

LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FIELD OF VERBS IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS.

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Abstract

The word as the basic unit of the lexical-semantic structure, representing an organized system from the inside, is a component of a series of synonymic, antonymic series, lexical and thematic groups. The connection between the semantic structure, internal system and external system of a word, that is, semantically different word groups, is manifested in the fact that the word comes out as a member of certain external lexical systems, and at the same time represents a system of meaningful elements distributed according to these external lexical systems.

Keywords

verb, lexic, synonym, antonym, linguistic phenomenon, interrogative verbs, response verbs, semantic field.

Introduction

Current linguistics focuses on the systematic study of various levels of language, including lexicon, on a day-to-day scale structure of the lexicon, despite the large number of units that make it up, the multi-dimensionality of them and the multi-plan nature of their relationships, many lexicological studies show convincing, although all those who make up this system are equally adequately defined and taxied, have a systematic character.

In terms of research into the systematic structure of the lexicon, a group of interrogative and response verbs in current English has been selected. Interrogative and response verbs as verbs that perform communicative tasks were previously considered in several scientific studies dedicated to the study of lexical groups and thematic rows of verb phrases, in which the study was carried out almost in the field of synonymy or in the field of antonymy .

The traditional distinction of synonymic series as well as antonymic groups is imperfect, the reason being that words do not cover all of those complex relationships that enter paradigmatically and syntagmatically. Distinguishing a

group of interrogative and response verbs as an object of study is based on the logical-conceptual interrelationship of verbs, recognition of interrelationships between phenomena of extralinguistic order and linguistic phenomena, and, finally, A.A. Ufimseva and V.G. According to the khomyakovas, the verbs ask and answer are based on their entry into the denominator of conversives.

A close study of the functioning of interrogative and response verbs in speech, the identification of their similarities and differences, their peculiarities and character makes it possible to give a description of this particular group, since only through this isolation can it be possible to find out all the complex and diverse system of language as a whole.

The study of the lexical composition of a language as a system, and not as unorganized words, connected to each other without anything, has become the subject of much earlier semiological research. Traditional linguistic semantics, which emerged in the 19th century as a science of the meaning of a word, saw the main tasks of research as distinguishing the causes and types of meaningful changes in a word. The founders of semasiology are mainly concerned with the history of separate, distinguished words, as well as with the imposition of changes in the meanings of words or groups of words, for example: contraction or expansion of meanings, generalization or concretization of meanings, improvement or deterioration of meanings, metonymic or metaphorical displacement of meanings, etc.k. They conducted scientific research with .

The basis is the study of the ways of development of the word, which was later separated, but also of the development of groups of words of whole series. As early as the second half of the 19th century, in Russian semasiology, the problem of studying the entire vocabulary content of a language as a system is posed, and it is widely theorized that word meaning is perceived as the basic unit of a language.

Semantic field theory, establishing systematicity in the lexicon and not finding a clear linguistic method of its analysis, laying the issue of developing linguistic methodology, pure linguistic criteria of lexical classification, becomes the basis for the further development of semasiology . Attempts to characterize the vocabulary content of a language as systematically structured, similar to phonetics and grammar, combined with a greater or lesser degree of commonality, led to the emergence of diverse and numerous theories and terms to identify the meaningful side of a language, that is, groups of words aimed at studying the content plan, such as semantic fields,

A systematic approach to the study of the vocabulary composition of a language promoted the need for the development of a real linguistic criterion,

which could be relied on in lexical classification. The formal characters of lexical units, chunonchi, morphological, syntactic, and word-forming characters attracted the attention of linguists. These characteristics of the word were taken by most researchers as the basis of the classification.

To distinguish the systematics of colloquial verbs in English, a structural method was used by Lekomsev . The author set the task of determining the semantic model of colloquial verbs according to a specific moment of language synchronous development (the period of ancient English), and showed that one of the lexical groups of English is directly and inextricably linked to the syntactic construction of the semantic model, the consonant, verb of speech.

“The specificity of the lexical-semantic system of a language, in contrast to others, consists in how the types of words that determine the connections of meanings are realized during this period of language development, in what forms and under what conditions lexical meanings come true and are reflected anew. Therefore, the definition of the lexical-semantic system of the language implies the study of words as independent units of the composition of the dictionary and their different-district interactions in the general complex”.

There is no single opinion on the issue of distinguishing lexical groups and their equal value. Most researchers believe that it is legitimate to distinguish thematic groups based on the generality of their subject and conceptual relatedness, that is, combined with non-linguistic reality, since in these groups, again, the language factor also applies.

In conclusion, the most perfect and comprehensive analysis of a word can be achieved as a result of paradigmatic and syntagmatic research, since at the paradigmatic level its semantics and characteristic are determined, while the fundamental linguistic characteristic is acquired by its work in a linear series. “Systematicity in the lexicon is manifested in the interdependence of paradigmatics and syntagmatics, which come out as

general and separate with respect to the word, and in the fact that they dictate each other”.

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