

Maxsudova Umida Abdusattor kizi

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

freelance researcher

Annotation: In the article, the grammatical meaning of the word, the semantics of the verbs denoting the action in the English language is deeply studied, and the ways of studying the lexemes expressing this meaning from a systematic point of view are determined. The study and analysis of phenomena of grouping of word meanings as a system, that is, with the help of concepts such as field theory or other different lexical-semantic groups, is noted separately.

Key words: field theory, lexical field, lexeme, paradigm, lexical system, causative construction.

One of the main goals of linguistic analysis is to be able to decipher the essence of each thing in the process of analysis through its relationship with something similar to it, at the same time different from it and even, contrary to it, with other things. The purpose of familiarizing yourself with the methods of studying language as a system with system connotations is to in-depth study of the semantics of verbs denoting action in the English language and to outline ways to study lexemes expressing this meaning from a systematic point of view. The main criterion in the study of lexemes as a system is their combination into certain rows, groups, species and constellations - large-small paradigms (rows of similarities) on the basis of mutual internal relations. In such a series, Group, type and series-in the relationship of the mutual form and content of lexemes, it will be possible to know, determine the nature, nature of each lexeme, lexeme rows, groups. And the groups of lexemes United on the basis of such relations of meaning as certain similarities, differences and contradictions between themselves are referred to as the lexical system or the vocabulary system. The vocabulary system (Vocabulary system) will also have a stepped (hierarchical) construction, like all language systems. That is, the vocabulary system itself is complex - consists of the combination of several structural kisms. Each component, in turn, is distinguished by its complexity. Consequently, both of these (the first and the last) are complex, and this process continues until a separate, single word.

Although learning the contents of a language dictionary in a system way is something new, the way in which it works has existed before. Below we will get acquainted with the short history of this issue. Gurgling word meanings as a system, that is, using concepts such as a field or a different lexical-semantic group, is a phenomenon related to Old semantics. Language no matter how such groups in the vocabulary are called, that is, whether they are antonymic rows, synonymous rows, thematic groups - these are all different manifestations of a concept that is called a lexical or semantic field. But usually the term " field " is used in relation to a rather large group of words.

Different researchers took different approaches to the systemic nature of the linguistic vocabulary and found different areas according to their point of view. From this point of view, they can be grouped as follows.

M.M.Pokrovsky's field theory. In 1890, the Russian scientist M.M.Pokrovsky sets himself the goal of the task of studying the contents of the language vocabulary in a system manner. It defines fields based on three criteria.

- 1) thematic groups (in which the words belong to the circles of one imagination);
- 2) synonymy;
- 3) morphological connections.

M.M. The fields identified by Pokrovsky are usually the name of the work-action executors, the name of the work-action types, as well as those established on the basis of a more complex relationship, for example, can relate to the basis of the attitude of verbized nouns to verbs.

This linguist connected the system of " similar representations " with the systems of various phenomena of social and economic life.

The next view of the theory of lexical Fields was created by the German linguist Iost Trir, who clarified the field theory of 1931 and recommended dividing them into the field of lexical and concepts. The field of concepts is an extensive system of interrelated concepts, centered around a central concept. The lexical field is made using some kind of word or linking words to it. The lexical field of concepts constitutes only one part of the square, while the rest is covered by another lexical field.

In the plan of expression, the field of concepts is composed of mosaic-like constituents of buladi. Y. Trir gave the composition of the dictionary in the form of a hierarchical system of units of different colors-that is, from the highest to the most sacred color, that is, into separate words. In this system, a subordinate role is given to the word. Y. According to the principle developed by Trir, the language opposes the study of vocabulary content to the subjects of the material world. This concept is strongly criticized by representatives of other directions in linguistics.

Further field theory V. Belonging to portsig, it was fully formed in 1934. V. When creating his theory, Portsig paid attention to the fact that the verbs "catch" in Uzbek, "to hold" or "to grasp" in English necessitate the presence of a horse in the language called "Hand". But there is no reverse connection, that is, with the lake it is possible not only to catch, but also to do a lot of other work. Here on this basis V. Portsig found "elementary semantic fields" in the language, the core of which is always a verb or adjective, since word constellations always act as a participle.

For example:

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| To hold - a hand | ушламок - қўл |
| To bark - a dog | хурмоқ - ит |
| To wink - an eye | қисмоқ - кўз |
| To bite - teeth | тишламок - тиш |
| White – hair | окарган - соч |

In later times, field theory such as the deep or lower semantic structure of language became the basis.

The very presence of lexical fields is especially evident in speech, when the connection of words in the language with one another. It has a different character and allows generalization as a type. The most powerful links refer to words belonging to the "Portsig area". At this point, the arrival of a verb or adjective in a nut allows us to predict what the corresponding noun will be. For example. *Where is it barking ?, What is singing ?, I-can't bite it. - Қаерда вовилляяпти? (ит ҳақида), Сайраётган нима? (қуш), Мен буну тишлай олмаяман (тишим билан).*

In some cases, however, no signs can be found that can be noticed by the meaning of the word, and it will not be possible to tell the meaning of the word to come. For example:

- Боши (осмонга) етди
 - Тарвузи..... (кўлтиғидан) тушди
 - Оғзи..... (кулоғига) етди
 - Бир..... (ёқадан) бош чиқармоқ
(тишини) кайрамоқ
- Pay attention to the table below:

| № | Verbs | With all his might | Slowly | From the heart | As much as the soul | Until the belly is tightened | Heartfelt |
|----|----------|--------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | run | + | + | - | + | - | + |
| 2 | to sing | + | + | + | - | - | - |
| 3 | love | - | - | + | - | - | - |
| 4 | Support | | | + | | | |
| 5 | eat | - | + | - | - | + | - |
| 6 | see | - | + | + | - | - | - |
| 7 | see | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | blow job | + | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | speak | - | + | + | - | - | - |
| 10 | kick | + | + | - | - | • | - |

This table lists synonyms for the words **"very"**, denoting the concept of **"strong"**.

The sum of the facts of the combination of a word forms its distribution. The table presented above gives a complete distribution of ten verbs in the Uzbek language in relation to six verbs. But these do not mean that the distribution of this or that verb was given in full. Because when verbs are associated with different nouns they can show different manifestations of meaning, derived from the property of that noun. For example: in our examples below, a word in Russian is translated differently into English and Uzbek.

1. Человек идет — a man is walking - бир одам кетаяпти
2. Трамвай идет — tram runs (tram moves) — трамвай кетаяпти
3. Часы идут — clock works - соат юраяпти
4. Время идет — time flies (time passes) - вақт ўтаяпти
5. Снег идет — snow is falling - қор ёғаяпти
6. Шляпка идет — the hat is becoming - шляпа ярашди
7. Фильм идет — the film is on - кино бўлаяпти
8. Смена идет - generation to come – келажак авлод
9. Кровь идет - blood circulates - қон айланмоқца
10. Дым идет - the smoke is coming out - тутаяпти (тутун чиқаяпти)
11. Слухи идут - rumors spread - миш-миш тарқалди.

Худди шу каби инглиз тилидаги *to die* феъли турли позицияларда турлича маъно билдириши мумкин. Масалан *to die*- ўлмоқ, вафот этмоқ, ҳалок бўлмоқ, бандаликни бажо айламоқ, риҳлат қилмоқ, нариги дунёга равона бўлмоқ аждодлар ҳузурига отланмоқ ва ҳ.к. - яъни *to come to the end of the life*. Кучма маънода эса - *to die for smth* - бирор нарсани жуда ҳоҳламоқ.

1. *to die for a drink* - ўзбек тилидаги «(бирор нарса учун) ўлиб турмоқ» иборасига мос келади, яъни оғзаки нутқда "ўзинг ҳам ўлиб турган экансанда" деган иборага тўғри келади.
2. *to die down*- кучини йўқотмоқ, *to lose strength*- кучдан қолмоқ, *become faint*- хушини йўқотмоқ .
3. *to die away*- кучсизланмоқ, *become less strong* — хира тортмоқ, *less loud*- шаштидан қайтмоқ .
4. *to die off, to die one by one* - бирма бир қиришиб кетмоқ.
5. *to die out*-become extinct, *come to a complete end* - бутунлай қиришиб кетмоқ, қиришиб битмоқ.

In short, in the structure of the causative construction, the verbs of speech call with the morphological causative form a space of complementary linguistic means from the functional side. The purpose of familiarizing yourself with the methods of studying language as a system with system connotations is to in-depth study of the semantics of verbs denoting action in the English language and to outline ways to study lexemes expressing this meaning from a systematic point of view. The study of lexemes as a system consists in combining them into certain rows, groups, species and constellations - large-small paradigms (rows of similarities) on the basis of mutual internal relations, which are their main feature.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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