



LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELD OF HOUSEHOLD ITEMS LEXICON AS AN EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: To study the lexical-semantic field of the lexicon of household items in English and Uzbek and their structural structure and related semantics. On this basis, they are compared with the lexical-semantic field of the lexicon of household items in English and Uzbek languages, summarizing the features common to both languages, and in this context, the phenomena specific to each of the compared languages. is to reveal.

Key words: lexical field, semantic field, household, idiom, linguoculturology.

The essence of the leadership of the human factor in language, the fact that the anthropocentric approach has become the main principle in the science of language in general, at the current stage of the development of linguistics, the recognition that the issue of vocabulary, in general, the lexical level is important in human life, that all things and concepts in society are expressed through words. and began to be researched in all aspects.

It is an important aspect to reflect the lexicon of the language in the form of lexical-semantic fields, which are combined with a single categorical semantics in connection with certain aspects of the human society. In the scientific research of Uzbek linguistics by H.Nematov, A.Nurmonov, E.Begmatov, R.Rasulov, T.Mirzaqulov, O.Bozorov, R.Safarova, B.Qilichev, M.Narzieva, D. Khojievva who conducted scientific research on field theory problems, Uzbek language lexicon.

The basics of research as a semantic field were studied. In this chapter, the concepts of semantic field (SM), lexical-semantic group (LSG) were treated, the long-term traditions and experiences of Turkish linguists in the ideographic study of the lexicon in the study of the lexical-semantic groups of the Uzbek language as a microfield are invaluable theoretical and practical it was justified that it could be a source.



Historically, we know that mankind has been making and using household items since the time of the primitive herd. Later, they were further improved and processed in a way that was convenient for use. Nowadays, household items have been made to look stylish, comfortable and durable. Because the improvement of the human mind helped to radically improve the way of life. Even in the 11th century, people used various household appliances, despite being far from civilization. In particular, the encyclopedist Mahmud Koshgari in his valuable work presents a large number of these items and tries to explain their original origins. For example, a pot is an object for cooking. In the dictionary of M. Koshgari, the word ashich means "cauldron"¹.

In the dictionary of L. Budagov, *kazgan*, *kazan*, in the dictionary of V.V. Radlov, it is explained as a mold for casting a pot made of wood. The names of household items used in the Zhondor dialect also have their own lexicon.

In particular, if we pay attention to the etymology of the names of items used in this dialect, there are many names of household items not only belonging to one's own stratum, but belonging to one's own stratum. Among the product names in use in the Zhondor dialect, words borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language make up a large percentage.

Cup - A container that is larger than a bowl, used mainly for drinking liquids and various foods. In the Jondor region, this word is used to describe liquid food.

Jo'rop - a household item designed for sweeping, cleaning. Literary variant - broom.

Chorshokha-[f-four horns] is a long-handled tool with four curved prongs, used for picking and pushing cotton, hay, etc.

Oftoba - [f. – jug, obdasta] is considered a slang word, an object intended for pouring water.

Bowl- [f. - flat cup for drinking water] A container with a base, smaller than a cup, widening from the bottom to the top (mainly used for drinking tea).

Table- [f. – food cloth] A special cloth on which food is placed, written in the middle, a household item.

Tea strainer-[f.] A household item designed for straining liquid foods. In the Zhondor dialect, the "chomich" variant of this item is also used.

PLATE - [f. – togora, vessel] Mainly used as a vessel for washing clothes. If we pay attention to the etymology of the names of such a number of household items,

¹ Rajabov N. O'zbek shevashunosligi.Darslik.Toshkent:O'qituvchi,1996



most of the names of these items used in the Zhondor dialect are words borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language. it is evidence that the representatives of the speaking population have been living there.

The following general conclusions can be drawn about the home-life lexicon in Turkic languages discussed above: The home-life lexicon in Turkic languages is related to the historical connections and relations of the Turkic peoples, their ethnic origins, and the historical development of languages with each other. is closely related. That's why the household lexicon sometimes includes oven, pot, plate, shovel, knife, sieve, spade, blanket, pillow, bucket, tesha, etc. for all Turkic languages, excluding phonetic differences. characteristic, they are common Turkic words.

That is why these words are the main source of these languages. Also, this lexical layer is common dialect words for Uzbek, Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Turkmen languages and is also present in the dialects of these languages. In conclusion, we can say that the names of household items used in the Jondor dialect are a lexical layer that has existed in the history of the language since ancient times, and its roots go back to the old Turkish written monuments. Because they are developing in step with the life of the people. Household terms are one of the sources of language lexicon enrichment. Names of household items used in the Zhondar dialect have become rich due to the assimilation layer.

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