Comparative Study of the Functional Semantic Field in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: The article examines the current state of scientific development of current problems of linguistics, the tasks of lexicology, the prospects for the general development of the theory of meaning and evaluations necessitate the search for linguistic innovations, a new look at previous problems and involve many issues that have not been studied in a comparative sense into the orbit of scientific research in linguistics.

Keywords: linguistics, tasks of lexicology, linguistic innovations, linguistic phenomena, comparative analysis, differently structured languages, linguistic aspect.

The current state of scientific development of current problems of linguistics, the tasks of lexicology, the prospects for the general development of the theory of meaning and evaluations necessitate the search for linguistic innovations, a new look at previous problems and involve many issues that have not been studied in a comparative sense into the orbit of scientific research in linguistics.

Until now, the comparative study of languages (both related and unrelated) has been carried out mainly in terms of grammar. This is completely understandable and natural, since it is easier and more correct to compare linguistic phenomena within the framework of a specific grammar, limited by an established set of rules, normative in its very essence, than in such much less defined and more vague areas of language as vocabulary and phraseology. However, at the present time, when certain experience in the comparative study of grammatical categories in different languages has already been accumulated, the attention of linguists is increasingly turning to the lexical and phraseological aspect of the general problem of comparing languages, in particular, terminology. The linguistic aspect of the study of terminological vocabulary has not yet exhausted its problems, which makes it necessary to describe terminology as a subsystem of the general literary language through the prism of lexical-semantic and grammatical categories. In the Uzbek and English languages, the most developed lexical-semantic group consists of kinship terms, the comparative analysis of which is the subject of this study.

In Turkology there are special studies in which kinship terms were analyzed comparatively based on traditional methods [1, 11-81].

In onomasiological research, a unique approach is used, where the analysis of linguistic facts is directed from meanings to their forms, the nature of the analysis is carried out in the direction: meaning sign [2, 81].

The onomasiological nature of the study of linguistic facts is the main, leading principle of functional linguistics, which represents a new direction in Turkology.

The current stage of development of the science of language poses a task for researchers to re-examine these issues on the basis of modern methods, one of which is the method of studying language materials as a unique system. This is explained by the fact that the language and its tiers are presented as a whole system, including vocabulary with its layers, the totality of which it is. Each layer of vocabulary is represented by a system due to the fact that each word and, accordingly, each concept occupies a certain place in this system, delineated by relationships to other words and concepts.

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The lexical system of the language is not only the least studied, but also quite complex in its organization and structure. This system includes such a large number of elements connected by very different relationships that their consistency seems difficult to imagine or is often even questioned. It contains irregular phenomena, the description of which requires a large number of rules that are closely related to external, extra-linguistic factors. All this complexity is also characteristic of the microsystem of kinship terms, and it is further enhanced when conducting a comparative study based on the material of languages of different grammatical systems.

A comparative study of vocabulary materials of the Uzbek and English languages and their relationship is of great theoretical and practical importance for the further development of comparative typological research in languages of different structures, and also helps to identify new linguistic facts in the languages under consideration.

Currently, in the comparative study of languages of different grammatical systems, as well as languages of the same grammatical system, the systematic method is increasingly being used, which can be considered one of the modern methods of linguistic research. At the same time, it should be noted that when studying some layers of a language, this method is not always equally effective. In particular, the systematic method is not always convenient when studying vocabulary materials of a language, since lexical material is more difficult to systematically study than material from other tiers of the language.

In modern linguistics, much attention is paid to understanding and studying language as a system. One of the main principles in linguistics is a systematic approach to the study of language and its levels. The variety of approaches to the perception of the systemic nature of a language, first of all, testifies to the complexity, multidimensionality, multidimensionality, inconsistency and variability of the language system itself, its levels and units.

Features of the systemic-semantic organization of terminological vocabulary determine the specificity of the comparative-typological study of terminology as a system for reflecting the conceptual structure of a certain branch of science, which is initially characterized by a system orientation and a strict structural and component organization. The specificity of the expression of a certain system of scientific concepts determines the peculiarities of the functioning of terminology in vocabulary as a special semasiological system. The term reflects the concepts of scientific fields.

The study and analysis of factual material showed that the following trends and patterns operate in the vocabulary of the English and Uzbek languages: mass word formation in the field of neutral and especially terminological vocabulary; process of borrowing terms; tracing; regeneration of archaisms; clarification of terminology; presence of synonyms; growth of antonymic series; activation of suffixal and affixal word formation; increase in analytical methods in term formation; self-enrichment of language through rethinking, synonymy and antonymy.

All this testifies to the intensive evolution of the Uzbek and English terminological systems. In English, for example, one concept can be used both as a noun and as a verb. This grammatical phenomenon in linguistics is called conversion, i.e. a way of word formation by changing the paradigm of the word, which is almost never observed in the Uzbek language.

The systematic study of language materials is largely associated with the method of component analysis, which is based on the hypothesis that the meaning of each unit consists of semantic components, semes or features. For example, the word uncle represents six semantic components:

1) "sign of a male person";

2) "parent";

3) "horizontal relative";

4) "blood (non-blood) relative";

5) "first generation relative":

6) "older and younger than the speaker"

The application of the method of component analysis to the study of lexical-semantic groups of vocabulary units (lexical-semantic field) is the most economical and therefore the most justified. In fact, the semantic field itself (lexical-semantic group) is distinguished on the basis of some semantic component. So, for example, all kinship terms are combined into one lexical-semantic field based on the "kinship" seme, which is integral and leading in semantic structures.

The systematic method of linguistic research sometimes accompanies the synchronic-comparative method, which is convenient and fruitful when studying the system of terms of kinship between languages of different and identical grammatical systems.

Many kinship terms are international in nature. Terminology researchers testify that some terms appeared when the languages of the globe had not yet united into certain language families. For example, ota meaning "father" and ona meaning "mother" are also used in certain languages of Indo-European origin. In addition, it should be noted that most kinship terms are multifunctional and polysemantic, which is typical for kinship terms in the Uzbek and English languages.

The Uzbek and English systems of kinship terms are characterized, first of all, by the fact that they clearly preserve the features of the classification system. A whole series of terms are applied to a whole class of persons in relation to whom only individual or descriptive terms are allowed in our system. So, in the Uzbek language aka - applies to all brothers of the father, relatives, cousins, etc.; ora - to older sisters, both real and first cousins, second cousins, etc. on the paternal side; singil - to younger sisters of all degrees of kinship.

A similar feature is found in the system of kinship terms in the English language. So, brother applies to all brothers, uncle - applies to all brothers of the father, relatives, cousins, etc.; elder, older sister - older sisters, both siblings and cousins, second cousins, etc. on the paternal side; little sister - to younger sisters of all degrees of kinship.

The system of kinship terms is closely related to the concepts of hyponymy and hyperonymy. Being little studied in the material of many languages, including Uzbek and English, hyper-hyponymic relations of words of individual layers of vocabulary are one of the current and most important problems of modern linguistics.

Hypernyms are words or phrases with generic and more generalized meanings in relation to words or phrases of a specific, less generalized meaning, as well as a generic concept in relation to specific concepts. Hypernyms consist of hyponyms, which are words or phrases, the specific concepts they express with more specialized meanings in relation to words, phrases, as well as concepts of a more generalized generic meaning. Thus, hyponymic relationships are observed between the Uzbek kinship terms ota and bobo "paternal grandfather" in relation to the hypernym ota-bobo "ancestors"; and are also hyponyms "father" and she "mother" in relation to the hyperonyms ota-ona "parents", the English equivalent of which are father and grandfather "father's grandfather" in relation to the hypernym ancestors, grandsires "ancestors"; and are also hyponyms "father" and mother in relation to the hypernyms, parents "parents".

In some cases, kinship terms of a hyponymic nature coincide with kinship terms of a heteronymic nature. Heteronyms and their connections arise on the basis of lexical suppletivism, which is not always typical for hyponyms and their relationships. With lexical suppletivism, different units of the dictionary, under the pressure of association, necessarily presuppose each other and form a kind of paradigmatic semantic microsystem: in the Uzbek language ota "father" - ona "mother", opa "elder sister" - singil "younger sister", aka "elder brother" - uka "younger brother"; in English father "father" - mother "mother", elder, older sister "elder sister" - little sister "younger sister", elder, older brother "elder brother" - little brother "younger brother".

In heteronymic relationships, paired words are formed. Each of the heteronymic pairs has an unambiguous functional-semantic characteristic in relation to each other.

Consanguinity terms in the Uzbek and English languages are divided into two groups: vertical kinship terms and horizontal kinship terms. Vertical kinship terms in the Uzbek language include ona "mother", ota "father", qiz "daughter, girl", bobo "paternal grandfather", "maternal grandfather", buvi "paternal grandmother", " maternal grandmother." Vertical lineage terms in English include; mother, father, son, daughter, girl, grandfather "paternal grandfather", "maternal grandfather", grandmother "paternal grandmother", "maternal grandmother". Terms of horizontal kinship in the Uzbek language include: aka "elder brother", uka "younger brother", opa "elder sister", singil "younger sister", amaki "paternal uncle", toga "maternal uncle", amma "paternal aunt", hola "maternal aunt", zhiyan "paternal nephew/niece", zhiyan "maternal nephew/niece". The system of horizontal lineage kinship terms in English consists of lexemes; elder brother "elder brother", little brother "younger brother", elder sister "elder sister", little sister "younger sister", uncle "paternal uncle", uncle "maternal uncle", aunt "paternal aunt" ", aunt "maternal aunt", niece/nephew "nephew//niece" on the father's side, niece!/nephew "nephew//niece on the mother's side". The meaning of kinship can be considered as an independent component of individual functional-semantic microsystems.

The names of family relationships between people are expressed in independent words and phrases. They occupy an intermediate zone between a word and a term in its scientific understanding. A term in the scientific sense is a word that has a scientific concept that serves the professional and labor needs of people.

The terminological system of each language consists of two groups:

1) theoretical terms or the actual terms under which scientific concepts are subsumed;

2) nomenclature terms or nomenclatures denoting the names of objects, things that are not directly correlated with scientific terms.

The terms of kinship are close in nature to the terms of the second group. In turn, kinship terms differ from nomenclature terms. The difference between them is observed mainly in their expressive and emotional use: terms of a theoretical and nomenclatural nature are stylistically strictly neutral. Kinship terms are characterized by expressive and emotional connotations.

In the Uzbek and English languages, some words are used in speech as kinship terms, which include zot (direct meaning: "genus", "origin"), urug' (direct dictionary meaning "seeds"), tomir (direct meaning: "root "), phraseological combination arqonning bir uchi (lit. One side of the rope); origin (direct meaning: "genus", "origin"), root (direct meaning: "root"), phraseological combination of one side of the tightrope (lit., "one side of the rope").

These lexemes are used in relation to persons whose family ties with the speakers are at the stage of forgetting.

A special difference between the Uzbek and English languages is observed when addressing, where individual terms of kinship are used as a word of address. In the Uzbek language, aka ("elder brother"), opa ("elder sister"), xola ("maternal aunt"), amaki ("paternal uncle"), tog'a ("maternal uncle") are widely used. mother"), in English the words Mr. Mrs. Miss, Madam to any friend or stranger. These words are used in relation to persons older than the speaker - the addressee.

As observations show, in the English language, semantic derivation (conversion) is more common than in the Uzbek language - the formation of a new word by translating a given stem into another inflection paradigm. For example, this is the formation of a verb from the stem of a noun. Let us compare in English pen - in the paradigm of the verb: pen, pens, penned, penning. Related to this is the abundant phenomenon of polysemy in the English language. "Polysemy - a property of most words in a wide variety of languages - has received even greater development in English vocabulary than in Uzbek, due to the abundance of monosyllabic root words in it. Words that have lived in a language for a long time are especially polysemantic.

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