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Abstract. The presented article is devoted to the analysis of “Love” as a semantic group of “spirituality” semantic field. The fact that the essence of the language is two-sided, that each of the formal and substantive aspects of the language has its own internal structure, that each is an internal system consisting of its parts, and that the relationship between them makes the language work is not only recognized by everyone. Linguistic level, led to the emergence of the concept, but also to its use in a very broad sense. Language units can be combined on the basis of various symbols. The main feature of dividing the language into levels is the characteristic of hierarchical level of linguistic units, and the relationship of relatively identical units that do not have a hierarchical relationship with each other can be understood as a linguistic level. has a stepwise relationship with 1 unit. In this case, the lower-level unit is formed from the higher-level unit, that is, it has the property of being part of the higher-level unit. Language is viewed as a single hierarchically formed system, and such an approach to the internal structure of language is a composite concept. Homogeneous and heterogeneous relationships are distinguished in the step-by-step relationship of events. In a homogeneous relationship, one of the units is considered as a model, standard for others.

Key words: Love, semantic field, lexical-semantic category, system.

Introduction. In hierarchical relationships, concepts are divided into different levels. For example, the main concept includes at least one, and in other cases, several subordinate concepts. The system of concepts that appears at this time creates an interdependent relationship. If the object of the study is subordinate concepts of the same level and following the same division criterion, subordinate connections are formed. Any concepts are always superior, subordinate or equal to each other in a hierarchical relationship.

Studying the characteristics of the spiritual qualities of a person on the basis of the field theory serves to collect all his spiritual groups and lexemes related to them, systematize them and form a linguistic base. This top-down, bottom-up hierarchical method helps to ensure the semantic integrity of each lexeme and illuminate its semantic relations. This method of linguistic analysis is illustrated in two types of hierarchical relationships:

- direct relations;
- indirect relations.

Discussion. The structural hierarchy of language units has the following form:

phoneme level - morpheme level - word level forms - word level - phrase level - sentence level.

The units of the functional hierarchy of languages are as follows:

level of value discriminators - level of value symbols - level of object nominators - level of communicators of thoughts.

Hierarchies of language units are generally given in the following order:

phonemes - differentiators; morphemes – determiners; word forms, words formed from them and stable combinations of words - nominators; sentences are communicators. Based on the theory of semantic categories, it is possible to clarify the concept of logical form, determine which semantic categories of logical constants and descriptive terms should be indicated. The hierarchy of semantic categories, which is the basis of a formalized language, determines the way of analyzing the logical structure of the expressions of this language, and thereby determines the acceptable ways of thinking.

Analysis. As defined in the Cambridge dictionary of the English language, one of the main meanings of the spiritual group "love" included in the semantic field of "spirituality" is "to like another adult very much", "to like something very much", "to have a strong affection for someone, which can be combined with a strong romantic attraction" covers such meanings. In addition, the spiritual group of "love" is divided into the thematic group of "religious belief, religious faith" through terms such as "love of God", "loyalty" in the 2022 volume book of the Uzbek language. The spiritual group "Love" is divided into thematic groups such as "love for values", "love for the motherland", "love for the motherland" and "patriotism" through themes such as "love for traditions and culture". Love, in its spiritual essence, is not limited to romantic or familial relationships, but encompasses a wide range of devotion, interdependence, and respect for life. It embodies the highest expression of human consciousness, reflecting the innate desire to connect with something greater than oneself. Thus, love manifests itself in various forms, including love for motherland, loyalty to principles and values, compassion for all living beings, commitment to spiritual upliftment and self-realization. .

The spiritual group "Love" is divided into the following semantic nests:

The emotional core of the feeling of loyalty to a close person or something is expressed in lexemes such as "a strong feeling of loyalty to a close person" or "love for an object". Love is also expressed by showing affection towards a close person or an object in general. It's about a close friend or a constant connection to which we've become attached, our home, neighborhood, etc.

The semantic nest of love for the country is often "patriotism", "national pride", "loyalty to one's country", "loyalty to its culture", "loyalty to its history". strong connection to the people", includes lexemes. Patriotism involves a deep emotional connection with the country where a person was born, grew up, or grew up.

The semantic nest of mother's love includes "mother's love", "mother's bond", "mother's love", "instinctive feeling", "unconditional and selfless love". covers lexemes. Motherly love is characterized by unconditional and selfless love of a mother for her child. It is not based on any conditions or expectations, but rather a natural bond that arises from the moment of birth.

Semantic nest of love for values: "honesty", "purity", "hard work", "duty", "conscience", "honor", "responsibility" It is reflected in a number of lexemes such as "Value is a set of natural and social benefits that serve the interests and goals of nations, peoples and social groups that are important for people and humanity and are valued and appreciated by them.

The semantic nest of love for religious belief is "prayer", "following religious teachings", "spiritual principles", "values", "fear", includes a number of lexemes such as "feelings of respect and gratitude", "living a moral life", "loyalty". A person's adherence to and respect for his religion and beliefs increases the feeling of love for religious beliefs.

Within thematic nests, "spirituality" units are determined through the meanings they convey in different situations. In the social context, the concept of "love" includes a complex set of emotions, behaviors, and interpersonal relationships that shape our relationships with others and our place in society. It serves as the main force that binds people together, strengthens social cohesion, strengthens kinship, friendship and community bonds. In social circles, "love" is manifested in various forms, including "romantic love", "family love", "platonic love", etc., each of which is unique to the structure of human society. contributes. . For example, Mr. Brown seems to imply that when he retired he relinquished her love as casually as he dispensed with her secretarial services. (Ken Follett, New York Times Book Review, 27 Dec. 1987). In the religious context, "love" means "faith", "believe" and "kindness". In this, "love" is often seen as the central principle that underpins moral and religious teachings, guides spiritual practice, and fosters a deep connection with the divine.

The semantic field of "spirituality" in the English language is "love", the spiritual group "affection", "passion", "devotedness", "freedom from suspicion/doubt", "assurance", "attachment", "care", "fondness", "devotion" encompasses spiritual themes.

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Love (passion)

The word "Love" is used in different meanings and contexts. The meaning of this word "passion" generally includes the meanings of "enthusiasm", "feeling", "desire".

3.1. Passion for hobby or activity: a very strong feeling of liking something; favorite hobby etc.

3.2. Passion for abilities. Talent drive refers to a deep and intense passion, desire, and desire to make full use of one's talents, skills, and capabilities. In this case, the spiritual nest of "passion" is expressed in lexemes such as "goal", "motivation" and "natural talent" or "interest".

4. Love (emotion)

4.1. A state of feeling: In this, "emotion" really has its lexemes such as "cognitive stimulation", "intensive feelings", "happiness", "sadness", "anger", "sorrow" or "hesitation". finds the opposite.

4.2. Excitement: While "excitement" may be one aspect of emotion, it does not fully capture the breadth and complexity of human emotions. Emotions encompass a variety of emotional states, including amusement, joy, resentment, and amazement. Each emotion has its own physiological responses. , includes cognitive evaluation and subjective experiences.

5. Love (Devotion)

5.1. the act of dedicating something to a cause, enterprise, or activity : the act of devoting. It often involves wholehearted devotion to a particular cause, goal, or belief, with loyalty, commitment, and respect.

5.2. the fact or state of being ardently dedicated and loyal: In this case, "devotion" appears in lexemes such as "reason", "faith", "strong aims" and "allegiance". It involves giving one's time, energy, and resources wholeheartedly to nurture and support those they value.

In English, the "care" spiritual nest of the "love" spiritual group, which is included in the semantic field of "spirituality" in English, is a set of emotions that show concern, attention and responsibility for one's own and others' well-being. , includes actions and relationships. This includes lexemes such as "responsibility", "attention", and "concern". The Oxford Dictionary online book explains:

1.1. Care for environment: in the spiritual nest of "Care" at this time, including lexemes such as "conservation", "preservation", "environmental responsibility", caring for the environment is the natural world, including ecosystems, wildlife and means taking responsibility for the well-being and sustainability of natural resources

1.2. Care for neighbors: In this case, lexemes such as "gratitude", "compassion", "friendship" and "mutual aid" help to create a spiritual nest of "care for neighbors". It includes a range of actions and relationships that promote mutual well-being, build relationships, and create a supportive and inclusive neighborhood environment.

1.3. Care for loved ones: In this, "thoughtfulness", "consideration", "caution" are the main content and mainly reflect the sign of care for loved ones.

Conclusion. If we consider the hierarchical relations on the example of the units of the semantic field of "spirituality" in the Uzbek language, the existence of a common relationship between direct and indirect relations (spiritual connection), if the subordinate concept (belonging to the category of "spirituality") lexemes related to spiritual and thematic groups) it can be observed that the essence of the main concept (semantic category "spirituality") includes the essence and at least one additional delimiting sign. Studying the semantic category "spirituality" in the Uzbek language as a system divided into thematic groups serves the task of fully revealing its internal system. Hierarchical relationship is considered an important tool in distinguishing the semantic field of "spirituality" and related phenomena, in showing the system relations between the units related to this field, and in determining the general and specific differences of the units that make up the studied field.

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