A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO VOCABULARY

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Annotation. The study of lexical semantics in general and lexical semantics in particular currently seems to be a particularly relevant and important problem for a number of reasons. First of all, the word is at the center of such research, “since it is a special microcosm in which some piece of real reality is reflected, therefore the very nature of the lexical meaning is revealed primarily through the subject content of the word, in its correlation with the objectively existing world of things, processes, phenomena”.

Keywords: semantic category, microcontext, microsystem, lexico-semantic system.

LEKSIKAGA TIZIMLI YONDASHUV

Annotatsiya. Umumiy leksik semantikani va xususiy leksik semantikani o‘rganish hozirgi paytda bir qator sabablarga ko‘ra ayniqsa dolzarb va muhim muammo bo‘lib turibdi. Birinchidan, so‘z bunday tadqiqotlarning markazida turadi, “chunki bu haqiqiy voqelikning biron bir qismi aks etadigan maxsus mikrokosmos, shuning uchun leksik ma’noning mohiyati birinchi navbatda so‘zning predmet mazmuni orqali, uning obyektiv mavjud narsalar dunyosi jarayonlar, hodisalar bilan o‘zaro bog‘liqligi orqali ochiladi”.

Kalit so‘zlar: semantik kategoriya, mikrokontekst, mikrosistema, leksiko-semantik tizim.

СИСТЕМНЫЙ ПОДХОД К ЛЕКСИКЕ

Аннотация. Изучение лексической семантики в целом и лексической семантики в частности, в настоящее время представляется особо актуальной и важной проблемой по целому ряду причин. Прежде всего, в центре подобного исследования находится слово, «так как оно представляет собой особый микромир, в котором отражается какой–то кусочек реальной действительности, поэтому сама природа лексического значения выявляется прежде всего через предметное содержание слова, в его соотнесенности с объективно существующим миром вещей, процессов, явлений».

Ключевые слова: семантическая категория, микроконтекст, микросистема, лексико-семантическая система.

Introduction. Vocabulary is an integral unity of mutually dependent elements. Words in any language do not exist in isolation from each other, but in close connection, forming systems built on various bases: semantic–grammatical (parts of speech), word-formation (word-formation groups), semantic (synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, semantic fields, lexico-semantic groups, etc.).

Literature review. Many scientists have put forward and developed the idea of systematic vocabulary. Among them are A. A. Reformatsky, Y. N. Karaulov, O. G. Skvortsov, T. B. Kryuchkova, V. G. Gak, A. A. Ufimtseva [4, p. 101] and many others. In the content structure of systematic vocabulary lies in the fact that they can rightfully serve as a basis. The lexical units forming the Lexico-semantic system of the language are connected by the relations of identity, similarity, opposites, etc. The essence of a lexical system consists in the hierarchical relationships and relationships of its constituent linguistic elements and their aggregates. A clear confirmation of the consistency of vocabulary is the fundamental possibility to reduce all non-free compatibility to a limited number of basic types of semantic categories, lexical functions.

Research Methodology. Lexical functions are understood as a set of universal meanings, as a regular meaning of metaphorical combinations. Hence, in the phrases gold of hair, gold of lemons, gold of laughter, the token gold expresses the standard meanings of "color", "shine", "ringing" depending on the microtext created by the second component of the phrase, in which the token “gold” is the first component.

Non-free components of phrases express standard meanings; the differences depend on the combination in which they function.

The meaning of the metaphorized word includes in its structure such components that make it possible to characterize the same concept from different sides, highlighting certain connections between concepts. The role of semantic and connotative features proper for combining words in a certain set, functioning as lexical categories. The consistency of vocabulary is manifested in patterns, regularly recurring relationships of its units. All mutually conditioned elements of the language are in the vocabulary system in various relationships to each other, interact with each other in a certain way, forming a wide range of Lexical and semantic associations.

Note, however, that by interacting with the Lexico-semantic system, the word retains its individuality, which distinguishes it from others in a multifaceted system of linguistic relations. A word is the ultimate unit of a language, it is multidimensional, its significance consists of a multitude of relations of a given word to other words in different aspects and different subsets and is determined not only by linguistic factors, but also by extralinguistic ones (the correlation of a word with a subject series and the sphere of social functioning).

Analysis and results. The analysis of the relations of elements cannot show the essence of the language itself as well as reveal internal dialectical contradictions in the language system. However, the study of the connections between individual lexemes allows us to understand the mechanism of functioning of the language

system, primarily lexical. "A distinctive feature of the lexico-semantic system is that the unity of the system is ensured by the principle of integration (total accumulation) of units of marginal division (word meanings) into more complex unities".

Therefore, if we analyze a single word or a lexico-semantic system as a whole, the way of research in both cases lies through lexico-semantic subsystems (microsystems) – synonymic, antonymic and other groups of words.

Vocabulary is the most mobile level of language, which most reflects changes in various spheres of life: some words become obsolete and leave the language, others disappear or are borrowed. The vocabulary of the language is estimated by many thousands of words. However, the speaker finds the word he needs relatively quickly. It's easy to explain: a person has a systematic vocabulary that simplifies the search. The speaker is looking for the necessary word not in the entire vocabulary of the language, but within a small part of it – a synonymic series, a semantic field, a lexico-semantic group, which is oriented by a specific situation and logic of thinking. Most researchers who consider vocabulary as part of a language define it as a system that has its own specifics, explained by the nature and composition of units.

The Russian semasiologist M.M. Pokrovsky [3, p. 82] wrote that one of the first to realize the systemic nature of vocabulary "words and their meanings do not live a separate life from each other, but unite in our soul independently of our consciousness into different groups, and the basis for grouping is similarity or direct opposite in basic meaning".

The consistency of vocabulary is manifested in the very nature of the use of lexical units, where certain patterns are observed, for example, antonyms can be used in the same contexts, the same is true for synonyms.

Thus, in modern linguistics, the view of vocabulary as a structure of systems has been established. He found expression in the recognition of the fact of the existence in the language of various groups of words, opposed in meaning, form, degree of similarity of forms and meanings; by the nature of the relations that develop between the words forming a particular group, etc. he term lexico-semantic system is used to denote a set of words and expressions, word-formation and grammatical categories that define semantic groupings and semantic relations of words.

Lexical problems of any language have been of interest to specialists since the very beginning of the emergence of linguistics as a scientific discipline. Various researchers have repeatedly made attempts to systematize and systematically describe vocabulary. The question of whether the vocabulary is systematic has occupied the minds of linguists for decades. At the same time, it is worth noting that "in a general sense, a system is understood as a set of elements connected by internal relationships, and at the same time, the properties of any system, which must be noted, are not a simple set of properties of the elements included in it, the so-called "system effect" is manifested in the system, in which the system as such acquires new properties which are deprived separately of the elements included in it" [5, p. 412].

According to I. P. Slesareva [6, p. 13], "vocabulary is a system, that is, an organization whose units are mutually dependent and interdependent in terms of content". However, there are sections in the vocabulary that differ in the degree of consistency, that is, the degree of ordering of the relations between the words forming this area.

Currently, the systemic properties of vocabulary have long been beyond doubt by most experts. In particular, Yu. D. Apresyan [1, p. 55, 118] answers the question about the consistency of vocabulary positively. The researcher gives two complementary definitions of the system: 1) "a set of objects forms a system if a smaller number of elements are required for their complete and non-redundant description"; 2) "a set of objects forms a system if they can be transformed into each other according to regular, fairly general rules". Thus, the system is the possibility of economical description of objects and the possibility of their mutual conversions. According to Yu. D. Apresyan, vocabulary is a system, since we have a semantic language with fewer elements than the number of units in a given natural language.

Conclusion. From the idea of language as a system, the idea of the consistency of its tiers, including vocabulary, naturally follows. A significant contribution to the description of vocabulary as a system belongs to L. V. Shcherba. The vocabulary of each language forms, according to L. V. Shcherba [8, p. 270], "a single complex fabric, a single system, the elements of which are connected by certain semantic relations, a system of words from which, according to the rules of grammar and vocabulary itself, our speech with its syntagmas is built".

Vocabulary is the most difficult part of the language, and the number of its elements is so large and diverse that consistency is often questioned. Nevertheless, there is a systematic vocabulary, words in the language do not exist in isolation, but in certain relationships with each other. Every word in any language is connected by complex and diverse relationships with other words, and this connection can be based on similarity or difference of expression and content.

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