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STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF "FIELD" IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПОНЯТИЯ "ПОЛЕ" В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIKDA "MAYDON" TUSHUNCHASI TADQIQI

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Abstract

In these days, in the field of modern linguistics, special attention is paid to the issues of "Field" Research, Interpretation of the concept of field. Interpretation of the concept of the field, as well as an approach to its characteristic features in some case gave rise to various problems of teaching field theory. Relying on the properties of one or another of the field, these problems are solved by researchers variably finding its solution. This article examines the theoretical approaches given by scientists to the concept of the field. In addition, the theory of the associative field and its interpretation are also emphasized.

Annotatsiya

Bugungi kunga kelib zamonaviy tilshunoslik sohasida "Maydon" tadqiqi, maydon tushunchasini talqin qilish masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Maydon tushunchasining talqini hamda unga xos xususiyatlarga ayrim holda yondashuv maydon nazariyasini tadsih etishning turlicha muammolarini vujudga keltirdi. Maydonning u yoki bu, xususiyatlariga tayanib, ushbu muammolar tadqiqotchilar tomonidan turli-tuman ravishda o'z yechimini topmoqda. Ushbu maqolada maydon tushunchasiga olimlar tomonidan berilgan nazariy yondashuvlar ko'rib chiqilgan. Bundan tashqari assotsiativ maydon nazariyasi va uning talqiniga ham toxtalib o'tilgan.

Аннотация

На сегодняшний день в области современного языкознания особое внимание уделяется вопросам исследования "поля", интерпретации понятия поля. Толкование понятия поля, а также подход к его характеристикам в некоторых случаях сформулировал различные проблемы теории поля. Опираясь на те или иные, свойства поля, эти проблемы исследователями по-разному находит свое решение. В этой статье рассматриваются теоретические подходы, данные учеными концепции поля. Он также затрагивает ассоциативную теорию поля и ее интерпретацию.

Key words: Theory of the "field", concept, linguoculturology, external factors, semantic field, associative field.

Kalit so'zlar: "Maydon" nazariyasi, konsept, lingvokulturologiya, tashqi omillar, semantic maydon, assotsiativ maydon.

Ключевые слова: Теория "поля", понятие, лингвокультурология, внешние факторы, семантическое поле, ассоциативное поле.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a complex and multifaceted social phenomenon that develops gradually and independently. Also, language is the most important information exchange between individuals, that is, a means of communication, and an event that occurs in an objective being serves as a carrier of information about events. To date, special attention is paid to learning in combination with external factors such as linguistic consciousness, mental thinking, gender-age characteristics, professional cory and national-cultural views of language and language owners. In particular, the object of such directions as cognitive linguistics, anthropocentric linguistics, associative linguistics, pragmalinguistics, psycholinguistics, sotiologistics, linguoculturology, ethnolinguistics is the speech of language and language owners.

Meaning is a word, a message in which sentences are expressed by calligraphic characters. Meaning i.e. word meaning covers different aspects of language. In order for human beings to understand one another, they must be able to realize the meaning that the words represent. In linguistics, the sum of linguistic units with a generality of meaning, representing the conceptual and task similarity of event phenomena, is called a "field".

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Understanding the field as a set of lexical units that have a common term in linguistics, united by an archiseme, can be traced back to the XIX century, in particular, M.M. Started with Pokrovsky studies. A.Ufimseva covered the possibilities in the analysis of semantic field theory and its dictionary composition. Made a special opinion on field theory B.Yuldashev notes that "by the 19th century, under the influence of field theory in physics, a theoretical interpretation of the concept of field also arose in linguistics and came to be realized in linguistics mainly as a content field." [1]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A person's psychological perception of the external world is reflected in his verbal speech in the manner of certain self-centered groups. "In linguistics, it is seen as an association to the Union of such linguistic units according to the functional or logical-semantic mark".[2]

In linguistics, there are several scientific views on associations, the concept of an associative field. According to D.E.Lutfullayeva, the object of study of associative linguistics is associations, derivatives of associative thinking, the scientific and theoretical basis of which is the theory of associative relations, the associative relationship observed in the relationship of linguistic units in relation to the human psychological imagination is one of the central concepts of the direction of this linguistics.

For the first time, the term **association** was coined by the English philosopher, educator, bright representative of empiricism and liberalism J.Locke. It was introduced into scientific circulation by Locke in 1960. J.Locke developed the views of his predecessors, Aristotle and Plato, on the process of memorization, and began to use the term association with respect to the connection of connecting psychic elements one by one. In the 19th century, in England, an associative approach to the study of psychic processes began to arise, that is, associative psychology. The field of associative linguistics is among the areas that are being developed and researched from year to year. This branch of linguistics is being studied by many world and Uzbek linguistic scientists. Since the end of the XIX century, the Kazan linguistic school N.V.Krushevsky showed his views on the structure of words into associative rows in a language based on the law of association.[3]

The associative field is a certain reality, structurally lexicographic in nature, embodied in the human mind, the verbal expression of the image of its companions, the imagination of it, the sum of the units of the language that manifest its knowledge in a mutually associatively connected semantic and grammatical relationship.

The associative field is considered to be unbounded and has individual plasticity. Reflects the personal knowledge of being, accumulated in the consciousness and consciousness of each independent individual. At the same time, the formation of associative groups will depend on the understanding and thinking of each Shaks about the external universe. A number of opinions have been advanced in the literature on linguistics as to whether the concepts of associative field and content field (functional-semantic field) are synonymous or distinct concepts.

According to D.E.Lutfullayeva, the associative field is the sum of associatively connected (memorizing each other) language units with each other, formed from the relationship of units per level. Along with the semantically connected units to the associative field, the restored units in memory are also united, which are not semantically connected, in connection with the permission of language owners, worldview, interests, knowledge of the universe. Such units are pre-nutty Language units-lexical units, phrases, sayings, Proverbs, proverbs are certain vocabulary and sentences that language owners use in their speech as stable units, and speech syntactic units that are formed in the speech process.[4]

V.P.Abramov cited the following types of it based on the peculiarities inherent in the associative field:

1. *General and personal according to the language owners character.*
2. *In terms of actuality, it is permanent (traditional) and temporary.*
3. *Structurally simple (elementary) and complex.*
4. *Natural and artificial according to dressing.*
5. *Extremely dynamic and scientific according to the scope of application.*
6. *Mandatory and free associative area according to the level of motivation of associations.*

[5]

Hence, the associative field can be reflected in a number of manifestations in relation to various external factors. The main task and purpose of cognitive linguistics is to determine the attendance of the language system in the study, comprehension of the surrounding environment of humans, the history and culture of mankind, customs, to put paid knowledge into a certain order, relying on the existing experience in the human mind, to study the role of the language that mediates its transmission to others. It is this process that linguists now practice as *lingva* cognitive activity. Looking at the point of view of associative linguistics, the research of associations directly connects with the concept of concept and brings the conceptual associative field to the surface.

CONCLUSION

Language is a complex social phenomenon that develops gradually and independently, serving as a means of communication and information exchange between individuals. It is influenced by external factors such as linguistic consciousness, mental thinking, gender-age characteristics, professional-Cory, and national-cultural views of language and language owners. Cognitive linguistics, anthropocentric linguistics, associative linguistics, pragmalinguistics, Psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, linguoculturology, and ethnolinguistics focus on the speech of language and language owners. Meaning is a word or message in which sentences are expressed by calligraphic characters, covering different aspects of language. In order for humans to understand one another, they must be able to realize the meaning that words represent. The sum of linguistic units with a generality of meaning, representing the conceptual and task similarity of event phenomena, is called a "field."

The concept of associative linguistics is a certain reality, structurally lexicographic in nature, embodied in the human mind. It is considered unbounded and has individual plasticity, reflecting the personal knowledge of being accumulated in the consciousness and consciousness of each independent individual. The associative field can be reflected in various manifestations in relation to various external factors. Cognitive linguistics aims to determine the attendance of the language system in the study, comprehension of the surrounding environment, history, culture, customs, and the role of the language that mediates its transmission to others. This process is practiced as *lingva* cognitive activity.

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