseological, word formation, encyclopedic, synonic, comprehensive, Uzbek semantic, and even dictionaries referring to non-literary types of the language.

Following the traditional view of the field structure, we include the core, the center (core zone) of the LSM. The core area (name) is a unit, an archiseme, that expresses its general meaning. The center of the field is formed by less differential units. Linguistic units located in the periphery are complex, rich, specialized in content and are in close contact with members of neighboring areas. I. According to A. Sternin, the core is united around the dominant component and has a peripheral area; core components are specialized to perform field functions, are regularly used, perform field functions in the most obvious form, occur more often than others and are mandatory for the field [11, p.38]. In the transition from the nucleus to the periphery, the near-nuclear region does not have clear boundaries and is carried out gradually.

The lexeme of mourning was chosen as the name of the lexical-semantic field that we are interested in, because it is easy to derive, in a general sense, it allows us to see the content of the field, it is not a term and an emotional color unit, it is used very often, it has a certain sign, and therefore fully meets the requirements for a field name [4, pp. 138-139]. If we refer to the annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, we can have the following forms of the lexeme of mourning: 1) funeral ceremony 2) condolence painting 3) strong concern 4) mourning (in his eyes, the whole Khivot is wrapped in a black veil and mourning) 5) concern-tashvish , its synonym is to worry-tashvishlanmoq verbal form of it 6) to look sad, sad -qaygu7) to be sad-gam gussa, to be angry 8) to be upset, to be upset-xafalik 9) to be in a gloomy mood-tushkin kayfiyat, to be depressed and so on. Thus, LSM "MORTAM"(concern) core includes 5 units: field name mourning is its name, its synonym is intense worry (4) and the verb to worry is mental anguish due to an event.. All these lexemes are neutral and usually the most used. In addition, the units that make up the core of the field have many synonyms, and express a large number of synonyms that differ in the field of use or mourning. These synonyms "Mourning" form the center of the LSM, because they are not defined by parameters: they are closer to the meaning of grief-anxiety, i.e. to be sad about the failure of work; sad mood; upset, hurt, displeased, offended; to be upset-to be in a sad state; grief - mental suffering; low mood - good mood , low spirit ; anger - sadness, sorrow. It should also be said that, in addition to the main unit, the main lexeme, the structural field also includes phrases. They play an important role in expressing the concept of mourning, because national cultural stereotypes and national customs are vividly displayed in them. Almost all phrases expressing an emotional state form a unit defined by lexical signs. Also, lexemes expressing an emotional state can be called lexemes expressing spiritual experiences. Mourning all lexemes included in the lexical-semantic field of the concept are words expressing people's feelings. Emotions are an integral part of human life, therefore, lexical units denoting emotions are studied in the text. To express the lexical meaning of the word, the following are used: 1) to indicate specified objects, events, processes or features; 2) show the attitude defined by the speaker; 3) given names can be used show the general type of communicative situations. In addition, as the core of the semantic field of the mourning lexeme, we can see that its synonyms have their own similarities and dissimilarities when compared with the mourning lexeme. The lexical units expressing the feeling that make up the semantic field of mourning are sadness, grief, anxiety, frustration, anger, and depression. Each of the concepts has

its own characteristics and is divided into an independent volume. When understanding something in any language, more importance is given to its signs. By changing the place of words in a combination, their meaning can change. For example, worried everyday worry. The marking lexemes in some word combinations are permanent and cannot be separated. For example. sad face, worried kun. Below we will consider some lexemes in the semantic field of mourning according to their signs. Let's consider the emotional lexemes according to the units representing the signs . The Russian scientist Vladimir Kolesov tried to express the signs of emotional lexemes according to the level. Accordingly, we can also show the level of units that define the emotional units expressing mourning in the Uzbek language. They can be divided into the following groups. 1) Typical signs 2) Intensive signs. Typical signs, i.e. simple signs, differ from others in that they are able to form noun combinations. lexemes are considered. Intensity symbols . Typical signs, i.e. simple signs, differ from others in that they are able to form noun combinations. For example, words such as bitter, sweet, bitter, deep, so much, and much are considered to denote lexemes with the meaning of mourning. are symbols, they are unstable and metaphorical expressions: for example, there are lexemes such as indescribable sadness, infinite sadness. In addition, there are also symbols expressing duration, which are usually very rare, mostly expressed by symbols such as eternal, long definitions, limited or infinite. Below Let's take a look at some of them.

For example, simple signs of this lexeme are bitter, harsh, sad. "The old man's color has changed, and the wrinkles on his face have thickened again...it's a sign of deep sadness. From the youth magazine." Strong signs are: endless, desperate, insane, desperate, indescribable, inexplicable, unbearable, persistent, restless, anxious.

In conclusion, all lexemes included in the concept of "mourning" represent the emotional state of the Uzbek national consciousness. Also, it became known that the lexical tools representing different states of the Uzbek nation have their own characteristics.

Literature

1. Vezhbtskaya A. Semantic universals and description languages. M., 1999.
2. Sayenkova Tatyana. Bachelor project work 2020. Penza University.