

## FIELD THEORY IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

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**Annotation:** The object of study in the field of lexical-semantic fields and their structural composition is to examine the semantics of words and related concepts in English and Uzbek. Based on this, comparing the lexical-semantic fields of both languages, general characteristics common to both are generalized, and phenomena specific to each language are highlighted.

**Keywords:** lexical, semantic, field, theory, linguistics, lingvokulturology.

The problem of the semantic field is recognized as one of the main objects of comparative typology research. According to modern philologists, a lexical-semantic field refers to a set of lexemes from various word classes that express different meanings while sharing a common overall meaning. Among the specific features of this field are synchronic features, such as synonymous relationships and the presence of hyponyms and hypernyms, as well as genetic-diachronic features, such as the repetition of motivational models and word-formation methods in the formation of etymological layers.

In modern linguistics, the concept of the "field" is developing as a way to show the relationship between general and specific meanings of words, based on human experience. From this point of view, in cognitive linguistics, language is seen as a cognitive (understanding) function of humans. In other words, language plays an essential role in receiving, processing, and transmitting information. A systematic conceptual analysis of language leads to a new interpretation of lexical meanings, bringing together words with a common and universal meaning within a certain conceptual scope.

The structure of the concept is described in the same terms as the lexical-semantic field. These features include:

1. **Core:** This is the central layer that shapes cognitive features, including several cognitive segments.
2. **Periphery:** The explanatory (synonymous) field of the concept, where additional information related to the concept is placed.

The term "semantic field" is used in linguistics to refer to a set of linguistic units. These units consist of various inseparable elements that are united by common aspects. According to the Russian scholar V.A. Litvinov, initially, these lexical units were only words, but later they began to include word combinations and phrases.

Thus, the semantic field, lexical-semantic relations, and conceptual analysis are important concepts in linguistics. They help better understand the structural and functional aspects of language.

In his book *Modern Linguistic Semantics*, L.M. Vasilev defines the main characteristics of the semantic field as follows:

1. The semantic field is understood by language speakers as a psychological reality.
2. The semantic field functions as an independent linguistic system.
3. The units of the semantic field interact with subfields through semantic relations.
4. Each semantic field contributes to the formation of the overall language system in relation to other semantic fields.
5. The semantic field consists of a nucleus, represented by hypersemas, and a periphery, formed by common words.

Initial attempts to integrate the concept of the semantic field into scientific research were made by P. Roger through the creation of ideographic dictionaries and thesauri. This process helped develop the term "semantic field", which became more actively used after the publication of the works by Y. Trier and G. Ipsen.

The concept of the semantic field was first described by the German scholar Y. Trier in 1931. He explained that this field is structured according to an hierarchical principle, representing a reality that reflects the relationships between concepts, objects, and events. After Leibniz, the quest for a universal dictionary enabled the empirical study of the semantic field for the first time.

In 1910, R. Meyer discussed the typology of the semantic field in his article, referring to it as a "system of meanings". R. Meyer classified the elements of this system into three types based on their nature: "natural", "semi-artificial", and "artificial". This classification helps clarify the structural features of the semantic field and lays the groundwork for its analytical study.

These initial attempts led to a deeper understanding of the concept of the semantic field and the emergence of new directions and research methods in linguistics. Understanding and studying semantic fields helps to identify the internal structure of language and its relationship to human cognition.

This term was also used by G. Ipsen in the sense of a "set of words with a common meaning".

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