



“SPIRITUALITY” AND “MA’NAVIYAT” IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES: STUDIES AS A SEMANTIC FIELD

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Abstract: *The area of semantic field of different lexical terms and categories is of great interest to linguists. The field is a very effective method for explaining language phenomena, because it helps to determine the associations of the language system works. In different authors' work, they applied the term “semantic field” to lexical materials. Later, this term began to be used to refer to the general legality of the language system in general.*

Key words: *Semantic field, field theory, interpretation in linguistics, semasiology.*

Introduction. Field theory can be interpreted in linguistics as follows: There are many field theories in world scientific literature. Researchers Potebnya, Pokrovsky, Meyer, Shperberg, Ipsen distinguish semantic regularities between language units and semantic field.

Analysis. R. Meyer divides the semantic field into 3 types:

1. Specific to a natural being (tree, animal names, body parts, sense organs, etc.).
2. Artificial (names of military tanks, components of mechanisms).
3. Semi-artificial (terminology of hunters and fishermen, concepts of ethics). Semantic division refers to any semantic marking of certain expressions. The scientist calls this factor the differentiation factor. According to R. Meyer, the task of semasiology is to determine whether each word belongs to this or that system and to find the differentiating factor that makes up the system. Further studies of the lexicon are associated with J. Trier, who used the term semantic field for the first time. Later, this term was used in the works of G. Ipson. Semantic field is considered to be a set of words that have a common meaning. According to the theory of J. Trier, the word belonging to this language is not a carrier of a specific meaning, the acquisition of meaning of each of them is related to the meanings of other words. J. Trier distinguishes the concepts of lexicon and field. According to his theory, the field consists of elementary units, concepts and words, and the structural component of the word field completely covers the scope of the field of concepts. J. Trier's theory is subject to many criticisms, but nevertheless, his ideas were an important reason for the creation of subsequent field structures. There are two different ways of studying the semantic field. Scientists like L. Weisberg, K. Roying analyzed the paradigmatic field between the lexical units of the language, and scientists like V. Porsig analyzed the syntagmatic relationship of the field.

Also, complex areas have been studied, that is, the area of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations is interpreted. Paradigmatic field. The paradigmatic area includes different classes of lexical units, similarities of semantic signs, lexical-semantic groups of words (LSG), synonyms, antonyms, semantics, word-formers, word groups and their grammatical categories. L. Weisgerber, G. Ipsen, K. Royning, E. Oskar, O. Dukhachek, K. Heize, A. A. Ufimseva, V. I. Kodukhov and others commented on the lexical semantic group. They study the modern English and German languages and mention the existence of intersecting groups. In addition to nouns, they analyze other word groups, including prepositions, conjunctions, and grammatical devices that express happiness. LSG theory is deeply



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observed in the works of L. Weisgerber, F. P. Filin and S. D. Kancel'son. The concept of L. Weisgerber is close to the concept of J. Trier, who also believes that the meaning of the word is not an independent unit of the field, but a structural component. The word field is a whole, therefore, in order to understand a separate component of it, it is necessary to imagine the whole field and find the place of this component in its structure. Each nation perceives the external world in its own way, looks at existence with its own views, therefore the semantic principles of different languages do not correspond to each other, it is necessary to look for the division of the vocabulary in the area of that language. Syntagmatic and complex fields. The term syntagmatic field (syntactic pole) was introduced into linguistics by V. Porsig, and word combinations and syntactic complexes are understood based on this term. The syntagmatic field informs two different groups.

1. Words are combined into a syntagm only through their common syntagmatic schemes. That is, semantic matching; 2. Words are combined into a syntagm only according to their general normative valence properties (lexical, grammatical adaptation). Russian linguist L.M. Vasil'ev also distinguishes the type of complex field. According to him, the syntagmatic and paradigmatic field creates a complex field of meaningful fields (2. P.104). Associative field. It is a common term in linguistics and was introduced by Sh.Bally. This term is used in psychology as a synonym for the term semantic field. This term began to be given importance at the beginning of the 20th century. Medical workers and psychologists from the USA and Germany were the first to deal with this. Thus, based on the classification sign, scientists divide the field into different types: lexical-semantic field, lexical-semantic group, thematic series, syntagmatic, complex, associative, etc. Currently, there is no single typology that has a common feature in their separation.

In particular, I.I. Chumak showed more complete features of the lexical-semantic field (SF):

1. The SF consists of many meanings with at least one common component (two common semantic symbols), i.e. common is a lexeme with meaning.
2. Micro fields are separated in LSF. The outer structure of the micro field consists of one core and several sections. At least one of these sections is close to the core (periphery), while the other sections are distant (periphery).
3. The internal structure of the field consists of a set of correlations of semantic units.
4. The definition of the elements of the field is sometimes characterized by the characteristic of exchanging their places.
5. LSF are isolated from each other. Because of its multiple meanings, each word often belongs to a specific LSF.
6. One SF can be part of another higher level SF.

Thus, LSF forms a group of certain words (phrases) united into one core field. LSF reflects units that are meaningfully located at different distances from the core (far and near periphery). A character from one LSF may contain content from another LSF based on the field. For example, the word khan is a gender marker, a male LSF, a lexeme meaning a ruler by the nature of the position and position, and in turn, this area is included in the LSF of the state system ¹.

Discussion. It is worth noting that in Uzbek, alternatives such as "ideology", which is an alternative to this concept, are not found in English. In addition, the method of researching various elements of the concept of "spirituality" from the point of view of national values, as in Uzbek, creates a number of difficulties in English. For example, the fact that English is recognized as the main state language in

¹ У.Санакулов, Г.Нуралиев. Лексик систем сифатида сўзларни гуруғларга ажратиб ўрганишда қўлланилган майдон атамаси ҳақида. - Хорижий филология №3, 2020 йил. – Б.9-14.



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several countries and as a second state language in several countries, as well as the fact that the number of people who communicate in this language as a foreign language is growing and expanding, affects the cultural roots of this language. 'can't be done. Considering the fact that English culture and national identity in the world are increasingly influenced by globalization and are being synthesized with other cultural layers, it is natural to encounter a number of problems in researching any concept based on the factor of nationality. For this reason, researching the historical origin of concepts, the requirements and reasons for their formation ensures the consistency of scientific research and increases its effectiveness. So, the category of "spirituality" in English can be conditionally researched on the basis of the following conceptual roots:

- historical formation of English spirituality;
- sources of English spirituality;
- foreign and domestic policy, which is the basis for the formation of English spirituality;
- means of education of English spirituality;
- factors affecting English spirituality;
- the influence of English spirituality on the process of globalization;
- the role of English spirituality in the phenomenon of mass culture.

Conclusion. Today, the linguistic category of "spirituality" has expanded from the concepts of "spirituality" and "spirituality" in its initial narrow religious content, and has acquired the status of a conceptual concept that reflects the inner spiritual and moral qualities of a person in general. It should be noted that it is impossible to evaluate the terms and the concepts they refer to based only on the historical-etymological meaning and content of the expression, otherwise, it will lead to falsification of the actual essence of the concept, and to falsification of objective reality.

It can be concluded that the concept can be understood and interpreted in two ways:

- 1) historical-etymological;
- 2) synchro-modern.

If the historical-etymological approach helps to reveal the roots of the formation of the concept and serves to clarify how and to what extent the traces of the past are preserved in the essence reflected in its current state, the synchronic-modern approach is an objective description of its actual essence, the characteristics of its current use in the language. allows. In general, giving priority to any of these approaches in revealing the essence of the concept contradicts the law of scientific objectivity in research and interpretation.

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