

**MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**PARADIGMATIC POSSIBILITIES OF APPLYING FIELD THEORY***Takhmina Mansurova Tokhirovna**Senior Lecturer, Department of Inter-Faculty Russian Language,
Faculty of Humanities, Chirchik State Pedagogical University**E-mail: mansurova@mail.ru***ABOUT ARTICLE****Key words:** distribution, lexeme, linguistics, comparative, categorical, area theory, similar, assist.**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the study of the paradigmatic idiosyncrasy of verbs of connectives. Conclusions are provided with numerous examples.**Received:** 10.05.23**Accepted:** 20.05.23**Published:** 30.05.23**INTRODUCTION**

The main purpose of familiarization with the laws of the system, methods of learning the language as a system is an in-depth study of the semantics of concepts expressing movement in English, and the definition of ways to study lexemes expressing this meaning from a systemic linguistic point of view. The main criterion when studying lexemes as a system is their unification into certain rows, groups, types and series based on internal relations - into paradigms (similarity rows). Thus, in groups, types and series, it will be possible to determine the essence, nature of each lexeme, lexeme series, groups in the relationship between the form and content of lexemes. And lexeme groups such as mutually defined similarity, difference, and contradiction are united on the basis of their semantic relationships, such as a lexical system or vocabulary system. The vocal system, like all language systems, will receive a stepped (hierarchical) construction. That is, the dictionary system itself consists of a

complex connection of several components. The main purpose of familiarization with the laws of the system, methods of learning the language as a system is an in-depth study of the semantics of concepts expressing movement in English, and the definition of ways to study lexemes expressing this meaning from a systemic linguistic point of view. This task is included in the scope of research to analyze the categorical capabilities of binding and connecting concepts in English and determine their relationship to the level of language content.

The vocal system, like all language systems, will receive a stepped (hierarchical) construction. That is, the dictionary system itself consists of a complex connection of several components. Each component, in turn, is complex. Binobarin, both of them (and the latter) are complex, and this process continues to a separate word.

Each component, in turn, is complex. Such a key, both of them (and the latter) are compField theory M.M. Pokrovsky. In 1890, the Russian scientist M.M. Pokrovsky sets himself the task of studying the language dictionary in the form of a system lex, and this process continues to a separate word. It defines fields based on three criteria: 1) thematic groups (with words having one circle of representations); 2) synonymy; 3) morphological connections. The areas designated by M.M. Pokrovsky were usually built on the basis of thAnd this linguist recommends studying the system of "similar ideas" within the framework of licensing conditions, connecting them with systems of various phenomena of social and economic life.And names of the performers of actions, the names of working tools, types of actions and other more complex relations, according to his theory, the relation of horses to verbs can be built on the basis of synonymy. The further development of the theory of lexical fields is associated with the research of the German linguist Iost Trier. In 1931, he proposed to clarify the field theory and distinguish them into the space of vocabulary and concepts. The concept space is a complex system of interdependent concepts united around a central concept. The lexical field is executed by binding one word or additional words to it. Such an area is only part of the area of concepts, and the remaining parts are covered with other lexical fields.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The following field theory belongs to V. Portsig, the foundations of which were fully formulated in 1934. According to the theory of V. Vortsig, in some languages, in particular, in the Uzbek language, the English-language terms "to hold" or "to grasp" suggest participation in the speech of a horse called "hand." However, there is no feedback, that is, not only is manually held, buty man other actions are performed. It is on this basis that Vortsig «opens» elementary semantic fields in a language where the core of words will always be characteristic or qualitative, since in his theory such lexemes, lexico-semantic means related to word series always perform cut functions. The study of the vocabulary of language as a system is based on a new theory in relation to traditional linguistics, although research in this direction is observed at the beginning. Below we will review the brief history of this issue.

Naturally, grouping the meanings of a word as a system, that is, fields or other concepts, such as a lexico-semantic group, contributes to the full disclosure of their semantic structure. Such groups within the language dictionary, regardless of what they are called, are associated with forms of form and meaning, or other paradigms of meaning, are different kinds of concept within the lexico-semantic field. But usually the term "field" is applied to a large group of words. For example:

To hold - a hand ушламоқ - қўл

To bark - a dog хурмоқ - ит

To wink - an eye қисмоқ - кўз

To bite - teeth тишламоқ - тиш

White – hairo қарган – соч

The areas designated by M.M. Pokrovsky were usually built on the basis of the names of the performers of actions, the names of working tools, types of actions and other more complex relations, according to his theory, the relation of horses to verbs can be built on the basis of synonymy.

And this linguist recommends studying the system of "similar ideas" within the framework of licensing conditions, connecting them with systems of various phenomena of social and economic life.

Recently, a similar field theory has served as the basis for the study of forms called deep or lower semantic structure of language. The concept of a lexical field allows you to type, generalize words of different nature. The strongest links between the text concern the words in the "tailor field." This makes it possible to predict how a suitable horse can be expressed. For example Where is it barking ?, What is singing ?, I can't bite it. — Қаерда вовулляпти? (ит хакида), Сайраётган нима? (куш), Мен бунитишлай олмаяпман (тишим билан). Боши (осмонга) етди, Тарвузи(қўлтиғидан) тушди, Оғзи(кулоғига) етди, Бир(ёқадан) бош чиқармоқ, (тишини) қайрамоқ. In terms of expression, the area of concepts will be composed of the parts that make up the mosaic. When interpreting lexical-semantic units in the theory of the I. Trier field, the hierarchical system of dictionary units is provided in such a form that lexemes from the top to the lowest color have one form, that is, individual words. In the principle developed by him, the composition of the language dictionary is opposed to the objects of the material world in the process of study. Subsequently, this concept was severely criticized by representatives of other areas of linguistics.

The totality of the facts of word merging makes up its distributive capabilities. The above table shows the full distribution of ten languages in Uzbek relative to six. But this does not mean that the distribution of a particular item is provided in full, since when contacting different horses, depending on the specifics of this horse, tamaman can also demonstrate new paradigms of meaning. For example: in the following examples, one word in Russian is translated into English and Uzbek in different senses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

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following examples, one word in Russian is translated into English. The areas designated by M.M. Pokrovsky were usually built on the basis of the names of the performers of actions, the names of working tools, types of actions and other more complex relations, according to his theory, the relation of nouns to verbs can be built on the basis of synonymy.

And this linguist recommends studying the system of "similar ideas" within the framework of licensing conditions, connecting them with systems of various phenomena of social and economic life in English and Uzbek in different senses.

1. Человек идет - a man is walking - бир одам кетаяпти
2. Трамвай идет — tram runs (tram moves) - трамвай кетаяпти
3. Часы идут— clock works- соат юраяпти
4. Время идет — time flies (time passes) – вақт ўтаяпти
5. Снег идет — snow is falling – қор ёғаяпти
6. Шляпа идет - the hat is becoming – шляпа ярашди
7. Фильм идет - the film is on – кино намоёиш қилиняпти
8. Смена идет - generation to come – авлод алмашоқда
9. Кровь идет - blood circulates – қон айланмоқда
10. Дым идет - the smoke is coming out - тутаяпти(тутун чиқ)
11. Слухи идут - rumors spread - миш-миш тарқалди.аяпти)

A similar English-language form to die can express different meanings in different places. For example, mortality, death, employment, raucous deeds, grace to the world, shooting, etc.

Also in the phraseological form in the following meanings, that is, to come to the end of the life. And in figurative meaning - to die for smth - is used in the sense that I really want something.

1. to die for a drink - the phrase of the Uzbek language "(for something) die," that is, in oral speech it means "you also die."
2. to die down- loss of power, to lose strength-, become faint- loss of consciousness.
3. to die away- kyzimlamots, become less strong - hira tormok, less loud-

reverse, tamomile, strict, completely: outside - outside, outside, outside, and the other side: everywhere - everything on the yacht, everywhere, always and always.

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CONCLUSION

A brief lexical and grammatical analysis shows that the development of a language dictionary is a dynamic phenomenon, its potential possibilities are endless. Linguistics is limited only by the fixation of available facts.

Separately, it should be noted that each language has a specific lexico-grammatical surface and can provide a plan for the content of dictionary units in some grammatical phenomena. There are unique possibilities of cognitive linguistics in the study of such phenomena. In terms of expression, the area of concepts will be composed of the parts that make up the mosaic. When interpreting lexical-semantic units in the theory of the I. Trier field, the hierarchical system of dictionary units is provided in such a form that lexemes from the top to the lowest color have one form, that is, individual words. In the principle developed by him, the composition of the language dictionary is opposed to the objects of the material world in the process of

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In the process of comparing language units, there are such forms of relation as similarity (paradigmatic), food book (syntagmatic) and pursuit (hierarichal), the features of which have been studied to a certain extent and do not necessarily talk in detail about their essence.

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The main criterion in the study of lexemes as a system is that they are based on internal relations to certain rows, groups, types and series - to large-small paradigms

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