STUDY OF THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF HOUSEHOLD TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

	Abstract: At the end of the 19th century, with the beginning of the anthropological research of F. Boas, the term "culture" began to be applied to different societies. Such a modification of attitudes towards culture is very important in terms of how language becomes important. Since then, language and culture are considered inextricably linked.

INTRODUCTION

A. Vejbitskaya cites a particularly effective definition of culture proposed by Clifford Hertz. It says that culture is a historically formed pattern of essences embodied in symbols. This is a system of inherited ideas, with the help of which people communicate with each other, and their knowledge of life and rules of life are recorded and developed on the basis of these ideas.

E. Sepir defined culture as something that is the basis for the work and thinking of this society. The contents and structure of culture have been interpreted differently depending on the implemented components, learning goals, and the schools to which researchers in different fields of science and culture belong.

The social approach to the definition of culture is based on the consideration of this state as a completely different state from nature, biological and physiological aspects that are not limited to a single individual, but are characteristic of a group of people who communicate.

A cognitive approach to the definition of culture is that culture can be considered in terms of mental realities, structures and processes as it is acquired by the individual. This approach to the concept of culture pays special attention to culture as a process of knowledge and cognition and is called cognitive (V. Goodenough). By the 19th century, under the influence of the field theory in physics, a theoretical interpretation of the concept of "field" appeared in linguistics. The emergence and strengthening of the

field theory in linguistics is associated with the names of such scientists as Y. Trier, L. Weisberger, W. Porsig, G. Ipsen, L. Yolles, F. Dornzeif, V. Wartburg. They developed a methodology for analyzing language units based on the semantic field. Later, this theory was further developed in the works of Russian scientists such as A.A. Ufimseva, N.I. Filichyova, Y.N. Karaulov, G.S. Shchur. According to G.Shchur, the following can be mentioned as the terms involved in the concept of "field" in linguistics: functional-semantic field, morphemic field, phonetic field, word formation field, lexical field, microfield, plural field, ratio field, time field, comparative field, unit field, action field, place field, negation field, transformation field, activity field, status field, etc.

The lexical system of the language is considered a certain whole, which consists of "thematic groups" united under a certain generality of content. Each thematic group unites a number of lexical-semantic groups. Each member of a group united to a lexical-semantic group on the basis of a certain sign must repeat the theme that is the basis for joining this group. In turn, the lexical-semantic groups in the language system consist of certain lexical lines. The lexemes that make up one lexical line should also have a certain general unifying (integral) scheme, and the lexemes in these lines should be separated from each other by their differential (differential) schemes.

A terminological system is formed as a result of the arrangement of self-formed terminology, that is, when it is transformed into a certain organized system of nominative units corresponding to the concepts of a certain field of knowledge, having strict relationships between them can be formed. [Leichik B.M. 1993, p. 22].

There is no doubt that each field of knowledge and a separate field of activity needs its own terms that need to be constantly improved, and in this regard, the need to attract new language tools from time to time to nominate the identified objects and processes. is born and events. However, both a set of concepts and a set of terms become a system only at the level of development of the relevant field of knowledge and the field of human activity. In other words, the terminological system, which is a dynamic structure capable of improvement and development, is a set of linguistically fixed concepts at each stage of its formation [Ivina L.V. 2003, p. 14].

Terminology systems that are just beginning to form are distinguished by a less clear hierarchical structure than developed ones. This applies equally to the complexity of the relationship between the term units that define the main concepts of a certain field of knowledge and the linguistic tools used to define frequently occurring concepts. A distinctive feature of the developing terminology is the figurativeness of a significant part of words and phrases that indicate special concepts of a certain field of knowledge [Ivina JI.B. 2003, p. 16].

An equally important feature of developing terminological systems is a certain algorithm for selecting language tools. There is no doubt that "... the study of nominative units that actually exist in the terminological system allows not only to discover new important laws, but also to study the mechanisms of the formation of terminological systems, because of the creation of new concepts.

A specialist in this field of knowledge is forced to think within the framework of already existing terms, and therefore the choice of new nominative means is determined by the specific characteristics of this field and the terminological system that has emerged to serve it" (Leichik V.M. 1986, p. 24).

A terminological system means a system of signs, the content and connections of which are closed within a certain field of knowledge. A.A. According to Reformatsky. reformed, one terminological field corresponds to the semantic field of the common language, as a rule, less than it in size [Reformatsky A.A. 1961, p. 123].

However, the inclusion of words and phrases in the term system is only when there is a unifying beginning, which can be certain typical categories and concepts indicated by the main corpus of terms, and at the initial stage of the formation of the term system, the main sources of filling are is to borrow words and phrases from related disciplines and common language [Grinev C.V. 1993, p. 158].

It can be considered that two groups of factors play an important role in the formation of the system of terms:

1) the need to detail (in some cases and complicate) the concepts of the fundamental areas of science transferred to the extralinguistic, as well as applied terminological system, which creates the need to show the concepts of the field of knowledge and the fields of activity;

2) with the possibility of combining linguistically, as well as conceptually, different components in word combinations, which are related to various conceptual relations conveyed by terms.

There is no single point of view when studying the issue of sources of filling terminological systems. Some scientists believe that terms are created in the term systems itself, while others believe that any term system arises from the development and expansion of a certain field of knowledge, acquiring new terms from donor fields.

It is known that the lexical system of any language includes all lexical units, stable language combinations, phraseologisms and lexicalized elements that exist in that language. Usually, the lexical structure of the language in scientific literature means lexical units that exist only in the literary language, lexical tools of the language related to the norms of the literary language.

The lexical composition of the Uzbek language includes lexical-semantic units that are not only included in the lexicon of the literary language, but also belong to the lexicon of the national Uzbek language, dialects, dialects. These two lexical layers, i.e. the literary language and the national language, the lexical layers of dialects, dialects, are always in contact with each other, connecting to each other and complementing each other, lexical layers in constant motion.

Their mutual influence is evident in their mutual enrichment, adaptation to the times, improvement and development of the internal structure of the language, stabilization and standardization of the necessary language tools.

We studied the names of the above-mentioned household items in the following groups:

1. Names of working tools;

2. Names of household items used in sewing;

3. Names of different types of household goods.

1. Names of working tools.

In the lexical system of the names of household items in the studied area, the names of work tools are the majority. In this group, we have included the names of the tools used for plowing the land, weeding crops, and sawing boards. They are the following: a knife, a hammer, a belt, a spade, a scythe, a hoe, and an ax.

2. Names of household items used in sewing. The following items can be included in the names of items used in household sewing: needle, sewing machine, sewing machine, sewing machine, scissors, carving, knitting, sewing machine, etc. A needle is the name of a small metal tool with a spear on one side and a hole on the other side, through which a thread is passed and used to sew things.

 3. Names of different types of household goods. In this group, we have included the names of various types of household items used for cleaning the house, washing clothes, and other things. For example, the names of household items related to the economy, such as lock, ladder, key, flat warehouse, stretcher, etc., are used in Uzbek language.

In short, the inhabitants of each region have a way of life and ethnic identity that are not similar to the inhabitants of other regions. These situations leave significant traces in their language.

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