

## II ShO'BA. ZAMONAVIY LINGVISTIK TADQIQOTLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

### LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELDS OF LIGHT INDUSTRY LEXICON

**Gayrat ARAPOV**

*Termiz State University*

*PhD lecturer*

**Annotation.** *This article discusses the lexical-semantic fields of the light industry lexicon. The lexicon of light industry in Uzbek, English and Russian languages is divided into fields such as “Knitwear/Ip-gazlama/Pryaja”, “Silk/Ipak/Shelk”, “Wool/Jun/Sherst”, “Linen/Len”. The article also analyzes scientific theories given by world linguists.*

**Key words:** *lexical-semantic fields, thematic group, theory of I.I. Chumak-Jun, spinning and weaving products, “Knitwear/Ip-gazlama/Пряжа”, “Silk/Ipak/Шелк”, “Wool/Jun/Шерсть”, “Linen/Len”.*

The lexical-semantic features of the lexicon of light industry in English, Uzbek and Russian languages are reflected in the lexical-semantic fields and thematic groups formed within this lexicon.

According to G. M. Yermolenko “the classification of objects into a certain category is determined by the presence or absence of semantic categorical symbols in their linguistic meaning”. For example, lexical units with the semantic symbol “clothes-head” are included in the thematic group “clothes”. It is understood that when dividing the lexicon of the light industry into lexical-semantic fields and thematic groups, its specific semantic categorical meanings serve as direct classification criteria.

The lexical-semantic field is a complex lexical microfield, which unites words based on the semantic principle and has a special field structure, - says T.N. Kurenkova. The author includes the interdependence of the most important structural features of the lexical-semantic field, their ordering and hierarchy, and lists the following among the distinguishing aspects of this system from other linguistic systems:

- lack of clear boundaries;
- continuity;

- openness;
- interconnection with other areas;
- attraction;
- presence of lacunae;
- imbalance in the structure;
- autonomy;
- independence in the lexical-semantic system;
- uniqueness in different languages.

The main aspects of the indicated lexical-semantic field are also confirmed in the lexical-semantic fields of the lexicon of light industry in English, Uzbek and Russian languages. If the field lexicon is considered a macrofield, within it there are several microfields - lexical-semantic fields, and within these fields, light industry terms and terms related to several lexical-semantic groups act as microfield elements.

Based on the theory of I.I. Chumak-Jun, we divided the lexicon of the light industry in the languages in question into lexical-semantic areas based on the following principles:

1) semantically, it is in the presence of an archylexeme that fully covers the scope of the concept of the light industry, expresses a generalizing meaning within a certain group, is dominant from the point of view of synonymy, and has a stylistically neutral character. For example, the concept of “spinning and weaving products, fabrics” is in English *spinning and weaving products, fabrics*, in Uzbek *mato, ip, arqon, paxta, fabrika, trikotaj buyumlar*, in Russian *ткань, нить, шерсть, хлопок, лен, фабрика, трикотаж* etc. Although it is expressed by a number of words, the word that covers all other words and embodies them in itself is the word textile in English, textile in Uzbek and Russian, so , it is recognized as archilexeme;

2) separation of microfields within the field, for example: “Knitwear/Ip-gazlama/Pryaja”, “Silk/Ipak/Shelk”, “Wool/Jun/Sherst”, “Linen/Len” within the lexical-semantic field “Textile” and other microfields can be distinguished;

3) interrelationship of semantic units within the field, for example, in English: *cotton, wool, silk, flax*; In Uzbek: *paxta, jun, ipak, zig'irin* Russian: *хлопок, шерсть, шелк, лен* the interrelationship of the words, on the one hand, they mean types of fibers, and on the other hand, acrylic, nylon, acetate cellulose, etc. are natural fibers. it is determined by contrasting it with other chemical fibers;

4) interchangeability of elements within the field, for example, in English: *knitted fabrics, faux knitwear, fur, curtain, lace, brocade*; in Uzbek: *trikotaj, sun'iy trikotaj, mo'yna, parda, to'r mato, tyul, parcha*; in Russian: *трикотаж, искусственный трикотаж, мех, гинюр, тюль, парча* and other light industrial terms are considered units of the lexical-semantic field “Textile/Tekstil/Tekstil”, they have a number of synonyms and can be interchanged depending on the situation. For example, in English, the word textile is used interchangeably with synonyms such as *cloth, fiber, goods, yarn*.

5) having close relations with all lexical-semantic areas of the language. The close connection of the lexical-semantic fields within the sphere of light industry with other lexical-semantic fields of the language is determined by the fact that the language is a whole system, and therefore its units enter into structural and hierarchical relations. For example, the lexical-semantic fields of light industry are primarily other types of human industry: heavy industry, food industry, electric power industry, forestry industry, etc. with lexical-semantic fields in the fields, moreover, not only with fields related to human activity, but also with purely linguistic (including grammatical) lexical-semantic fields;

6) the possibility of including lexical-semantic fields in the high-level field. It is important that lexical-semantic fields are considered a microfield in relation to the lexicon of the light industry, while lexical-semantic groups are a macrofield, and lexical-semantic groups are microfields that make up it.

Thus, within the lexicon of light industry in English, Uzbek and Russian languages “Tekstil” (“Textile”; “Текстиль”), “Tikuvchilik” (“Sewing”; “Швейное дело”), “Qog'oz poligrafiya” (“Paper polygraphy”; “Бумажная полиграфия”), “Chinni-fayans” (“Фарфоро-фаянсовое производство”; “Porcelain and faience”), “Charm-poyabzal” (“Leather and footwear”; “Кожевенное-обувное дело”) lexical-semantic fields are

formed, and they are characterized by the fact that they embody lexical-semantic groups that are interrelated and appear in a hierarchical relationship to them.

### **References**

1. Ермоленко Г.М. Лингвокультураны тематической группы «Одежда» (сопоставительный анализ на материале английского и русского языков): Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. – Пятигорск, 2009. – С. 11.
2. Куренкова Т.Н. Лексико-семантическое поле и другие поля в современной лингвистике // Сибирский журнал науки и технологий, 2006. – № 4 (11). – С. 176.
3. Куренкова Т.Н. Лексико-семантическое поле и другие поля в современной лингвистике // Сибирский журнал науки и технологий, 2006. – № 4 (11). – С. 176.
4. Чумак-Жунь И.И. Лексико-семантическое поле цвета в языке поэзии И.А. Бунина: состав, структура, функционирование: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – К., 1996. – 185 с.
5. Gayrat A. Linguocultural study of light industry lexicon. – 2021.
6. Gayrat A. Grammatical features of the lexicon of light industry.
7. Arapov G. N. Interpretation of the light industry lexicon in modern linguistics //ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2023. – Т. 7. – №. 123. – С. 2023.
8. Namozovich A. G. Expression of Ethnocultural Realia in the Lexicon of Light Industry in English, Uzbek and Russian. – 2023.
9. Ачилдиева Н. Многозначность демографической лексики в русском языке: контекстуальные аспекты и семантические особенности //Innovations in Technology and Science Education. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 15. – С. 741-746.
10. Ачилдиева Н. Антонимия в демографической лексике русского и узбекского языков //Universal Journal Of Academic And Multidisciplinary Research. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 7. – С. 95-100.

### **GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONLARI KONTEKSTIDA GAZETA-PUBLITSISTIK USLUBI: DISKURSIV TAHLIL**

***Mukaddas ISRAIL***

*O'zDJTU xalqaro jurnalistika fakulteti professori*

*Annotatsiya. Bugungi kunda dunyo tilshunosligida gazeta-publitsistik uslubiga oid tadqiqotlar jamiyatning moddiy-ma'naviy qadriyatlarini ko'zgusi sifatida turli milliy-madaniy o'ziga xosligi masalalarini yechish an'anaviy lisoniy tahlil usullari bilan*