

## LINGUISTIC FIELD THEORY IN THE LIGHT OF LINGUOCULTUROLOGY: THE FIELD PRINCIPLE OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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**Annotation:** In the modern world, where there is active cultural exchange and population migration, the study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in different cultures is becoming increasingly relevant and necessary for successful intercultural communication. This article outlines some issues of linguistic field theory in the light of linguoculturology: the field principle of the structure of the language system.

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

In recent years, scientific interest in various aspects of linguistic activity has been growing in world linguistics. Today it becomes clear that it is impossible to study a language in isolation from the culture, from its owner in which it was formed. Language is always and inevitably associated with the national mentality and serves as a means of communication, a means of learning, a means of social communication; it not only reflects the characteristics of the national mentality, but also shapes it. Language is the result of the implementation of cognitive processes by an individual and an ethnic group, the surrounding world and self-awareness, concepts, as a tool for the formation of a national conceptual sphere.

A comparative study of any fragment of the linguistic wealth of a people provides a wealth of material that allows one to get an idea of the similarities and differences in the verbal transmission of the system of values that underlie the spiritual world of each people. Modern linguistics has shifted from a systemic-structural paradigm to an anthropocentric one, which pays more attention to man and his perception of language.

The topic of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic culture is relevant and important for study, as it reflects the characteristics of cultural values, customs and traditions associated with the understanding and description of family relationships.

The family is the main element of society in any culture and plays an important role in the formation of linguistic and cultural stereotypes and ideas. In Russian culture, for example, family is traditionally associated with the concepts of home comfort, warmth, harmony and mutual understanding. In Uzbek culture, the family also plays an important role, but with some differences in traditions and customs associated with a more rigid hierarchy of roles within the family. The study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures allows us to better understand the specifics of ideas and values associated with this concept, as well as assess the degree of influence of cultural factors on the linguistic picture of the world. It can also help develop intercultural communication and understanding differences between cultures.

In the modern world, where there is active cultural exchange and population migration, the study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in different cultures is becoming increasingly relevant and necessary for successful intercultural communication.

The main provisions on the topic of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures can be formulated as follows:

1. The family is an important element of society in any culture; therefore, it has unique characteristics in each linguistic culture.

2. The lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures includes a wide range of lexical units associated with family relationships, kinship ties and social norms regulating behavior within the family.

3. В русской культуре, семья традиционно ассоциируется с понятиями домашнего уюта, тепла, гармонии и взаимопонимания. В узбекской культуре, семья также играет важную роль, но с некоторыми различиями в традициях и обычаях, связанных с более жесткой иерархией ролей внутри семьи.

4. The lexical-semantic field “family” includes not only the names of family relationships, but also terms that describe the qualities of family relationships, as well as their characteristics.

5. The study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures allows us to better understand the specifics of ideas and values associated with this concept, as well as assess the degree of influence of cultural factors on the linguistic picture of the world.

6. In the modern world, where active cultural exchange and population migration are taking place, the study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in different cultures is becoming increasingly relevant and necessary for successful intercultural communication.

Review (analysis) of literature on the research topic. The basis of our linguocultural research is the concept of linguoculturology by V.V. Maslova, according to which the world appears through the prism of the culture and language of the people who see this world. Also in our study, we took advantage of the provisions of a number of scientific works by T.V. Beloshapkova and M. Dzhusupov. Research devoted to the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures is presented in various scientific works. Below is a brief overview of some of them:

1. Kirillova, O.V. (2013) in their work “The lexical-semantic field “Family” in the Russian language” examines the structure and content of the lexical-semantic field “family” in the Russian language. The author identifies the main groups of lexical units associated with the concept of “family”, analyzes their meanings and functions in the language system.

2. Antipina, N.N. (2002) in the work “Linguocultural aspect of studying the lexical-semantic field “Family” in the Russian language” explores the lexical-semantic field “family” in the context of Russian culture. The author examines social norms and values associated with the concept of “family”, and also analyzes lexical units reflecting various aspects of this concept.

3. Rakhimov, A.A. (2018) in the work “Lexical-semantic field “Family” in the Uzbek language” explores the structure and content of the lexical-semantic field “family” in the Uzbek language. The author analyzes the meanings and functions of lexical units associated with the concept of “family” and identifies the main groups of words that reflect various aspects of family relationships in Uzbek culture.

4. Narzullaeva, G.A. (2011) in their work “Lexical-semantic field “Family” in Uzbek linguistic culture” explores the lexical-semantic field “family” in Uzbek culture, analyzes the meanings and functions of lexical units associated with this concept, and highlights the features of traditions, customs and cultural values associated with family relationships in Uzbek culture.

5. Rodionova, O.V. (2017) in the work “Lexical-semantic field “Family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures” conducts a comparative analysis of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek cultures. The author highlights the similarities and differences in the structure and content of the lexical-semantic field in both cultures, and also examines the influence of cultural factors on the linguistic picture of the world.

Thus, research devoted to the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures is presented in various works that consider the structure and content of this field, analyze the meanings and functions of lexical units associated with the concept of “family”, and also identify features traditions, customs and cultural values associated with family relationships in Russian and Uzbek cultures. A comparative analysis of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek

cultures makes it possible to identify similarities and differences in the structure and content of this field in both cultures, as well as to assess the degree of influence of cultural factors on the linguistic picture of the world.

Language is the main means of storing and transmitting information in any area of human activity. The field principle of the structure of the language system is one of the basic principles of the semantic organization of language. It lies in the fact that the lexical units of a language are not arranged arbitrarily in the dictionary, but form a field, i.e. a set of related words that have similar meanings and characteristics. This principle appeared in linguistics in the 70s of the 20th century and has since become widely used in various fields of linguistics.

The family is the main element of society in any culture and plays an important role in the formation of linguistic and cultural stereotypes and ideas. In Russian culture, for example, family is traditionally associated with the concepts of home comfort, warmth, harmony and mutual understanding. In Uzbek culture, the family also plays an important role, but with some differences in traditions and customs associated with a more rigid hierarchy of roles within the family. In Russian culture, for example, family is traditionally associated with the concepts of home comfort, warmth, harmony and mutual understanding. In Uzbek culture, the family also plays an important role, but with some differences in traditions and customs associated with a more rigid hierarchy of roles within the family.

The study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures allows us to better understand the specifics of ideas and values associated with this concept, as well as assess the degree of influence of cultural factors on the linguistic picture of the world. It can also help develop intercultural communication and understanding differences between cultures.

In the modern world, where there is active cultural exchange and population migration, the study of the lexical-semantic field “family” in different cultures is becoming increasingly relevant and necessary for successful intercultural communication. The main provisions on the topic of the lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures can be formulated as follows:

1. The family is an important element of society in any culture; therefore, it has unique characteristics in each linguistic culture.
2. The lexical-semantic field “family” in Russian and Uzbek linguistic cultures includes a wide range of lexical units associated with family relationships, kinship ties and social norms regulating behavior within the family.
3. In Russian culture, family is traditionally associated with the concepts of home comfort, warmth, harmony and mutual understanding. In Uzbek culture, family also plays an important role, but with some differences in traditions and customs associated with a more rigid hierarchy of roles within the family.
4. The lexical-semantic field “family” includes not only the names of family relationships, but also terms that describe the qualities of family relationships, as well as their characteristics.
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I.M.Shein emphasizes that the study of lexical-semantic fields is important for identifying the linguistic foundations of intercultural communication, since the field is the main structure that organizes the thesaurus of a language.

The field principle of the structure of a language system is based on the idea that linguistic units do not have absolute meaning, and their meaning is determined by context and relative position

in the field. The field consists of a center and a periphery, with the central words being the most general and the peripheral words being more specialized. For example, in the “time” field, the central words will be “year”, “month”, “week”, “day”, and the peripheral ones will be “minute”, “second”, “century”, “epoch”, etc.

Thus, the field principle of the structure of the language system makes it possible to describe the semantic connections between lexical units and determine their semantic and grammatical organization in the language. It is an important tool for analyzing and describing a language system and is widely used in linguistics to study the semantics and lexicography of a language. In addition, the field principle allows one to take into account the context and use contextual semantics when analyzing language, which is an important aspect in the study of linguistic communication.

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