

## Linguistic Field Interpretation and the Concept of “Place”

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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.

**Keywords:** 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 AA 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 of a semantic field theory.

V. Humboldt's teaching, on the other hand, has been defined differently by different scholars. These are:

- semantic group of words (G.Ipsen, V.Portsig);
- Group of concepts (F. Dornzaif, V. Wartburg);
- Scope of concepts (Y. Trir, L. Weisgerber);
- semantic merging (A. Yolles) and others.

The basis and advantage of the doctrine of the "inner form" is that it eliminates autonomy, which, along with the comprehensive study of language, takes into account the different relationships between language units.

As the above scientific sources show, the term semantic field was originally used by G. Ipsen to refer to metal names in Eastern languages. He addressed this problem in the course of his work on the comparative-historical study of the lexicon of Indo-European languages.

Trier's language system presents the connections between its units as “a system of choices based on and opposed to objective reality.”

F. de Saussure, who is hailed as the father of system linguistics, sees language as a system of signs. He introduces the concept of relation into linguistics, emphasizing that linguistic units consist of a system of interdependent characters.

It is well known that Humboldt argues that sound is related to the expression of thought. F. Saussure, who looked at language as a system of signs, made an in-depth analysis of the theoretical foundations of the neoliberal trend. These views are described in detail in the General Linguistics Course, which was published after his death and translated into dozens of languages, and most importantly, was an important impetus for the formation of system-structural linguistics. Humboldt's views serve as a guideline for researchers who continue his ideas, F. Saussure's views on language as a closed system.

Even when language units are viewed as a field, the association under a particular commonality reflects the interrelationship of units connected by certain criteria.

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.

In Uzbek linguistics there is a monographic study devoted to the expression of localism at the lexical level. However, the main focus of this study is to reveal the local semantics in the semantics of lexemes and the system-forming (integrative) function of these semantics in the language lexical system.

While a particular linguistic sign contains a “space” sema, there is also a spatial relationship between two or more linguistic units based on those semaphores, which arises through a

syntagmatic relationship rather than a paradigmatic relationship between linguistic units. Thus, just as it is important to paradigmatically study the “space” sema present in the semantic content of linguistic units and reveal its integrative function, so it is important to study the spatial relationship between linguistic units in a syntagmatic aspect. In linguistics, there are ideas about the analysis of the concept of “space”.

Since the 1960s, there has been a growing focus on semantics in world linguistics. In the early days of structural linguistics, L. Bloomfield's followers advanced the antimentalist idea in an attempt to formalize language, but later F. Saussure's idea that any linguistic sign consists of a unit of representation and expression became widespread and a mentalistic approach prevailed in the study of linguistic units. direction was born. With the emergence of such areas of linguistic semantics as structural semantics, conceptual semantics, a convenient opportunity was created to study the semantic structure of linguistic units from a paradigmatic point of view and on a field basis.

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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