



THE LEXICAL – SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE GENERAL SEMANTIC NOUN UNITS “BELIEF” ARE DESCRIBED

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Annotation

This article discusses the spiritual group “Faith” of the field of “Spirituality” and its role in the language system, the relationship of lexemes within this group. The lexical – semantic features of the general semantic noun units “Belief” are described.

Keywords: “Spirituality” field, semantic field, semantic connection, lexical-semantic category, thematic group of belief, types of belief.

INTRODUCTION

The role of field theory in linguistics is important. One of its main features is the division of units in the lexical system into specific thematic groups, which play an important role in illuminating the spiritual relationships of each lexeme in this group and their differences and similarities. Lexemes belonging to a group of this form have a common sign, but each lexeme also has a special sign that differs from its internal semaphores.

Having such features allows members of the paradigm to have opposite meanings and to live in their place in the language system as an independent unit. Within the general semantic units of “Faith”, semantics and contradictions can be observed based on generalizing sema and differentiating sema.

“Faith” is lexical with words such as Aqedah, trust, belief, ideology, religion, faith, philosophy, profession, belief, fidelity, love, loyalty, devotion, sincerity, kindness and so on. Forms a contextual synonymous relationship.

Below we discuss the semantic features of stable expressions combined based on common semantic noun units “Belief”.

The expressive semantics of lexemes in a series of semantics can be interpreted differently. Some of them are follows:

- 1) Positive or negative evaluation or attitude semaphores.
- 2) Semaphores showing the relationship of a lexeme to the time of use.(obsolete, new, very new, archaic, historical).



3) Semas indicating the scope of application of the lexeme. (Dialectical, conversational, biblical, uplifting, etc.)

Among the adjectives denoting faith, the following have formed a series of meanings in a certain period of time "Limited" and their use has narrowed Aqedah, belief, macaque, conscience, kawl.

Over time, as the level of usage of some lexemes became inactive, they became obsolete and deviated slightly from their original meaning. Instead, new words came in and became more active. These are located in different meanings in the texts as lexical and contextual synonymous. We will continue our thinking on the subject of lexemes, which represent the general semantic noun units of "Faith".

The lexemes of Aqedah, trust, ideology, conscience, religion, philosophy, loyalty, faithfulness have formed a separate group on the basis of the system of religious, ideological, spiritual views on society and their individual events combined, but the lexeme of "Trust", which forms synonymous series of beliefs, is widely, actively and generalized as an active lexeme, and the possibility of using it at the expense of the expansion of meaning has expanded. Based on these features it will be possible to group these lexemes into a single semantic field, to think about their general and special properties. Such reasoning, on the other hand, is based on the semantics that form the basis of the spiritual nature of the general semantic noun units of "Faith".

Separate views are expressed on cases in which the linguistic unit has taken on the status of unit, i.e. the verbal meaning has been semantized. Lexical units exist in a language, forming a different paradigm based on different semantic relationships.

Atov units belonging to the thematic group representing the concepts of belief also enter into a synonymous relationship with each other. The adjective semantics of these noun units, which constitute a series of semantics, are the same, and they differ according to the variety in the semantic expressions. In particular, in these lexemes such an explanation is given in "Creed, Religion, Faith, Profession, Trust"

Creed – (belief, trust, understanding.) What is believed, what is acted, what is said about it. Understanding. If we want to build a just state, a free society, we must remember that the ways to achieve this noble goal are in common with millennial religious beliefs. (4)

Religion – (religion, belief, religious, doctrine, belief). Strict observance of religious rules, religiosity, piety. I have a conscience, I have a religion, I have a



religion that comes across when someone else's son is put to death. (A. Kodiri "Utkan kunlar") (5)

Faith – (a - trust in Allah). Nowadays, the concept of Faith is also used in secular senses such as conscience, purity, honesty, trust. (From newspaper) (6).

Profession – (way, direction, way of movement, belief.) Different social, political, scientific of religious paths, currents, views, and professions that differ from others in their specific beliefs are in conflict with each other in the minds of some people. (from newspaper){7}

Trust – {a - base, reliance, trust, confidence.} 1. Strict belief that is sincere, right, just, trust based on that. If the truth is told, the khan does not trust anyone but himself. (A. Kodiri) 2. Expected, trusted, expected from someone who is envisioned, trusted. We are a great nation that believes in the future, so we have great confidence in the youth. {8}.

Ideology {a - is a system of thinking, thinking, beliefs and professions} A certain set of political, legal, moral, religious, artistic, philosophical, scientific views, thoughts and ideas in a society. The main sign of the national identity of our ideology is that we remain faithful to the teachings and glorious ideas of our great ancestors. {9}

"Philosophy" – is a belief, a belief that arises based on personal experience, thought. A man with a soul has to move – that is his philosophy. (H.Gulyam, Mash, al) {10}

It seems that the adjective semantics of all the lexemes in this synonymous series are the same, i.e., "Trust", "Sincerity", "Heartfelt affection" and the duty semantics ensure that the lexemes occupy a place in a synonymous series. However, their expressive semantics appear in a unique way in each lexeme surrounded by different lexemes. That is, by expressive semantics of lexemes in the semantic series are different. In the lexeme of Aqedah, kawl, profession, "the relation of the use of lexeme to the time (obsolescence)" predominates, in the lexemes of religion, faith; "Following with conscience, Morality, Lust" the semantics of religious doctrine and biblical style prevail. In the words ideology and philosophy, the semantics of "Idea", "Contemplation", "Thought", "Approach" are strong and are used as active lexeme of speech.

**List of Publications:**

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