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**Annotation:** In this article stressed about the concept of integrity and space of the Uzbek language, which consists of interrelated, interdependent elements.

**Key words:** linguistic field, formal-semantic, formal-functional, symmetry, asymmetry, the concept of “place”.

Best approach to the rich cultural heritage of our ancestors, an objective assessment of their contribution to world civilization, a sense of pride in the great contribution of our ancestors to the development of world culture always encourages us to acquire knowledge. Serious attention was paid to the systematic study of the syntax of the Uzbek language. Systematic study of the syntax of the Uzbek language was conducted in two directions: formal-semantic and formal-functional. Both directions are making great strides in the objective study of the internal structure of the Uzbek language. In the process of studying the relationship of form and content, the proportions (symmetry) and asymmetry (asymmetry) between units of form and content, cognition and meaning, semantic syncretism, syntactic transformation, syntactic homonymy and synonymy, communicative division and the relationship between them were covered in detail. As a result of the study of the formal-functional side, it became possible to determine the minimum and maximum patterns of sentences. A new classification of compound sentences based on the relationship between the minimum units that make up the maximum patterns and the cross-sectional form of the minimum units has emerged. The study of the division of a participle into lexical and grammatical (participle forms) parts and the expansion of minimal patterns based on the valence of these parts made it possible to divide the syntactic members that make up a sentence into several levels. As a result, it was possible to go beyond the tradition of dividing syntactic parts into primary and secondary parts only on the basis of the standards of Russian linguistics. The application of the principles of systematization to the form and content of linguistic units laid the foundation for the formation and development of linguistic semantics. One of the important objects of study of linguistic semantics is the linguistic field. “A set of language units (mainly lexical units) that are combined with a common meaning and reflect the conceptual, subjective, or functional similarity of the events being identified has been defined as a field in most linguistic literature.” Thoughts related to the linguistic field initially entered linguistics as a semantic field. Its emergence is associated with the teachings of the great linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt on the “internal form of language.” Linguist A.A. Ufimtseva thinks that during this period (XIX century - B.Q.) there was a long scientific debate about the “internal form of language”, which in a sense became the basis for linguistic research, as a result. Emphasizes the emergence Except phonological level all other levels are units which contain the unity of form and meaning. This is recognized by all linguists.

Recognition of the Uzbek language as a whole consisting of interdependent, interdependent elements, scientifically illuminating the horizontal and vertical relations of the elements that make it up, thus revealing that the language has a multi-level complex hierarchical internal structure is one of the most important tasks of modern Uzbek linguistics. As important as the substance of linguistic units is to the linguist, the relationship between them is just as important. Therefore, the founders of systematic linguistics, F. de Saussure and L. Elmslev focus on the study of the relationship between linguistic units. Relationships, on the other hand, are diverse. It is therefore important to study the individual types of relationships in the system of relationships in order to fully understand the relationships between linguistic units. One such linguistic relationship is the spatial (localization) relationship.

Linguistics formed in Antique period pays much attention to the study of relationship between the name and notion expressed by this name. The unity of form and meaning has been inseparable. But structural linguistics appeared in XIX century paid much attention to the form, meaning was secondary. Even F.de Sossure recognized any linguistic unit consists of form and meaning, but his followers, mostly glossematic linguists gave priority to the form. In the result form was deprived from meaning. It barriers to the development of linguistic semantics.

The representatives of structural linguistics are divided into two groups on the semantic matter. American linguist Bloomfield, Danish linguist L.Elmelef were in antimentalistic mood, Prague linguists supported mentalistic ideas. V.Skalichka criticized Bloomfield's approach to morpheme on the base of form, and he paid much attention to meaning of the morpheme.

F.de Sossure recognized that language was a system of special marks and semeology dealing with language mark theory, he made one side approach. He pointed out that semeology studies a mark in three aspects:

- 1) the relation of a mark with mark, he called it syntax;
- 2) the relation of a mark with reality, he called it semantics;
- 3) the relation of a mark with subject, he called it pragmatics.

Only first aspect drew F.de Sossure's attention. Only in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the relation of a mark to reality was in the centre of linguists. In the result of linguistic semantics developed. At present in linguistic semantics, mainly in semasiology investigations are being carried in two directions. One of them is nominative or denotative semantics, it studies what the language unit expresses in objective reality or their etymology. The growth of structural investigations influenced to the linguistic semantics and paved the way to the formation of structural semantics. The main principles of the structural metadology have become the form of the linguistic unit and its meaning. So structural semantics appeared in linguistics. [1]

The appearance of structural semantics made it possible to investigate the meaning of the linguistic unit from structural point of view. In the past semasiology only studied the meanings of words, while appearing structural- semantics widened its object of study. All linguistic levels have been investigated from semantic point of view. In the result of it new directions appeared, such as phonosemantics, morphosemantics, lexical semantics, phrasiological semantics, syntactic semantics. Structural semantics was the result of the 20<sup>th</sup> century investigations. It is true that some attempts were made in syntactical semantics up to 20<sup>th</sup> century. Particularly, the types of sentence according to the aim of speaker (affirmative, negative, interrogative, imperative sentences). But the nominal aspect of the sentence, structural elements of the sentence, the actual formation of sentences were not the main point of investigations. The appearance of structural semantics begin to study the form and meaning, their correlations, their unity. Structural semantics studies linguistic units by dividing its parts, revealing its semantic structure and finds out the relations between linguistic units, their ability of connecting and their expression in reality.

The main element of syntactic semantics is predicate as the authors of "The contentual syntax of the Uzbek language" predicate as a semantic notion is a nominal basis of any sentences, as a Grammatik notion predicate is the centre of syntactical elements which predicate rules.[2] Any predicate with other semantic participants can widen.

Semantic connections which fulfills the gaps of predicate is called arguments. Predicate taking predicative forms make up the minimal sentences. Any predicative form is considered as minimal sentence. Arguments fulfilling the gaps of predicate has the relation with predicate and it is called predicative valency.

Lexical valency is the ability of one lexis uniting other lexis. The verb is the part of speech which has the most ability of uniting other lexis.

The lexical meaning of a verb is a representative of a certain lexical-semantic type, it has a categorical mark which is able to unite with nominal category.[3] For example, the verb 'ichmoq' (to drink) has the object which means "what". So this verb can unite with any liquid.

The nominal predicates can unite with the arguments expressing amount, size, taste, color. Predicate and its arguments has meaning full correspondence. It shows that both of them has the same sema. This sema repeats in both members. As we see the verb 'ichmoq' has the sema 'to drink' its connecting unity 'water, beer etc' has the same sema. The lexis 'apple' has the unity with semas expressing size, taste, color. The French linguists call it is classemas. It is very important to study the syntactic structure and its parts' valency, the representatives of structural linguistics pay much attention to the valency theory.

Verbal predicate on the base of its valency according to speech conditions, takes its actants, reveals its semantic uniting ability. Valency is considered as the main point of grammatical and lexical expression, or the main point of syntax and semantics.[4] So valency is divided into two: 1) semantic valency and 2) syntactic valency. Syntactic valency bases to the logical connection semantics of a word. According to G.Xelbig 'Semantic valency bases to the connection of meaning'.[5]

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Thus, one of the main methods of structural semantics is the method of studying linguistic units into semantic fields. The separation of conceptual semantics from structural semantics was the impetus for field theory. The semantic field is formed by the generality of the concepts expressed by the linguistic units. Unified linguistic units under one general concept are manifested by belonging to different levels.

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