



THE STRUCTURE OF SOCIALLY BOUNDED LEXICAL RELATION IN THE FIELD OF LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: The use of words in a communicative context can create different relationships of meaning between them. These are the cases of synonymy, antonymy, hyperonymy and hyponymy. In this article we will provide you the information about the Lexical relations in semantics.

Semantics is the area of Linguistics that studies the meaning of words, phrases, expressions, etc., in a specific context. Thus, sometimes, the meanings can receive different interpretations because they are in different communicative situations as well. This relationship between the different meanings of a word is called the sense relationship.

Because they are not properly differentiated or defined, the concepts of semantic field and lexical field are often confused. Both the semantic field and the lexical field are used by textual linguistics in order to make the best and most appropriate use of words in the Portuguese language. To understand them better, we propose some clarifications and some conceptualizations:

Key Words: structure, linguistic, sociolinguistic, language, terms, word, semantic.

Lexicon is the set of words belonging to a given language. For example, we have a lexicon of the Portuguese language which is the set of all words that are comprehensible in our language. When these words are materialized in a text, oral or written, they are called vocabulary. The set of words used by an individual, therefore, constitute his vocabulary.

No speaker can master the lexicon of the language they speak, as it is constantly modified through new words and words that are no longer used. In addition to having a very large amount of words, which makes it impossible for someone to archive them all in their memory.

The lexical field, in turn, is the set of words that belong to the same area of knowledge, and is within the lexicon of some language.

Examples of lexical fields are:

- health: stethoscope, surgery, sterilization, medication, etc.
- that of the school: books, subjects, library, school supplies, etc.
- IT: software, hardware, programs, websites, internet, etc.
- that of the theater: expression, stage, costumes, make-up, acting, etc.
- lexical field of feelings: love, sadness, hate, affection, longing, etc.
- lexical field of interpersonal relationships: friends, relatives, family, work colleagues, etc.

Semantics is the study of meaning, in the case of words, semantics studies their meaning individually, applied to a context and influenced by other words.

The semantic field, in turn, is the set of possibilities that the same word or concept has to be used in different contexts. The concept of semantic field is linked to the concept of polysemy.

The same word can take on several different meanings in the same text, depending on how it is used and which words accompany it to make clear the meaning it assumes in that situation.

For example:

- to know: to see, to delve into, to know that it exists, etc.
- basin: kitchen utensil, part of the human skeleton .
- joke: fun, distraction, pastime, teasing, joke, etc.
- state: situation, participle of being, division of a country, etc.

The semantic field can also be the set of ways that are used to express the same concept.

Lexicology derives from two Greek words lexis "word" and logos "learning". It is a branch of Linguistics dealing with the vocabulary system of the language. It studies the total sum of all the words that the language possesses. Thus, this science studies the properties of the words as the basic units of the language.

The word can be defined as a structural and semantic entity of the language system. The word is simultaneously a semantic, grammatical and phonological unit. Lexicology studies various lexical units: words, variable word-groups, phraseological units, and morphemes which make up words. The word as well as any linguistic sign is a two-faced unit possessing both form and content or in other words sound-form and meaning.

The term vocabulary means the total sum of words that there are in the language.

The size of the vocabulary of any language is huge. No person can learn or know all the words of the language. Individual people possess their own total vocabulary consisting of all the words they know. Another word used to denote vocabulary is the term lexicon. In modern Linguistics three main meanings of the term lexicon are distinguished: 1) the vocabulary which a speaker of a language has in his or her head, that is, mental lexicon; 2) the set of lexemes of a language and the processes which are related to them; 3) the set of lexical items of a language.

Distinction is made between General Lexicology and Special Lexicology.

General lexicology is a part of General linguistics. It is concerned with the study of vocabulary and its basic units, irrespective of the specific features of any particular language. It works out basic notions and methods of vocabulary study. Within the frames of General Lexicology many notions, such as the notion of the word, the notion of the meaning, the notion of the context, the notion of system relations are investigated. Special lexicology is the lexicology of a particular language (English, Russian, German, French, etc.). It describes words and vocabulary of one particular language. Every Special Lexicology is based on the principles of General Lexicology.

Sociolinguistics is the study between language and society. Sociolinguistics is the study of inter relationships of language and social structure, linguistics variation and attitudes toward language. It is any set of linguistics form which pattern according to social factors.

The study of sociolinguistics also focuses on the language variations that emerge in the society. For example, the way of how to speak of a group of students is different from the way of a group of bus drivers.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used.

Sociolinguistics divided into two:

1. Micro-sociolinguistics

The study of language in relation to society deals with small group of people in certain community.

Example: meeting.

2. macro-sociolinguistics

The study of language related to how the society treats the language.

Fundamental Concepts in Sociolinguistics

1. Speech Community

Speech community is a concept in sociolinguistics that describes a more or less discrete group of people who use language in a unique and mutually accepted way among themselves.

Speech communities can be members of a profession with a specialized jargon, distinct social groups like high school students or hip hop fans, or even tight-knit groups like families and friends. Members of speech communities will often develop slang or jargon to serve the group's special purposes and priorities.

For example, your book *Language Files* gives you an example of speech from an older man with many well known characteristics of Appalachian English:

- 1) I used to could read. (double modal)
- 2) I ain't no girl now. (multiple negation)
- 3) He has a broken back ____ was never set. ("that" deletion)
- 4) Put some bakin' sody on it. (sody instead of soda)
- 5) I fell upside of the building. (lexical substitution--upside of for against the side of)

What they point out, though, is that the speaker is a native of Southern Ohio, not actually a native of Appalachia. And his speech is affected by factors such as age, sex, and socio-economic status.

Crucial to sociolinguistic analysis is the concept of prestige; certain speech habits are assigned a positive or a negative value which is then applied to the speaker. This can operate on many levels.

Understanding language in society means that one also has to understand the social networks in which language is embedded. A social network is another way of describing a particular speech community in terms of relations between individual members in a community. A network could be loose or tight depending on how members interact with each other.

In Chomskian linguistics, a distinction is drawn between I-language (internal language) and E-language (external language). In this context, internal language applies to the study of syntax and semantics in language on the abstract level; as mentally represented knowledge in a native speaker. External language applies to language in social contexts, i.e. behavioral habits shared by a community.

Language and dialect is an ambiguous term (Hougen: 1966). Common people see a dialect as non prestigious variety of language. Scholars see language and dialect as confusing term.

Hougen (1966) stated a dialect is language that is excluded for polite society.

1. Criteria of language:
2. Standardization
3. Vitality: living community of speakers
4. Historicity: sense of identity; social, political, religious, ethnicities.
5. Autonomy: different from other language.
6. Reduction: a particular variety maybe regarded as a sub-variety rather than as an independent entity.
Ex: Pidgin.
7. Mixture: purity
8. De Facto norms: Good speaker Vs Poor speaker.

Language is probably the most important instrument of socialization that exists in all human societies and cultures. It is largely by means of language that one generation passes on to the next its myths, laws, customs, and beliefs, and it is largely by means of language that the child comes to appreciate the structure of the society into which he is born and his own place in that society.

As a social force, language serves both to strengthen the links that bind the members of the same group and to differentiate the members of one group from those of another. In many countries there are social dialects as well as regional dialects, so that it is possible to tell from a person's speech not only where he comes from but what class he belongs to. In some instances social dialects can transcend regional dialects. This is notable in England, where standard English in the so-called Received Pronunciation (RP) can be heard from members of the upper class and upper middle class in all parts of the country. The example of England is but an extreme manifestation of a tendency that is found in all countries: there is less regional variation in the speech of the higher than in that of the lower socioeconomic classes. In Britain and the United States and in most of the other English-speaking countries, people will almost always use the same dialect, regional or social, however formal or informal the situation and regardless of whether their listeners speak the same dialect or not. (Relatively minor adjustments of vocabulary may, however, be made: an Englishman speaking to an American may employ the word "elevator" rather than "lift" and so on.) In many communities throughout the world, it is common for members to speak two or more different dialects and to use one dialect rather than another in particular social situations. This is commonly referred to as code-switching. Code-switching may operate between two distinct languages (e.g., Spanish and English among Puerto Ricans in New York) as well as between two dialects of the same language. The term diglossia (rather than bilingualism) is frequently used by sociolinguists to refer to this by no means

uncommon phenomenon.

In every situation, what one says and how one says it depends upon the nature of that situation, the social role being played at the time, one's status vis-à-vis that of the person addressed, one's attitude towards him, and so on. Language interacts with nonverbal behaviour in social situations and serves to clarify and reinforce the various roles and relationships important in a particular culture. Sociolinguistics is far from having satisfactorily analyzed or even identified all the factors involved in the selection of one language feature rather than another in particular situations. Among those that have been discussed in relation to various languages are: the formality or informality of the situation; power and solidarity relationships between the participants; differences of sex, age, occupation, socioeconomic class, and educational background; and personal or transactional situations. Terms such as style and register (as well as a variety of others) are employed by many linguists to refer to the socially relevant dimensions of phonological, grammatical, and lexical variation within one language. So far there is very little agreement as to the precise application of such terms.

Many researchers (V.V. Vinogradov, F.P. Filin, D.N. Shmelev, and others) point to the systematic relations in the language as a whole and in vocabulary in particular. For example, D. N. Shmelev wrote that language should be considered as a complex device. When studying it from different points, various units of the language are distinguished. Moreover, as the scientist emphasizes, "units that are studied in different sections of the language science" enter into certain relations with each other [10, p. 5]. One of the language levels is vocabulary, which "is a complex system consisting of groups of words that are different in origin, terms of use and stylistic significance" [10, p. 8]. In a general sense, a linguistic system is understood as "a multitude of linguistic elements of any natural language that are in relations and connections with each other, which forms a certain unity and integrity" [14, p. 452]. The relevance of this article is determined by the fact that language systemacy is considered as one of the fundamental problems of modern linguistics in general, and vocabulary in particular. Paradigmatically organized lexical-semantic formations are the manifestation of systematicity in the language and its lexical subsystem. As the well-known linguist M. M. Pokrovsky noted on this issue, "words and their meanings do not live a separate life, but unite (in our minds) in different groups, and the basis for the grouping is similarity or direct opposition to the main meaning" [6, p. 82]. In language lexical system words can be connected by a commonality or opposition of meaning, stylistic properties; common types of word formation, origin, attribution to active or passive vocabulary and other relations. The systematic organization of vocabulary is based on word semantics. The system in vocabulary is manifested in the following aspects: 1) in the semantic structure of the word, reflecting its relation to reality; 2) in the word production relations, word connections with other words in their form, the relation of a word to a particular general or private lexico-grammatical category (parts of speech, nest of words); 3) in semantic relations and relations of a word with other words: synonymy, antonymy; associations of words into lexical-thematic groups, separate terminological series, semantic microsystems; 4) in contextual, semantic and phraseological relations of words: the presence of stable compatibility of words in speech, certain uniform types of this compatibility; 5) in combining, grouping words according to their stylistic properties [15, p. 30].

The linguistic encyclopedic dictionary defines the lexical-semantic field as "a term used in linguistics most often to denote a set of linguistic units, united by some common (integral) lexical-semantic attribute; in other words, having some common non-trivial component of meaning. Initially, the role of such lexical units was ascribed to the units of the lexical level - words; later in linguistic writings appeared descriptions of semantic fields, which included phrases and sentences" [14, p. 379]. The basis of the semantic field structure is the generic relations of the components of this field: hyponyms and hyperonyms. This type of relations completely builds the field semantics. Elements having a semantic community and interconnected by systemic relationships form a field. Constituent parts that make up the field are called microfields. In this case, the vertical organization of the field is the structure of the microfields, and the horizontal one is the relationship of the microfields. The composition of the field distinguishes nuclear (most uniquely performing the function 16 The scientific heritage No 46 (2020) of the field and the most frequently used) and peripheral elements. With the partial overlapping of similar fields, zones of gradual transitions are formed, which is the law of the field organization of the language system. A semantic field is a collection of semantic units having a fixed similarity in some semantic layer and connected by specific

semantic relations [12, p. 106]. E.I. Dibrova offers the following definition of the concept under consideration: “The lexical-semantic field is a hierarchical organization of words, united by one generic meaning and representing a certain semantic language sphere” [3, p. 78]. The onomasiological property of the semantic field is that it is based on the generic seme, or hypersem, denoting a class of objects. The semasiological characteristic of the field is that the members of the field are related to each other by integral-differential characteristics in their values. This allows them to be combined and distinguished within the same field. The semantic field structure itself is represented by the following components: 1) the core of the field is represented by a generic seme (hypersem). The field hypersem is a semantic component of a higher order, which organizes a semantic field deployment around itself; 2) the center of the field is formed by units, which have an integral, common with the core and adjacent units, differential meaning; 3) the periphery of the field consists of units that are the most distant in meaning from the core, the generic term here is pushed into the category of potential or probabilistic semantics. Peripheral units may have contextual meaning if the field is built on a specific text. Usually, peripheral field units can come into contact with other semantic fields, forming the lexical-semantic continuity of the language system. I.I. Chumak distinguished the following properties of LSF: 1. LSF is formed by many meanings that have at least one common component (a common semantic attribute). This component is usually expressed as an archilexeme (hyperlexeme), i.e. lexeme with the most general meaning. 2. Microfields (semantic associations), which members are connected by an integral attribute, usually expressed by the dominant microfield (nuclear lexeme), are distinguished in the LSF. The external structure of the microfield is formed by the nucleus and several domains, some of which can be located in close proximity to the nucleus (near periphery), and others on the periphery of the microfield (distant periphery). 3. The internal structure of the field is a set of correlations, which link semantic units. 4. The field is characterized by the interdependence of elements, sometimes appearing in the form of interchangeability of these elements. 5. LSFs are not isolated from each other. Each word of the language is included in a particular LSF, and, most often, due to its polysemy, not only in one. 6. One LSF can be included in another field of a higher level [2, p. 12]. L.M. Vasiliev understood the lexical-semantic field is as a paradigmatic structure. Lexical units as components of such a structure are interconnected by opposing relations, while the obligatory (nuclear) and optional (peripheral) places in such a structure are occupied by word classes united by one or another semantic category or subcategory [13]. A large lexical group is the thematic group, which is defined as a set of units of one or different parts of speech, united by one area of activity, one situation, topic. The basis of the thematic group are extralinguistic relations of objects and phenomena. According to L.M. Vasiliev, the thematic groups “should include only such classes of words that are united by the same typical situation or one topic, but a common identifying (nuclear) seme is not mandatory for them” [13, p. 105]. An important feature of a thematic group is the diversity of relations between its members or their absence. The identifier of a topic group is usually a word or phrase that is not part of the group. In the dictionary of O.S. Akhmanova, a thematic group is defined as follows: “words on the basis of semantic connections are combined into a thematic series, and they are contrasted to each other according to one semantic features with a commonality of others” [1, p. 118]. One of the first to introduce the concept of “thematic group” was F. P. Filin, who understood it as “... a group of words united on the basis of a classification of the realities themselves, and not of lexical-semantic relations. Replacing one of the words of a thematic group with another over time does not lead to a change in the meaning, stylistic coloring of the words of the same group, which indicates the almost complete absence of semantic connections between the words of the group in the language at the certain stage of its development ”[5, p. 526]. I. V. Kremenetskaya gives the following three main criteria for combining words into a thematic group. Words can be combined in one thematic group, if there are: 1) relations between objects denoted with words; 2) relations between these words, such as genus-species, part-whole; 3) related contexts [4, p. 95]. Thus, the vocabulary is characterized by a systematic organization. The main systematic groupings of vocabulary are synonymous series, antonymic pairs, lexical-semantic groups, lexical-semantic and lexical-phraseological fields, thematic and associative groups, etc.

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