

Linguistic Principles of Researching the General Meaning Words "Spirituality" as a Lexical Category

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Abstract:

In this article, the study of noun units related to spirituality in our linguistics as a lexical category, scientific research, a systematic approach to it, the linguistic units of the spiritual qualities of a person and their internal structure, and the interaction of units related to spirituality determining the relationship, determining the core, center and periphery of the category, determining the semantic-structural and lexicographic features are being investigated linguistically for the first time in Uzbek linguistics. It is highlighted that the peripheral schemes of the paradigms within the lexical category help to determine the semantic development of the core and its communicativeness.

Keywords: lexical category, core, center, peripheral schemas, field theory, concept, semantic group, thematic group, semantic nest, lexical category, lexical system, syntactic property of polysemantic property.

In our linguistics, the study of noun units related to spirituality as a lexical category, scientific research, systematic approach to it is the first linguistic research dedicated to the category of "spirituality". It is different from the content areas studied in our linguistics until now, the lexical units of the spiritual qualities of a person and their internal structure, the semantic relationship of the units belonging to the category of "spirituality" with each other, their features in the paradigm, semantic-structural and lexicographical features. is being studied linguistically for the first time. First of all, by defining the microsystems of this category, its semantic possibilities expand. Therefore, the study of noun units with the common theme "spirituality" as a lexical category sheds light on the lexical features of this category. In particular, if we approach the category of "spirituality" as a lexical concept, the purpose of the ongoing research becomes brighter. Because A.P. Babushkin defines the term "concept" as follows: "it is a discrete meaningful unit of the collective mind that reflects a real or ideal subject. It is preserved in a verbally defined form in the national memory of the world and native speakers, and the concept is ri does not exist without lexical objectivity[1]" In the Uzbek linguistic landscape of the world, the category of "spirituality" is an ideal topic, and it is undoubtedly evaluated at the level of the national concept. This can be explained on the basis of the following signs.

1. The lexical category "spirituality" is a unit that reflects our national mentality and forms the linguistic landscape of the Uzbek language of our native language speakers, and these concepts directly and indirectly include all semantically expressed units related to the lexical category "spirituality".

2. It is important to distinguish between the national features of the lexical category "spirituality" and the lexical units of another language that are semantically different from the units related to spirituality and acquire a certain national character.
3. Concepts related to the lexical category "Spirituality" include only the main concepts of the spiritual community that help to understand and perceive the Uzbek national mentality, that is, concepts that are not related to our national mental characteristics are the core of the category and does not take place in the center.
4. In the process of identifying the microsystems of the lexical category "spirituality", one of the most important concepts and methods is the "core of the concept", the second is the "center", and the third is its "edge". The core forms the meaningful relationship of the lexical category around the point of noun units with its common theme "spirituality", and the periphery gathers relationships indirectly related to the category.
5. Determining all the above features is manifested in the process of determining the semes and semes of the lexical category "spirituality".

Below we will dwell on the features of this microsystem.

The fact that the description of linguistic phenomena in modern studies is carried out by several linguistic methods has the feature of further semantic expansion and illumination of the studied concept. These methods of analysis are widely used in the fields of Associative Linguistics, Cognitive Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, and Semasiology. It is important to widely promote the lexical unit that is the object of research in such directions as lexical-semantic, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, grammatical categories, grammatical-lexical fields, functional-semantic fields. The study of the lexeme as a semantic field can be seen from the following studies. In particular, Rasulov's state verbs[2], Sh.M. Iskanderova's research works on the personal microfield in nouns[3], N.R. Nishonova's substantive analysis of the field of lexemes with the "animal" archetype[4], and S. Muhammedova's semantics of action verbs[5] can be observed.

In modern linguistics, the study of linguistic areas in a new direction is determined by the relationship between the language as a system and its representatives. characterized by multi-level connection of lexemes. Modern language research methods allow solving a number of problems, a systematic approach [6]. In particular, there are the following rules for interpreting lexemes within the lexical category:

1. Lexemes in the lexical category "Spirituality" are system relationships, that is, inventory of elements connected to each other by lexical-semantic, syntactic, cognitive, associative features.
2. The lexical and grammatical elements that make up the lexical category "Spirituality" have a semantic commonality and unite into a single core.
3. The composition of the lexical category combines homogeneous and heterogeneous elements [7].
4. In the components of the lexical category - a semantic group, a thematic group, a semantic nest, a lexical category system is formed, each group can have an internal division.
5. If we symbolically divide the semantic width of the lexical category into "vertical and horizontal" forms, while the semantic groups and thematic groups are in a vertical structure, its components are reflected in horizontal relations.
6. The main concept in the lexical category is the core. From it, central and peripheral components are semantically connected. In the core, the main concepts are united around the lexical category [8].
7. In the lexical category, the core components systematically study the functions of the category and include the functions of the lexemes in the lexical category. Compared to other lexical units in the category, it means all generalizing meanings.

8. Semalts between the core and the periphery in the lexical category correspond partly to the core and partly to the periphery.
9. Sometimes the border between the core and the periphery is not clearly visible, when they have a polysemantic feature, they merge with a syntactic feature.
10. The parts of the lexical category can belong to the periphery, which is considered the core and the semantic limit of the category.
11. The lexemes of the lexical categories partially converge and form certain meaningful groups, which are gradually distributed to the remaining parts.

The studies show that the combination of the semantic parts of the lexical category structure turns out to be the identified main features of the studied object. The content of any studied lexical category is semantically cohesive. The following serves as a basis for this.

1. In the lexical category, the layer of meaning components - semes, sememes, and means forming the periphery are the creators.
2. All components of the studied category combine to form a core, in this case, the theme performs the main task of defining the core. [9]
3. Semantic components are separated depending on the semantic relationship within the lexical category, their semantic groups are the same, and their internal structure belongs to different types.
4. In the structure of the meaning of the lexical category, macrocomponents are separated, the native and figurative meanings in them combine to form other macrocomponents, and they have the structure of a separate category.
5. In terms of components, core and peripheral features are formed.
- 6.. Semantic components are formed through the core of meaning (sema) which is constant, important, bright, and frequent.
7. The opposition of the core meaning of the lexical category to other meanings in the system is a language unit that forms the basis of internal structural contradictions in the system.
8. Peripheral schemes of paradigms within the lexical category help to determine the semantic development of the core and its communicativeness [10].
9. When the boundary between the core and the peripheral symbols moves away, a new semantic boundary within the category is formed.
10. Semes within the lexical category are repeated in other meanings within the category. In particular, a unit that is a nuclear seme in one sense can be a peripheral meaning in another sense.
11. The terms of synonyms, antonyms, hypo-hypernyms within the lexical category can be distinguished.

In conclusion, it can be said that the dictionary meaning of the word is regulated according to the field. The study of "spirituality" as a lexical category allows to fully justify its content linguistically.

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