

Conclusions on the Appearance of the Complement Concept through Languages in the Semantic Field

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ABSTRACT

The grammatical structure template analyzes the phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic level materials of the language and the history, dialectology, stylistics and speech culture of the language.

KEYWORDS: *conceptual field, semantic field, compliment, phonetic-phonological means, phraseology, morphemic unit, modification.*

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, the concept of 'field' has emerged as an intuitive reflection of a structural-functional approach to language phenomena that is inseparable from the analysis of group phenomena and at the same time is considered systematically or simply as a group at different stages. In modern linguistics, the field method can be implemented not only as a lexical field, but also as a conceptual field, lexical-semantic field, functional-semantic field, syntactic field, etc., depending on the objectives of the study. [1] Based on this, it can be noted that the semantic field exists as a structural subsystem of language, the units of which exist due to a set of additional values and a hierarchy of values that determine the position of one field relative to another. The dictionary of any language is a structural whole, in which each word occupies a certain place due to its semantic structure and connection with other words. Linguistics and conceptual aspects emerge as part of the semantic field.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The main purpose of the semantic field is to accurately linguistically reflect a particular area of units concretized by the conceptual content of their components, i.e., to describe the lexical content of a language, individual meanings are generalized to a set of basic concepts that define the division of lexical content. The functional-semantic field of a compliment is a general semantic sign, as well as a systematic set of language units (lexical, derivational, morphological and syntactic) that are distinguished on the basis of the unity of their semantic and functional properties.

At the center of the compliment field are abstract nouns, adjectives, as well as affixes that express the meaning of "border", word groups are mainly adjectives, forms of forms, for which the sign "compliment" dominates.

A study of compliment indicators in the text showed that compliments are phonetic, morphemic, word-formation, lexical, phraseological, grammatical (morphological and syntactic), and appear in the text. The expression of compliments was carried out using appropriate tools, the analysis of which allowed to identify the following types: graphic indicators, morpheme indicators, lexical-semantic indicators, phraseological indicators, grammatical indicators, morphological and syntactic indicators.

The expression of the concept of compliment in verbal communication is directly related to the nature of the speech situation and the purpose of the speaker.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The method of expressive compliment is carried out in the "pattern" of grammatical construction on the basis of the socio-psychological laws of a particular language. The pattern of grammatical construction is realized by the phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic level materials of the language and the colors of the history, dialectology, stylistics and speech culture of the language.

Phonetic-phonological means. In verbal communication, when the compliment is performed with phonetic level units, the pronunciation forms of speech sounds, the method of articulation are chosen, and the speech sounds are given charm. S.N. In Trubetskoy's words [2], the existing speech sounds in a particular language are invariant in the speaker's mind, waiting for their opportunity as a generalization of many options. It is expressed in words to express a specific goal (attitude), in the form of an option, based on the desire and choice of the speaker. In the process of speaking, the speaker expresses his personal attitude to the listener - swearing, praise, congratulations, or simply conveying information. The concept of compliment takes a certain form in the specific articulatory method of speech sounds (phonemes) in the words in which they are expressed. In this case, the sounds of speech become elongated, thickened, paused between speech sounds, paired speech sounds and other phonetic processes take place, and, of course, the norms of language norms take precedence.

The concept of compliment is hierarchical in the process of communication depending on the intended purpose of the speaker, in some places the compliment is carried out in a high veil, in which the speaker uses different methods and means. These tools include the higher units of the lexical level - phraseological units, fixed and integral units, proverbs and sayings, winged or exemplary words, prazident (Alpomish, Rustami Doston,) names, and so on.

"I've found it, oh devil!" Said Karima. (A.Qod. Otg. Kunl.)

When compliments are expressed in the form of an appeal, the title (professor, general, professor, general), nicknames and nicknames (Andijan, lion, prince, Bär oder Bärchen, qwein, konig), adjectives (mullah, qori, Mönch, Pate), profession (archer, artist, schießen, kunstler) are added.

Phraseological-phraseological. : In linguistics, phraseology is the study of phrases, phraseological verbs, and other types of lexical units of speech (often referred to collectively as phrases) or fixed expressions. There are different views on phraseology in world linguistics, including in European linguistics, more precisely, in English linguistics, phrases are considered as a specific construction and a separate linguistic unit. or classified as a phraseological compound, in the views of Juravlev (and his proponents of the view) the phrase is regarded as a single whole. A similar phenomenon is observed in Uzbek linguistics (in the views of Sh. Shoabdurahmanov and his supporters, in the views of Sh. Rakhmatullaev and his supporters) [3]. Phraseologisms are ready in the language, over time they become polished and compact, a word cannot be taken or added from them, they are not translated from language to language, in another language there is an equivalent (alternative) or similar variant of this phraseology, phraseology is long. , hanging a lagman on his ear, putting a sock on his sock, and tying a tie on his T-shirt). Phraseologisms are equivalent in form to a phrase or sentence, in content to a word, we prefer the side of meaning. Phraseologisms play a pragmatic role in expressing the concept of compliment in verbal communication. When used independently, their meanings are more accurate than the sum, or in other words, unpredictable [4].

in Uzbek: "Essiz-essiz! It's so nice to add a bowl of water and swallow it.

In German: *Sie war der Mittelpunkt unserer Familie.*

a) communicative Communicative expressions are usually expressions used in ordinary life. Ёмон очилиб кетибсизми (Have you opened badly?)

c) nominative A nominative unit that performs the function of a polynomial is a complex reference event that is analyzed into its constituent elements. Along with the various relationships between them, it can be expressed as a predicative unit in a sentence. By naming a specific situational event, it indicates the relationship of the identified event.

In German : *Sich im siebten Himmel fühlen.*

in the Uzbek language: *Ўзини еттинчи осмонда сезмоқ. (To feel oneself in the seventh heaven)*

Phraseologisms serve as a language unit for information exchange communication, perform a nominative function as a lexical level unit, and as a compliment expression unit in a speech situation. *Ўн гулидан бир гули очилмаган, ҳали тандирдан узилмаган, қўйнинг оғзидан чўп олмаган... (Not one out of ten flowers has opened, not yet taken out of the oven, not taken from the mouth of a sheep ...)*

Uzbek linguist A. According to Shomaksudov, [5] figurative compounds are widely used in the expression of the meaning of a compliment. Figurative combinations include phraseological expressions and figurative expressions. Studies confirm that imagery and semantic reshaping are leading signs for phraseology. “In order to be a phraseological unit, a fixed combination of words must have a figurative meaning, a figurative meaning.” Therefore, phraseologies are linguistic units that express figurative and figurative meaning. But these factors do not deny that phraseologies also have semantic, structural, functional features. Such signs should also be taken into account in the study of phraseology.

As a source of enrichment of the phraseological fund, the scientist points to the living colloquial language, combinations of literary and literary styles, phrases learned from other languages. However, phraseological formation is formed not only by linguistic factors, but also by non-linguistic factors such as socio-political life, worldviews, customs, history, culture of language owners. Hence, the formation of phraseologies is related to linguistic and non-linguistic factors. They are, firstly, inextricably linked with factors such as social life events and, secondly, linguistic, i.e., the grammatical rules of language. During the period of formation, phraseology, like lexical units, is subject to the internal laws of language, phonetic, lexical-semantic requirements.

It is well known that phraseologies are linguistic units, they are ready in the language, they are not made, they are not translated from one language to another. The emergence of idioms requires a long time and process (flying a ketmon, a street child, wearing socks, wearing a T-shirt ...)

The lexical structure and phraseological richness of a language are constantly evolving, as there must be special terms in the language for the things that occur as a result of the various changes that take place in society. For such reasons, new words and phrases appear in the language, and the vocabulary becomes richer. Phraseologisms are built on the basis of a certain image, and in the embodiment of this image are represented by various objects, events. [6]

Phraseological units, unlike words, occur not to name a particular event in objective reality, but to express a modal relation to it. The main part of the phraseological units in language is semantically directed to man; they evaluate a person's physical, mental, moral, intellectual characteristics and behavior. For this reason, the connotative element is often involved in the semantic structure of phraseological units. This element adds emotional-expressive meaning to the denotative meaning of phraseological units. ” In our opinion, it is these features that make a compliment a convenient tool

for revealing the meaning of words.

Роби! Бир қошиқ сув билан ютадиган оғанг бор-де! - деди ошни гуваладек думалоқлаб, оғзига тикаркан. Совчи қўйса тегардим!

Strong expressiveness, while making figurative expressions an active means of speech, ensures that it is a sharp and concise visual medium in both oral speech and fiction. The stylistic possibilities of phrases are so wide that they have always fascinated philologists. Because they represent emotional-expressiveness. “Эссиз-эссиз! Шунақаям ёқимлики, бир пиёла сувга қўшиб ютиб юборсам, дейсан одам.

In this example, the speaker compliments the words using a phrase that expresses a pure Uzbek state. Here, the word bowl is a widely used item in Uzbeks, forming the compositional center of the phrase, and it is through this word that the national color emerges. The speaker's goal is to use the phrase above to further exaggerate the "elegant" and "subtle" aspects of the character to whom the compliment is addressed, and the resulting situation is beautifully described. [7]

In the following example, the phrase not only describes compliment words, but also escapes through word play, an irony:

Нуқул юлдузимиз кўчада тўғри келади-я ! - деди жилмайиб.

Кўча боласи бўлганигиздан кейин шу-да! - деди Санобар уялиб.[8] '

In this case, the phrase "matching the star to the star" and "street child" were skillfully combined by the author, which further increased the expressiveness.

Some phraseologies that exist in language are a lexical level unit of language, denotative, connotative, pragmatic compliment meaning. Some of the idioms in the language, on the other hand, are incomplete.

Томдан тараша ташлагандек, илоннинг боласи илон...

Some of the existing phraseologies in the language are homonymous in form, antonymous in content.

Raising one's head means respect, raising one's head means rioting, noise, disrespect ...

Morphemic-morphological. When a compliment is made through morphological level units, word groups can be interchanged for the purpose of naming or renaming, which is important for the speech situation, for example, adjective (Red), number (First), rhyme (That, This) instead of noun phrase. When the morphological principle is applied in a broad sense, the addition of root-base units (bases) not only to affixes but also to any other grammatical elements, including auxiliary words, is taken into account.

A more detailed description of the structure of lexical bases and affixes is given by V.L. Kotvich [9]. He admits that the basis of word construction in Altaic languages consists of a single-syllable invariant stem and a single-syllable suffix. In studying the structure of stems and suffixes in Altaic languages, V.L. Kotvich focused on their phonological structure.

The French Turkologist J. Deni [10] identified a general model of word structure consisting of three elements: stem, suffix, and suffix. They show four main modifications: Scheme 1: core; Scheme 2: stem + suffixes that make one or more words; Scheme 3: core + word-forming suffixes + one or more suffixes; Scheme 4: core + some suffixes + some suffixes.

When complimenting with morphemic units, grammatical category elements are interchanged with noncategory elements for the purpose of a speech situation, e.g. bis), analogy (-cha -dek, -chen, -lein) with analogy (-dek - -simon, -chen) and others, forms of agreement with each other (brain (-ga, -auf)

to knowledge (-ni, an, -in) filled, -ning - one of, -aus), agreements with auxiliaries (-ga side, -durch, -gegen, -da with, mit -ni about, uber), auxiliaries mutual (side side, durch, yona, neben), simulation forms are reciprocal (as if, flame, simon, dek, als ...), quality level indicators are mutual (very, extremely, most, am, besten), number meaning types are indicators (two, zwei, second, zweite, two, swei), the types of rhyming meanings are mutual (sen -siz, du, sie, osha -oshal, dort, ana -mana, diese, yener hech -sira, nie, niemals), the elements of the grammatical category of the verb are mutual (time, ratio, inclination, person-number) or interaction with functional forms of the verb (-digan, -en, -t, -yatgan, -nde -ar, war -yapti, -en), undov (oh -eh, voh, o), taqlid (taq-paq, -tik-tak, han-man), modal (initially, anfanger, in fact, in der tat, in fact, warend) words are also interchangeable [11].

CONCLUSION

Brothers came to represent the meaning of horses, -Da, while their fathers were working on a great cause, added to the names of people, respecting, caressing -jan, -boy, -oy, -khan and other suffixes, meaning smallness and smallness -cha, -gina, a girl, a boy, a girl, a newcomer, a newcomer, a newcomer, a newcomer, a newcomer, a newcomer, a newcomer, a newcomer, a newcomer, a newcomer, a newcomer, a newcomer.

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