

Synonym Series , Lexical-Semantic Group, Lexical-Semantic Field Terms: Interpretations and Comments

Akhmedov Bahodir Yakhshimuradovich

Associate Professor of the Bukhara Regional Center for Retraining and Advanced
Training of Public Education, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences

Hamidova Iroda Olimovna

A student of the faculty of Foreign languages, BSU

Abstract

In modern linguistics, the terms as lexical-semantic group, lexical-semantic field, synonym series are getting tremendous popularity. This article provides deep interpretations to these terms.

Key words: *lexical-semantic group, lexical-semantic field, synonym series, polysemous words, paradigm, syntactic relationship, thematic group, corpus.*

I. Introduction

According to A. Sodiqov, A. Abduazizov, M. Irisqulov, "Words are divided into certain types with common and similar features in lexical or grammatical meanings". The connections between the words are on a similarity and thematic basis. For example, to speak, to explain, to form a lexical-semantic group based on the similarity relationship in people's understanding. In this lexical-semantic group, the concepts of good, bad, fast, slow, soft, ugly are connected with the verb to speak, forming a thematic group. The lexical structure of the language is divided into several such lexical-semantic and thematic groups. Polysemous words can fall into several lexical-semantic groups at once. Words denoting kinship, words denoting joy or sadness, words expressing different feelings, etc., form separate lexical-semantic groups. They are studied using the theory of "semantic or conceptual space", a combination of context and lexemes (often called valence).

II. Analysis

The LSM itself is a relatively wider area covering several LSGs. The synonymous series of a word is based on the general base of the semaphore in the coverage of LSG or LSM, as well as the system of meanings (s) of each lexical unit in the group. Sometimes even words that do not belong to a synonymous series have generalizing semaphores that can be combined into a single LSG: BREAK: break, cut, destroy. Disruption LSG merges with other LSGs to form an even larger union - the LSM (negative impact on the object). The synonym series, on the other hand, exists within the LSG, but not all members of the LSG are synonymous with each other. For example: to break, to break, to annihilate are mutually synonymous, but the word cut cannot be given to them as a synonym. Hence, the synonymous series is within LSG; and a few LSGs make up the LSM.

As mentioned above, the main problem of linguistics is the systematic nature of language. A system is an interconnectedness of its constituent elements. The lexical layer of language is no exception. This layer consists of paradigmatic and syntactic relationships rather than simple connections. Based on this, it consists of spiritual groups based on different relationships.

Looking at vocabulary as a system gave rise to the notion of LSG and LSM, which led to two approaches to the study of vocabulary. These are semiotics (from word to concept) and onomasiology (from concept to word), which are complementary fields; are important factors in creating a semantic field. As a result of the description of the lexicon, its systemic relations, classifications separating

different LSGs are formed.

III. Discussion

The term LSG is also ambiguous. LSG refers to a group of words that are broadly related to each other in terms of meaning. However, this definition of LSG is not exhaustive, as this definition includes synonyms, antonyms, paronyms, LSG, and even the LSM itself, all collections with a spiritual affinity. Therefore, we need to specify LSG. The term LSG in the narrow sense refers to a group of words that have a categorically-sexually common sema (archisema) and belong to the same word group. For example: spruce, maple, pine, slate, oak, poplar, willow, ("tree" LSG); red, yellow, green, blue, white, black ("color" LSG); walk, run, catch, fly, crawl, swim ("move" LSG). Let us consider whether the last example belongs to an LSG based on component analysis.

TO RUN - "on the ground" with "legs" "with" "fast" "moving".

TO FLY - 1) "move" "in the air" with "wings"; 2) "very" "fast" "move";

TO CRAWL- 1) "to move" with "body" "on the ground"; 2) "very" "slow" "move";

TO SWIM - "moving" in the "water" with "arms and legs";

TO RUSH - "very" "fast" "move";

In LSG, the general sema is "move," but the nature and speed of movement are different. Based on the similarity of these semaphores, the words RUN, FLY-2, RUSH are synonymous. From the point of view of the speed sign of the movement, the words are antonyms: CRAWL-2, RUSH. Thus, LSG includes specific spiritual groups or series (synonyms / antonyms). All members of the LSG are considered sogiponim (or kogiponim) relative to each other because they represent a common concept (movement). The LSG keyword is hyperonymic to the members, and the pairs (run - move) are hyponymous.

There are several other types of relationships in LSG: commonality, contradiction, intersection. Even LSGs themselves can be micro- and macro-LSGs that are part of each other (e.g., movement > forward movement > human movement). In any case, words to LSG are combined on the basis of a paradigmatic attitude (opposition).

An even larger grouping of words is a thematic group (MG): this group is a collection of words from different word groups based on subject commonality. This collection is based on a variety of relationships, including paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships. For example, "sports" MG (football, scoring, stadium, fan) or "trade" MG (trading, bargaining, market, shop, seller, buyer, sale, sell). MG includes various LSGs. For example, a commercial building LSG (shop, kiosk, boutique, supermarket, shop), synonyms (to own, buy), antonyms (expensive - cheap), hyponyms (store - gastronomy) are included in the "trade" MG. MG is sometimes referred to as a thematic field term, but the field term is used in a more semantic field combination. The term semantic field or lexico-semantic field is defined as "words that are closely related in meaning, belonging to the same language" (Y.N. Karaulov) or "lexical words that are combined under a common (invariant) meaning and reflect a certain concept in the language. hierarchical structure of unity"(L.A. Novikov). Although LSM stands close to the spiritual group, it is a broader association than LSG and MG. LSM has several LSGs that have a paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationship, such as the "color" LSG (green, red, yellow, white), which refers to the color properties of the "color" field, and the LSG ("blush, whiteness, yellowing"). "Color" nouns include LSGs (red, yellow, white). Or "time" LSM consists of "parts of time" LSG (hours, minutes, seconds), "parts of the day" LSG (morning, night, noon, noon), "seasons" (spring, summer, winter, autumn) LSG. The above is sometimes excluded from the following classification: "kinship" can also be referred to as LSG, MG, LSM. It is very comprehensive; covers different lexical units (compound word, even, phrase).

In linguistics, these terms are used interchangeably. In semantic tagging of language corpora,

the boundaries of LSG, MG, and LSM must be clear, and this hierarchy must be correctly located in the search boxes. Otherwise, the internal division of groups will confuse the user. The clarity of the semantic search, the intelligibility of the search windows is achieved by the correct separation of the semantic field and the lexical-semantic groups. When tapping corpus units, we clearly define the boundaries of LSG, MG, and LSM. In deriving MG and LSM, we use logical and semantic symbols as a basis: we follow the principle that “MG represents the linguistic landscape of the world, its fragments, while LSM represents aspects of meaning and relationships”.

The semantic field (for example, according to Y.N. Karaulov's theory) consists of a field (its name), a core (keywords: usually synonyms and antonyms) and a periphery (words that are semantically and stylistically related to the core). Here is an example of the word FRIEND in the Russian Dictionary of Associative Norms. All informants form a friendly field: all synonyms to the core (friend, comrade); antonym (enemy, savage); founders (friendship, friendship); typical and stable conjunctive determinants (reliable, dear, good, mysterious) enter, peripherals belong to such units as brother, brother.

In linguistics, the appearance of the field is differentiated as lexical-semantic field (explained above), associative-semantic field (association on an associative basis), functional-semantic field (reflecting the lexical-grammatical meanings of the word). Each semantic field is formed on the basis of only one meaning of the word, and a different microfield is formed around each meaning:

LAND 1 - (ground) sand, soil, clay, clay (paradigmatic), dig, work (syntagmatic), earthy, earthy, Yangier (derivative).

LAND 2 - (land) land, water, sea; to see, open.

LAND 3 - (state) country, homeland, country; born, alien; compatriot, other land.

These interconnected LSGs belong to a single “Earth” LSM. Thus, the whole lexical structure of a language is grouped into interconnected semantic fields that reflect the perfect and special view of the world for each language.

Conclusion

A view of lexicon as a system gave rise to the notion of LSG and LSM, which led to two approaches to the study of lexicon (semantic (from word to concept) and onomasiological (from concept to word)). It defines the main directions of word processing, word learning, linguistic operations in language corpora.

LSM is a relatively wider area that includes several LSGs in itself. The synonymous series of a word is based on the general base of the semaphore in the coverage of LSG or LSM, as well as the system of meanings (s) of each lexical unit in the group. The whole lexical structure of a language is grouped into communicative semantic fields that reflect the perfect and special view of the world for each language.

In the semantic tagging of language corpora, the boundaries of LSG, MG and LSM must be clear, and this hierarchy must be correctly located in the search boxes. The clarity of the semantic search, the intelligibility of the search windows can be achieved by correctly separating the semantic field and the lexical-semantic groups. Improving corpus semantic search based on existing recommendations on semantic tagging, developing a linguistic support for automatic semantic tagging of language units is the task ahead.

A linguistic supply must be created for the semantic tagging of atomic units. The theories LSG, MG, LSM, developed so far in the Uzbek language, serve as the theoretical basis of linguistic support. A set of semantic tags should consist of a word, a lemma, a microLSG, a tag denoting belonging to a macroLSG, an MG, followed by a tag denoting belonging to the LSM.



References:

1. Sodiqov A., Abduazizov A., Irisqulov M. Introduction to Linguistics. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1981. - B. 100.
2. <http://www.moluch.ru/archive/38/4226/>
3. <http://www.mgu-russian.com/ru/teach/courses/53/>
4. Filin F.P. About lexico-semantic groups of words // Electronic resource: <http://www.mgu-russian.com/ru/teach/courses/53/>
5. <https://studfiles.net/preview/5837469/page:4/>: (Rubleva O. L. Lexicology of the modern Russian language. - 2016.)
6. Dictionary of associative norms of the Russian language. (Edited by A.A. Leonteva) - Moscow: Publishing house of Moscow University, 1977. –192 p