

CORE AND PERIPHERY OF THE STYLE FIELD IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Аннотация: При изучении стилистических единиц как области необходимо научно обосновать языковые средства понятия стиля – фонетические, лексические, морфологические, синтаксические и неязыковые средства, а также соотношение между ними. Феномен стиля, проявляющийся в различных формах посредством различных средств, до сих пор не изучался как единое функционально-семантическое поле. Основная цель нашей статьи – рассмотреть понятие стиля в более широком контексте, чем категориальная единица, проанализировать его как функционально-семантическое поле и строго определить членов этого поля, определить его средства и изучить его на основе современных принципов.

Ключевые слова: стиль, функционально-семантика, поле, периферия, ядро, языковые средства.

Abstract: In the study of stylistic units as a field, it is necessary to scientifically substantiate the linguistic means of the concept of style - phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic methods and non-linguistic means, as well as the correlation between them. The phenomenon of style, which manifests itself in various forms through various means, has not yet been studied as a single functional-semantic field. The main goal of our article is to view the concept of style in a broader context than a categorical unit, to analyze it as a functional-semantic field, and to strictly define the members of this field, to determine its means, and to study it on the basis of modern principles.

Keywords: style, functional-semantics, field, periphery, core, linguistic means.

Introuction. Field (in physics) is one of the basic concepts of physics. It was introduced into science by physicist Michael Faraday. The concept of field is widely used in physics education, for example, electric field, magnetic field, electromagnetic field, gravitational field. In physics, the term "field" means "the space in which a physical phenomenon occurs or its effects are felt." According to field theory in physics, any electric charge in motion creates a magnetic field in the surrounding space. The magnetic field affects other electric charges in continuous motion in space. An electric charge in a field is in circular motion around its center.

Field (in algebra) – "...a unitary associative ring field in which each non-zero element is invertible is called a field. If at the same time the multiplication operation is commutative, then it is called a field. Given the great importance of the concept of field, we give its definition not based on the concept of a ring.

If: a) $(K, +)$ is an abelian ring; b) (K, \cdot) is a groupoid, $(K \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$ is an abelian group; c) the operations of addition and multiplication are connected by the distributive law (which can be expressed by any one of its two forms), then an algebraic system is called a field"[1].

Field (in linguistics) - a set of language units (mainly lexical units) that are united by a common meaning and reflect the conceptual, objective or functional similarity of the phenomena being defined. The word "field" has been used as a term in linguistics since the first quarter of the 20th century. This term has a general meaning and denotes a system of specific means that enter into interaction.

Research methodology. Since the topic of the article is linguistically and semantically complex, it is appropriate to use various methods. Therefore, the article used the corpus research method, the system-structural method widely used in world linguistics, and the component analysis methods that are its components. Different linguists have interpreted issues such as the field, its tools, boundaries, and composition in different ways. "There are also opinions about the functional-semantic field (in particular, in the studies of A.B. Bondarko), in which it is said that the field goes beyond the framework of one level and covers the entire language"[2]. In recent years, a number of studies have been conducted on the problems of field theory. The representative of world linguistics G.S. Shchur notes that more than a thousand articles have been published on field problems. The development of field theory in linguistics in recent years has reached such a level that its ideas and methods have begun to be applied to levels other than the lexical level of the language. In Uzbek linguistics, the study of linguistic phenomena based on field terminology was initiated by M. Abdullayev.

Results and Discussion. First of all, the forms of action in the Uzbek language are closely related to the linguistic features of the unique national mentality and values of the Uzbek people and should be studied accordingly. "No matter what language we look at, the functional-semantic role of the verb, regardless of its structure and composition, is incomparable"[3].

The following are the linguistic units with the mode (state) sign in the Uzbek language:

State adverbs. In the Uzbek language, state adverbs (Arabic *ḥāl* – state, condition) are important semantic-syntactic units of speech, which indicate the state of performance of an action, how, in what situation, with whom or what it was performed. State adverbs usually answer rhetorical questions such as "how?", "how?",

“in what way?”, “in what state?”. This type of adverbs clearly indicates the performance of an action in a subjective-emotional, environmental or psychological state. For example, adverbs such as slowly, slowly, easily, slowly, openly, one by one, slowly, slowly, strictly, brotherly, on foot, roughly, immediately, suddenly, suddenly, accidentally, in a row, like a bird express different levels of situational meanings.

From the point of view of syntactic function, adverbs of state often serve as adverbs of state, that is, as determiners of the verb of action. For example: Mukhlisa began to study the Arabic language with great enthusiasm - here the word "with great enthusiasm" indicates that the action is being carried out with inner enthusiasm. Also, some adverbs of state can participate in the function of adverbs: In the fields, work is intense - in this case, the adverb of state serves as a core component describing the state.

These adverbs belong to the core zone of the functional-semantic field of style, they are an important tool for expressing action not only grammatically, but also in a semantic-speech context.

The semantic nature of state verbs and their linguistic function. In linguistics, the verb category is recognized as a representative of an action, state, process, event or change. Etymologically, the term “verb” is borrowed from the Arabic language and means “action”. Verbs are divided into several groups according to their semantic-syntactic properties. One of these is state verbs, which are lexical units that answer the general question “what to be?”

The main feature of state verbs is that they express the state, experience or internal psychophysiological state of animate and inanimate beings. Unlike action verbs, they express not an external active physical movement, but a static, stable or directly motionless state of the subject. For example, verbs such as tremble, rejoice, shudder, and tremble are included in state verbs. These verbs semantically express the subject's internal feelings (to be happy), a reaction to an external stimulus (to shudder), or a physiological state (to tremble, to tremble). This is clearly demonstrated in the following example: "Umida's mother was shocked by her answer."

Forms of action. In the Uzbek language, the expression of action is manifested through various grammatical means, and some of their forms are formed in direct connection with the national mentality, speech culture and linguistic thinking of the people. In particular, a morphologically formed form of action forms is the infinitive form of the leading verb with the suffix -(i)b and the auxiliary verb combination following it.

This form indicates how, in what duration or in what situation the action was carried out. Units of this type participate in the structure of complex verb units and often also contain connotative, stylistic meanings.

Expression of mood and tone. The word tone came from Persian and includes the meanings of "sound", "song" and "tune". As a means of musical expression, tone is considered the smallest piece of music. Tone is formed as a result of the logical connection of several sounds and acts as a pillar in vocal music. In the phonetic expression of the meaning of style (or mood), the repetition (duplication) of sound and stress are of great importance. For example, in expressions such as "A-a-aytibdi", "O'-o'-o'ttiribsizmi?" there is a meaning of passing in a leisurely, long and meaningless manner. In these examples, by focusing the main stress on the first syllable, the author achieves a clearer expression of various emotions in himself. Thus, tone and its phonetic properties play an important role in speech as a means of emotional state and expression.

The following means form the edge of the stylistic field: the case of speech, the compound sentences with the word "rash", stress, some auxiliary and vocative nouns that act as the case of speech, non-linguistic means (gesture, subjective attitude of the speaker). These means have the property of expressing concepts characteristic not only of the stylistic field, but also of other microfields. This ensured their location on the edge of the field[4].

To summarize, the composition of the means expressing the functional-semantic field of style is diverse. In the Uzbek language, lexemes expressing style (state) - adverbs of state, adjectives denoting state, words denoting imitation of state - form the core of the functional-semantic field of style, lexical-morphological means - forms of action, morphological means - verb forms denoting the strong or weak degree of action, some adverbial forms - form the center of the functional-semantic field of style, others - syntactic, stylistic, non-linguistic means, as well as some nouns with auxiliary and conjugation forms - form the border of the functional-semantic field of style.

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