INTERACTION OF LEXICAL SEMANTIC GROUPS IN THE TERMINOLOGICAL VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the issue of paradigmatic, syntagmatic and functional interaction of lexical semantic groups within the terminological dictionary of the language is analyzed from a scientific point of view.

Keywords: Gnosology, semantics, term, denomination, sema, field, lexical-semantic group, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, functional, component, category, dialecticism, terminology.

Even before the formation of cognitive grammar as a separate direction in linguistics, there was an interest in studying the role of language in the process of human cognition. But these actions were carried out within the framework of the theory of knowledge (epistemology) of philosophy. According to G.V. Kolshansky's definition: "Epistemology recognizes the existence of independent events, phenomena and processes outside the human mind, without any connection to it" [1.p.131].

When these events, phenomena and processes occur in existence, it is necessary to express them with the help of language, that is, to verbalize them. Then a person expresses all the things encountered in that act of speech, their qualities not in a separate form, but in a generalized, abstracted form. In this case, the attention of the speaker and the listener is focused on the most important features of things or events.

In traditional linguistics, the following terms and concepts are used in this place. To express the relationship between words and things, the terms meaning, content, semantics of the word are used, and events in material existence are expressed through terms such as thing (subject), object, event, fact, situation, denotation, referent, expressed (reported)[1. page 107].

Here, we witness the different names of phenomena and essences in the intellectual (ideal) world and material existence by different scientists. The variety of terms is closely related to the scope and depth of the view and approach. As a result of this, it is worth noting that the terms that represent mental existence: meaning-intentional-significant are understood in the same way or accepted by everyone. But the proximity of the general principles and directions facilitates the study of this phenomenon [2, p. 118]. All this is held together by the phenomenon of naming (nomination). There are three types of naming as following:

1. Naming using words and phrases - lexical nomination.
2. Naming using a sentence (propositional nomination).
3. Naming (through) the text (discursive nomination).

Another evidence of the systematic nature of the language vocabulary is the possibility of describing the vocabulary content in terms of field organization and by distinguishing lexical-

semantic groups. The study of lexical-semantic groups and their interaction is recognized by linguists as one of the main tasks of lexicology.

In current linguistic literature, there are different views on the problem of determining the essence of a lexical-semantic group. According to the definition proposed by F.P. Filin, LSG is "a set of words that are close to each other (including opposites - antonyms) and have the same meaning, have different shades, differential properties (synonyms)" [4. page 225]. V. I. Kodukhov defines LSG as a group of words "united according to their lexical meanings from the point of view of homogeneity, uniformity, or simply proximity of meanings" [5, p. 162]. L. G. Babenko says that LSG is "an association of lexical units with the same paradigmatic, syntagmatic, functional properties" [6, p. 30]. In our opinion, this concept was developed by E.V. Kuznetsova defines LSG as "a class of words in a part of speech, which have a very general integral semantic component (or components) and typical determining (differential) components in their meaning, and are characterized by similarity and extensive development of harmony" [7, p. 7]. Based on the opinion of E.V. Kuznetsova, we can define lexical-semantic groups as "combinations of words that are part of speech and in addition to common grammatical schemes, they have at least one common scheme - categorical-lexical (archisame, class)" [8, p. 50]

According to V.G. Gak, the distribution of LSG is based on categorical archisems[9, p. 154]. E.V. Kuznetsova notes that it is common to distinguish three common points in LSG in science: 1) the presence of a categorical feature, 2) general syntactic features and 3) general paradigmatic features [10, p. 80].

E. V. Kuznetsova says that the meaning of any word can be expressed as a set of semantic components (semas) that are naturally related to each other. Literally, the main principle of organizing semas is hierarchical, the top of the hierarchy consists of the most general semas, and the rest are subordinate to them and improve them. The most common semas are part-of-speech (categorical-grammatical) semes, which are defined using separate grammatical semas, lexicogrammatical and correct lexical semas[7, p. 162].

LSG is based on lexical semas, and the broadest groups are based on lexical schemas of the most general nature, which can be called categorical-lexical. Each part of the sentence has its own categorical-lexical symbols. Thus, the categorical-lexical schemas of active words, which determine the partial schema of the process, reflect important signs and types of real processes ("action", "speech", "thinking", "possession", "separation", "state of nature", "objects change" etc.). The most important features of categorical-lexical schemas are the high degree of generalization and the fact that they are the closest determinants of category-grammatical semas. If the LSG is built on the basis of such categorical-lexical semas, it is natural and obvious that the words included in it belong to one sentence.

Words included in the same LSG have a number of common features. First of all, the differential lexical symbols that participate in the lexical meanings of a group of words and determine the categorical meaning in them, as a rule, turn out to be repeated, typical in these words. For example, the "move" theme, which forms the basis of the LSG of the verbs "move", is shown in the meanings of these verbs in the following aspects: direction, means of movement, environment of movement, subjective or subject-objective, etc. [8, p. 51].

Generally, words in a vocabulary are divided into two groups based on their usage: frequently used words, or active vocabulary, and rarely used words, or inactive vocabulary. Commonly used words are distinguished by the fact that they are understandable to everyone. For example, tea, bread, food, come, go, beautiful, ugly, flower, road. In addition, different groups of people may have their own active vocabulary. In particular, linguists often use such terms as affix, phoneme, morpheme, syntax, synonym, homonym. Philosophers use more terms such as time, space, objective existence, basis, superstructure. This shows that professionals in each group have their own active vocabulary.

Rarely used words (inactive vocabulary) include words that exist in the language but are not always used. For example, words such as "muallim, po'rtana, mondi" constitute an inactive vocabulary in the Uzbek language.

There is no clear line between active and passive vocabulary. Sometimes active words are replaced by new words, and as a result of less use, they move into the inactive vocabulary. For example, words such as "palov, qozi, ellikboshi", which once belonged to the active vocabulary, later moved to the inactive vocabulary. On the contrary, the use of words from the inactive vocabulary becomes active. For example, new words that appear in the development of society are initially included in the inactive vocabulary. A certain part of them later expands the scope of application, becomes understandable to everyone and can pass into the active vocabulary: tractor, hectare, investment, etc. This situation is related to the growth of people's speech culture in the process of development of society.

The concepts of active and passive vocabulary are widely used in foreign language teaching. Lexicology studies the vocabulary of a language by dividing it into different lines or groups. In this classification of vocabulary, attention is paid to their historical origin and usage. In particular, words widely used by all people form a separate group. They are the most used words in everyday life. Words whose use is limited to a certain area are called dialectisms, and they also form a separate group. For example, the word "shoti" is the name of a part of a cart in the Tashkent dialect; In Ferghana dialects: a) ladder, b) part of a cart; the word "fly" in the Tashkent dialect is fly (муха), in the Ferghana dialect, mosquito; the word "egg" is used as "egg" (яйцо) in the Tashkent dialect, "mayak" in somedialects, and "seed" in the Kipchak dialects [1, page 165].

Words used in the fields of science and technology contained in the dictionary are called terms, and the field that studies them is called terminology. Such words and terms often do not have an expressive color in speech. Words are classified according to whether they have an expressive color or not. Words that do not have an expressive color are called neutral words. Such words include words used in everyday life such as come, want, book, pen. Words with an expressive color are also called words used in a stylistic sense. Such words include such words as "oy, kun, chashma, qosh, yer, nazar tashamoq, chehra" (moon, day, chashma, eyebrow, earth, look, face).

The words in the vocabulary of the language are mainly divided into four groups:
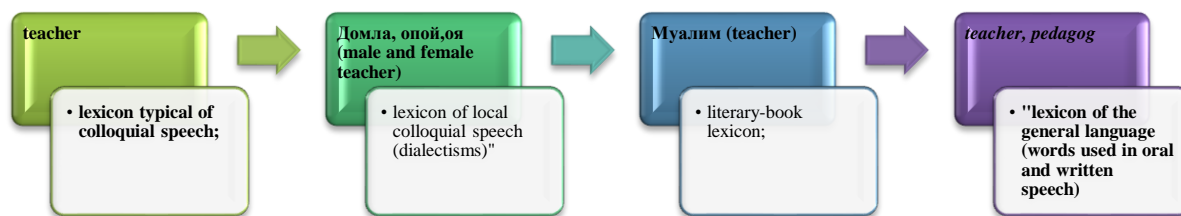
Of course, the use of words related to these groups does not have clear boundaries. Colloquial words are used in all styles.

Usually, the following styles are distinguished in literary languages:

1) artistic style;

2) journalistic style;

3) scientific style;

4) style of official working papers;

5) conversational style.

Words are also classified according to their use in these styles. Neutral words are used in all styles. The terms are used in scientific works related to science and technology. The terms are also used in artistic style, sometimes depending on the style. For example, works written on the subject of war use military terms. In Asqad Mukhtar's work "Where the rivers meet" it is observed that terms related to industry and production are widely used. Dialectisms are used in scientific and official speech, artistic (author's speech) and journalistic works. Dialectisms are used in the style of speaking, in giving the speech of the characters of the artistic work: "Eshitdigu moro bo'sin keleverdik" (Rahmat Fayziy).

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