



**LINGUISTIC FIELD AS THE EMBODIMENT OF A CONTINUUM IN THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM**

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**Annotation:** The article is devoted to the study of the national cultural specificity of the lexical-semantic field “family”, the study of its formation and features of representation and functioning in the worldview of representatives of Russian and Uzbek linguistic culture, as well as its presentation to the national audience, which will contribute to the formation of linguocultural and cognitive competencies of Uzbek students in Russian language lessons.

**Key words:** active cultural exchange, population migration, study of the lexical-semantic field “family”, intercultural communication, issues of linguistic field theory, linguoculturology, field principle.

Let's consider several definitions of the concept of “field” in the paradigm of linguistic research. A linguistic field is a group of words or constructions that are interconnected in meaning and use. A linguistic field is a group of words or constructions that are interconnected in meaning and use. These words and constructions form a continuum that allows us to express shades of meaning and the differences between them. For example, the linguistic field "color" may include words such as "red", "orange", "yellow", "green", "cyan", "blue" and "purple". Each of these words describes a specific shade of color, and together they form a continuum. Here the author is already talking about the semantic field.

The linguistic field is of great importance in the language system, as it allows one to express various concepts and ideas more accurately and precisely. These words and constructions form a continuum that allows us to express shades of meaning and the differences between them. For example, the linguistic field "color" may include words such as "red", "orange", "yellow", "green", "cyan", "blue" and "purple". Each of these words describes a specific shade of color, and together they form a continuum.

An important feature of the linguistic field is its continuity. Each word or construction in the field does not have a clear boundary and can transform into semantic and usage shades of neighboring words. For example, the word "blue" can turn into the word "blue", and the word "red" into the word "orange". These transitions can be very gradual and smooth, resulting in a continuum that allows nuances of meaning and differences between words to be expressed. Each field is a system of properties that are combined into a whole and are in certain systemic relationships with each other.

The linguistic field is of great importance in the language system, as it allows one to express various concepts and ideas more accurately and precisely. For example, a language may have linguistic fields associated with emotions, colors, time, etc. Each of these fields allows the nuances of meaning and distinction within a particular concept to be expressed, making the language system richer and more precise.

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The main ideas of the field concept of language by I.A. Sternin are as follows:

- A field is a system of elements that are interconnected by relationships.
- Field elements have common characteristics and perform the same function in the language.
- The field unites various elements, both homogeneous and heterogeneous.
- The field consists of microfields that have a certain structure.
- The field has a vertical and horizontal organization.
- The core and periphery of the field are the most specific for the performance of its functions.
- Field functions are distributed between the core and periphery
- The boundary between the core and the periphery is unclear and blurred.
- Field elements can belong both to the core of one field and to the periphery of another field or fields.
- Different fields can intersect and be part of each other, forming laws of gradual transitions.

Ideas of the field concept of language by I.A. Sternin emphasize that the field is the basic unit of organization of the lexical system of a language. The field unites lexical units that have common characteristics and perform the same function in the language. It has a structure consisting of a core and periphery, and functions are distributed between them. A field can also intersect with other fields and be part of them. The semantic field is characterized by the systematicity of semantic relationships between words, as well as the interdependence of lexical units in a continuous space of meanings.

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