

THE ROLE OF THE CONCEPTOSPHERE IN THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article deals the interdependence of the national conceptosphere according to the relationship of meanings in the semantic space of the language and the direct connection of the language with the semantic and linguistic landscape of the world in its formation.

Keywords: concept, conceptosphere, semantic field, signifier, denotative, metaphor, linguistic image

The semantic field of a language is a part of the conceptosphere expressed using language symbols, a set of meanings transmitted through language symbols of a particular language. An important part of the folk conceptosphere is described in the semantic field of language. This semantic space has become the subject of cognitive linguistics.

From cognitive semasiology, language semantics (the semantic field of language) is a complex system formed by the intersection and interconnection of numerous and diverse structural associations and groups "wrapped" in chains, cycles, branches, like trees, rather than a set, inventory of semas. They form fields with the center and periphery, that is, the relationship of a particular language conceptosphere reflects the relationship of concepts.

By studying the structure of the semantic space of different languages, linguists receive information about some features of human cognitive activity, since it is possible to concretize the content and structures of knowledge in the conceptosphere of people.

There is also a conceptual character-based connection between concepts such as Mental activity. They are considered on the basis of units objectifying concepts in a language through their linguistic meanings, since these connections in a language are determined by morphemes, prosodemes, phonetic segments, phonosemantically commonality, and can be identified and described by a linguist.

Semantic spatial studies of different languages show that both the composition and the principles of the structure of concepts differ significantly in the conceptospheres of different peoples. Linguists have identified these differences by contrasting bilingualism in translation theory, typology of world languages, and teaching of a foreign language.

As the purpose of the work, it is determined to study the relationship between the conceptosphere and its parts and have an understanding of them.

In linguistics, it is impossible to study the structure of another language, depending on the structure of one language. The national characteristics of the conceptosphere are reflected in the national characteristics of the semantic space of

languages. Similar concepts of all peoples can be grouped according to different characteristics.

Comparing the semantic spaces of different languages makes it possible to see universal things when reflecting the world around people. At the same time, it allows you to see the specific, national, group and individual structurization (structure) in the set of concepts.

Both the semantic field of language and the conceptosphere are homogeneous in nature, they are mental beings. The difference between linguistic meaning and concept is that linguistic meaning is a quantum of semantic space attached to a linguistic sign. The concept, on the other hand, does not depend on a certain linguistic meaning as an element of the conceptosphere. It may be expressed through the sign of many languages or absent altogether in the language system; the concept may be based on alternative (alternative) sign systems such as gestures and facial expressions (facial expressions), music and painting, sculpture and dance.

As the conceptosphere of a particular national language is studied, it is possible to judge about the culture of the nation, its moral laws, traditions, attitude to other peoples, spiritual requirements, religious tolerance, concepts of truth, honor and honor, material and spiritual values, life and death. The conceptosphere is a complex of the most important concepts designed to form a person with a certain worldview, language and speech ability.

It is understood that the semantic field of a language is part of the conceptosphere, which is the units (verbalization, objectivization) expressed in the system (system) of linguistic signs.

In modern linguistics, the "semantic field of language" is synonymous with the concept of "linguistic landscape of the world". The description of the semantic space of the language is a description of the linguistic landscape of the world.

The following creates a linguistic picture of the world:

- nominative means of language-lexemes, stable nominations, phraseological units and lacunae;

- functional tools of the language-the choice of vocabulary and phraseology for communication, the language tools of the people, which are often found, that is, communicatively, against the background of the entire corpus of linguistic units of the language system;

- figurative means of language – national specific figurativeness, metaphor, directions of development of portable meanings, internal forms of linguistic units;

- phonosemantics of language, etc.

V.I.Karasik identifies a number of ontological features of the linguistic landscape of the world, which can be identified in different parts of the lexical-phraseological system of the language in the monograph "language circle: personality, concept, discourse" [1]. These are:

- the existence of concept names (some concepts may not have names);
- uneven conceptualization (different nominative densities of the same sections of lexical systems);

- specific combinatorics of the associative properties of concepts (for example, the difference in the internal form of lexemes that name the same thing in different languages);

- the peculiarities of the classification of certain areas of Science (in the East it is customary to show itself in the nominative case, and in Europe it is not).

The description of the linguistic landscape of the world includes:

- description of the "division of reality" as reflected in linguistic paradigms (lexical-semantic, lexical-phraseological and structural-syntactic groups.);

- description of national characteristics of linguistic unit meanings (what semantic differences are identified in similar meanings in different languages);

- identification of missing units (lacunae) in the language system;

- identification of endemic units (identified in only one of the languages being compared).

The study of the world language landscape itself has a purely linguistic meaning. It is important to determine what is in the language and how the elements that make up the language are arranged in it. But if the researcher interprets the results obtained to determine the cognitive structures of consciousness indicated by the language, the description of the world's linguistic landscape deviates, and linguistic research becomes part of linguistic cognitive research, since it is used to model and characterize the conceptosphere. In this language signs, words are used as a means of accessing a single human information base [2].

Thus, the study of systemic relations in the language, as well as its national semantic space, is the modeling of the secondary, indirect, linguistic image of the world. An important element of determining the linguistic picture of the world is the comparison of language with other languages.

Cognitive interpretation of the results of the study of the linguistic landscape of the world allows you to move from the linguistic landscape of the world to a cognitive description in order to characterize the National semantic space, the National conceptosphere.

There are three main components of the linguistic landscape of the world. These form the lexical landscape of the world, the phraseological landscape and the proverbial landscape [3].

In recent years, the concept of "semantic field" has become very common in linguistics. This is due to the fact that the number of specific studies is constantly growing, additions and explanations are being made to the field theory. The concept of "semantic field" refers to the basic concepts of modern lexical semantics. This definition sums up the main problems of lexical semantics and determines their consideration in terms of a systematic approach. When describing a field, different types of relations between words are analyzed not separately, but in a general system of all lexical and semantic connections [4].

Nevertheless, the "semantic field" remains the least studied unit of the dictionary. Until now, the strict limits of the use of the term "semantic field" in linguistics have not been established. In many studies, the scope of the field concept turns out to be wide or, conversely, very narrow. There is no uniformity in the use of terms.

"A semantic field is a set of semantic units that have strict similarity in some semantic layer and are connected by specific semantic relationships. Here it is possible to distinguish the concepts on the bottom:

- for the signification (the main layer is the sign of words that denote important properties of objects), this similarity is the connection with some (identical) set of concepts,

-for the denotative (presence of a word – virtual) layer – a connection with the same set of objects of the outside world, for the expressive (high use of words and phrases of personal and social significance) layer – is interpreted as a connection with the same conditions of speech communication, for the syntactic line-a set of identical syntactic relations between parts of speech segments as Thus, each semantic layer contains semantic fields " [5].

The semantic field has a complex language structure as a special language system. The structural framework of the field is formed by the totality of all paradigmatic groups. Paradigmatic relations can have a diverse character and can be represented by different classes of lexical units that are identical in one or another semantic feature. Yu.M.Karaulov writes about the need to divide "different areas of the dictionary into semantic fields ("joy" field), lexical-semantic groups (group of words with the meaning "change"), thematic groups (for example, "name of birds"), synonymous rows (row of words with the meaning "bold"), onomasiological groups (expression of the noun "time" in Russian) [6].

A field is understood as a set of linguistic (lexical) units that are combined with the totality of content (sometimes the totality of formal indicators) and reflect the conceptual, thematic or functional similarity of specified phenomena" [7].

The concept of "field" is defined by G.S.Tshur defines "the existence and grouping method of linguistic elements with general (invariant) properties" [8].

The most important component of the lexical-semantic field is the lexical-semantic groups of words. Sections of semantic fields can be said to be lexical-semantic groups. L.M.Vasilev believes that "a lexical-semantic group can denote any semantic class of words (lexemes) combined with at least one common lexical paradigmatic sema or at least one common semantic multiplier"[9]. This correlation is based on the fact that in the meanings of words combined with a single lexical-semantic group, there is one semantic feature that connects them.

Research has been carried out on the linguistic landscape of the universe and the concept inherent in the Uzbek language, on the concepts (N.Mahmudov, Sh.Safarov, A.Nurmonov, A.Abduazizov, A.Mamatov, A.Sobirov, J.Eltazarov, D.Khudayberganova, M.Ergasheva, N.Umarova, T. Sh.Makhmaraimova). In current linguistics, according to N.Mahmudov, the concept of "the linguistic landscape of the universe" states that "the sum of the knowledge formed in the Social (specific group, individual) consciousness of being in a certain order" [10]. Sh.Sirozhiddinov, on the other hand, believes that the linguistic landscape of the universe is the perception of being through the conceptual landscape of the Universe [11]. F.Musaeva, on the other hand, interprets the linguistic picture of the universe as a subjective view of the objective universe, a way of expressing the conceptual picture of the universe in language [12].

Language is directly involved in the creation of the linguistic landscape of the universe in two processes: at its base, the landscape of the universe is formed, the language itself interprets other landscapes of the universe, which, with the help of a special lexicon, penetrate into the language and bring other aspects of culture into it as well [13].

Since knowledge about the universe, visions are reflected in the language, then a clear linguistic essence, national-cultural characteristics form the mental world of the owners of the language, that is, a set of knowledge is formed in people about life, about the linguistic picture of the universe, generalizes [14].

On this basis, national conceptospheres are formed. In particular, in Uzbek, the conceptosphere of "family" includes concepts such as child, love, loyalty, upbringing, harmony, solidarity. In other cultures, it is the above concepts that may not be understood by family. Because the linguistic landscape of the world is realized differently in each representative of the nation and, of course, occupies an important place in the formation of conceptospheres.

From the analyzes it is understood that the formation of the conceptosphere is directly related to the semantic field of language and the linguistic picture of the world. Hence, the linguistic landscape of the world is divided into certain semantic fields. In addition to the fact that language is a cultural phenomenon, it has special units, that is, its own conceptosphere, that reflect the cultural values of the nation, manifesting the nature of nationalism.

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