SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ
ISSN: 2181-1342 (ONLINE)

№ S/2 (3) - 2023

ИЖТИМОИЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ЭЛЕКТРОН ЖУРНАЛ
ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
ELECTRONIC JOURNAL

ISSN: 2181-1342 (Online)
Сайт: https://scienceproblems.uz
DOI: 10.47390/B1342V3SI2Y2023

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОИЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

Махсус сон

№ S/2 (3)-2023

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

Специальный выпуск

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Special Issue

ТОШКЕНТ-2023

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Аброр – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакаров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликов Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаххаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Рахман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич –филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Ахмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуротовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа октори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Тайланова Шохида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Васила Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбаҳор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабоевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович –сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич –сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхати (Рўйхатга) киритилган.

Crossref DOI:

Таҳририят Crossref DOI нинг расмий аъзоси ҳисобланади ва 10.47.390 DOI префиксига эга. Ҳар бир нашр ва илмий мақолага индивидуал Crossref DOI рақами берилади.

Google Scholar

Журнал Google Scholar (Академия) да индексацияланади.

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари электрон журнали 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.
Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” масъулияти чекланган жамият.

Таҳририят манзили:
Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com
Телеграм канал: https://t.me/scienceproblems_uz

М У Н Д А Р И Ж А

07.00.00 – ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ

Рахманова Мавлуда Эркин қизи
СОВЕТ ҲОКИМИЯТИНИНГ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ССРГА ХАЛҚЛАРНИ МАЖБУРИЙ КЎЧИРИШ СИЁСАТИ ТАРИХШУНОСЛИГИ 9-16

Икромжонов Акмалжон Махмуджонович
ФАХРУДДИН ЎЗЖАНДИЙ ЯШАГАН ДАВРДА МОВАРОУННАҲР ИЖТИМОИЙ-СИЁСИЙ ВАЗИЯТ ВА ИЛМ ФАН РИВОЖИ 17-25

Холдоров Зоҳиджон Валижон ўғли
ТУРКИСТОН ЛЕГИОНИНИНГ ТАШКИЛ ТОПИШИ ТАРИХИДАН 26-34

Хамидова Дилфуза Улуғбек қизи
НОМОДДИЙ МАДАНИЙ МЕРОС ИЖОДКОРЛАР НИГОҲИДА 34-41

Nag‘ashboyev Qazbek Bozorboy uli
SULTON RAXMONOV – SAYYORANING ENG KUCHLI ODAMI 42-49

Махмудов Махмуд Авазович
ЯНГИ ИҚТИСОДИЙ СИЁСАТ ШАРОИТИДА ДЕҲҚОН ХЎЖАЛИКЛАРИНИ ИЖТИМОИЙ ТАБАҚАЛАШУВИ 50-58

Mamatov Bektosh Tolibjon o`g‘li
YALANGTO`SH BAHODIR VA ASHTARXONIY HUKMDORLAR 59-66

08.00.00 – ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ

Muminova Elnoraxon Abdukarimovna
“YASHIL” IQTISODIYOTGA O‘TISHNING XORIJIY TAJRIBALARI 66-75

Файзуллоев Мирсаид Шухратович
СОЛИҚ НАЗОРАТИ ТИЗИМИДА КАМЕРАЛ СОЛИҚ ТЕКШИРУВЛАРИНИ ЎТКАЗИШ АМАЛИЁТИ ТАҲЛИЛИ 76-85

Кахарова Нилуфар Эркинжоновна
OKR МЕТОДОЛОГИЯСИ ХАҚИДА ТУШУНЧА, МАҚСАДИ, АФЗАЛЛИГИ, ЖАРАЁНДАН КУТИЛАДИГАН НАТИЖАЛАР 86-91

Насруллоев Ҳаётжон Хабибуллоевич
СОЛИҚ МАЪМУРЧИЛИГИГА ЗАМОНАВИЙ АХБОРОТ-КОММУНИКАЦИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИНИ ЖОРИЙ ЭТИШ ОРҚАЛИ СОЛИҚ БАЗАСИНИ КЕНГАЙТИРИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ 92-99

Raxmonov Mirvoxid Rajabovich
HUDUDNING INVESTISION JOZIBADORLIGI OMILLARINI EKONOMETRIK MODELLASHTIRISH 100-107

Насруллоев Ҳикматулло Хабибуллоевич
ИҚТИСОДИЙ ИСЛОҲОТЛАРНИ ЖАДАЛЛАШТИРИШ УЧУН ЗАМОНАВИЙ РАҚАМЛИ ЕЧИМЛАРНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ 108-115

Тоштемиров Шоҳруҳ Тошпўлатович
ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШНИНГ КАПИТАЛ ВА УНИНГ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШДА ИННОВАЦИОН ЁНДАШУВНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ 116-120

Насимов Равшанжон Азимович
МАМЛАКАТИМИЗДА СОЛИҚ ЮКИНИНГ СОЛИҚ ТЎЛОВЧИЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИГА ТАЪСИРИНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ АСОСЛАРИ 121-130

Nabieva Nilufar Muratovna
MARKETING AUDIT AND ITS IMPACT ON IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE COMPANY.....131-139

Отамуродов Нуриддин Нажмиддинович
КИЧИК ВА ЎРТА БИЗНЕС ТАДБИРКОРЛИК СУБЪЕКТЛАРИНИ COVID-19 ИНҚИРОЗ ДАВРИДА УЛАРНИНГ ФАОЛИЯТИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА СОЛИҚҚА ТОРТИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ 140-148

Hoshimov Jahongir Ravshanbek o‘g‘li
TO‘G‘RIDAN – TO‘G‘RI XORIJIY INVESTITISIYALARNI JALB QILISHDA MAMLAKAT XATARLARINI KAMAYTIRISH.....149-155

Yusupov Farruxbek Farxodovich
O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA SOLIQ MA’MURCHILIGIDA SOLIQ TO‘LOVCHILARGA XIZMAT KO‘RSATISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO‘LLARI.....156-162

Kunduzova Kumrixon Ibragimovna
KICHIK BIZNES KORXONALARIDA MOLIYAVIY REJALASHTIRISH VA BYUDJETLASHTIRISHNING XUSUSIYATLARI.....163-172

Зиёдинова Нилуфар Зариф қизи
ИНВЕСТИЦИОН ҚАРОРЛАР ҚАБУЛ ҚИЛИШДА МОЛИЯВИЙ ҲИСОБОТЛАРНИНГ ЎРНИ 173-179

Насимджанов Юнусжон Зохидович
МАМЛАКАТИМИЗ ҲУДУДЛАРДА ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ТОВАР ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРУВЧИ ЮРИДИК ШАХСЛАРНИНГ ЕР СОЛИҒИ МАЪМУРЧИЛИГИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ 180-187

09.00.00 – ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ

Ҳакимов Акмалжон Мирзағаниевич
ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИЯ ТУШУНЧАСИ ВА УНИНГ ГНОСЕОЛОГИК МОҲИЯТИ 188-192

Холмирзаев Нодиржон Низомжонович
УРБАНИЗАЦИЯ СОҲАСИДАГИ ДАВЛАТ СИЁСАТИ ВА УНИНГ АСОСИЙ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ 193-198

Boboqulov Abror Abdug‘ani o‘g‘li
“OPEN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GPT” TIL MODELINING FALSAFIY TAHLILI 199-204

Ялгашев Бунёд Махмудович
САМАРҚАНД ВОҲАСИ ЭТНИК ГУРУҲЛАРИНИНГ КЕЛИБ ЧИҚИШИ ВА УЛАРНИГ ЯШАШ ТАРЗИ 205-213

Safarov Maqsudali
ABU BAKR AR-ROZIYNING “TIBBI RUHONIY” (RUH TIBBIYOTI) ASARIDA G‘AZABNI VA INSONNING O‘Z KAMCHILLIKLARINI BARTARAF QILISH HAQIDA MULOHAZALAR 214-219

Сохибова Лола Жонибоевна
ШАХС МАДАНИЙ САВИЯСИ – МАДАНИЙ РИВОЖЛАНГАНЛИК ИФОДАСИ 220-224

Адашова Махсума Махмудбоевна
ИМОМ АБУ МАНСУР МОТУРИДИЙ ВА МОТУРИДИЙЛИК ТАЪЛИМОТИ – ДУНЁ ОЛИМЛАРИ НИГОҲИДА.....225-231

Mukhammediyarova Akhmaral
PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF NOOSPHERIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECOLOGICAL AND GLOBAL SECURITY SYSTEM.....232-239

10.00.00 – ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ

Tilovov Ozod, Isoqulova Gulxon
FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARDA SONLARNING QO‘LLANILISHI VA ULARNING RAMZIY MA’NOLARI.....240-245

Surmilova Elena
GENDER STUDIES IN LINGUISTICS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING 246-252

Олимова Дилафрузхон Бахтиёржон қизи
ТИЛШУНОСЛИКДА БАҲО КАТЕГОРИЯСИ ВА УНИНГ ЎРГАНИЛИШИ 253-257

Djurayev Dilshod Mamadiyarovich, Radjabova Madinabonu Raimovna
XITOY TILI GRAMMATIKASIDAGI “NATIJA TO‘LIQLOVCHISI (结果补语)”.....258-262

Azzamov Yusufjon Radjaboy o‘g‘li, Jo‘rayeva Xayriniso Shavkat qizi
EKOJURNALISTIKANING QO‘LLANILISH KATEGORIYALARI 263-268

Fillipova Olga Igorevna
CONVERGENCE OF STYLISTIC DEVICES AS A CATEGORY OF REDUNDANCY.....269-278

Ismoilova Dilorom Rustamjon kizi
LEXICAL UNITS OF THE SEMANTIC FIELD “MURDER” 279-285

12.00.00 – ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР

Ильясов Баходир Ильясович
ELEKTRON DAVLAT XIZMATLARINI KO‘RSATISHNING TASHKILIY-HUQUQIY MEXANIZMI VA UNING RIVOJLANISH YO‘LLARI 286-293

Чориева Хуршидабону Хуррам қизи
ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ФУҚАРОЛАР ЎЗИНИ ЎЗИ БОШҚАРИШ ОРГАНЛАРИНИНГ ФУҚАРОЛИК-ҲУҚУҚИЙ МУНОСАБАТЛАРДА ИШТИРОКИ 294-299

Хаётов Анвар Хусанович
ХАЛҚАРО ОЛИМПИЯ ҚЎМИТАСИНИНГ МУХТОР МАҚОМИ ВА ТУРЛИ ҲУҚУҚ СУБЪЕКТЛАРИ БИЛАН МУНОСАБАТЛАРИ.....300-307

13.00.00 – ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ

Журабекова Хабиба Мадаминовна
РЕЧЕВАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ КАК ВАЖЫЙ ФАКТОР КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ 308-315

Tursunova Aziza Xoshimovna
WEB TEXNOLOGIYALAR ASOSIDA BILIMNI NAZORAT QILUVCHI DIDAKTIK VOSITALAR YARATISH USULLARI 316-321

Oblanazarov Faxriddin Asadovich
FUTBOLCHILARNI TAYYORLASHDA TA'LIM VA MASHG'ULOTNING ASOSIY QONUN-QOIDALARINI AMALGA OSHIRISH 322-329

Isroilova Dildora Muxtarovna, Solijonova Dildora Ulugbekovna
IJTIMOIY-SIYOSIY MATNLAR TARJIMASINI O'QITISHDA LINGVOMADANIY OMILLARNING O'RNI 330-335

Satvoldiyev Faxriddin Akbarali o'g'li
MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARI HUQUQIY TA'LIM – TARBIYASINI SHAKLLANTIRISH BORASIDA OLIB BORILGAN TAJRIBA SINOV ISHLARI NATIJALARINING PEDAGOGIK TAHLILI 336-342

Jurayev Bobomurod Tojiyevich
SHARQDA PEDAGOGIK FAOLIYATNING MAYDONGA KELISHI VA RIVOJLANISHI 343-350

SCIENCE PROBLEMS.UZ

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари. -№ S/2 (3)-2023.
ISSN: 2181-1342 (Online)
https://scienceproblems.uz

10.00.00 – Филология фанлари

Ismoilova Dilorom Rustamjon kizi
EFL teacher of Fergana State University
E-mail: d.r.ismoilova@mail.ru

LEXICAL UNITS OF THE SEMANTIC FIELD “MURDER”

Annotation. The article discusses the structural linguistics and its crucial methods which are implemented in scientific research. The field theory is considered as one of the effective methods to analyze the structural and semantic peculiarities of the language. The structure of the microfield of "murder" in the English language and the semantic features of its constituents are scrutinized in this article. Also, the synonymic, antonymic, hyper-hyponymic and graduonymic relations of the lexical units connected to this field within the field were analyzed based on the views of the field theory. In particular, the article reflects the results of research on the methodical use of lexical units included in the microfield of "murder". The author deeply analyzed the general and specific semantic features of these components.

Key words: core element, semantic field, peripheral element, synonymy, antonymy, heterogeneity, lexeme, distinctive sign, integral sign, microfield, component, central element.

Ismoilova Dilorom Rustamjon qizi
Farg‘ona davlat universiteti
Ingliz tili kafedrasi o‘qituvchisi

“MURDER” SEMANTIK MAYDONI LEKSIK ELEMENTLARI

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada strukturaviy tilshunoslik va uning ilmiy tadqiqotda qo‘llaniladigan asosiy usullari muhokama qilinadi. Xususan, maydon nazariyasi til birliklarining struktur va semantik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilishda samarali usullaridan biri sifatida qaraladi. Qolaversa, maqolada ingliz tilidagi “qotillik” mikromaydonining tarkibi va uni tashkil qiluvchi konstituyentlarning semantik xususiyatlari o‘rganilgan. Shuningdek, mazkur maydonga birikkan leksik birliklarning maydon ichidagi sinonimik, antonimik, giper-giponimik va graduonimik munosabatlari maydon nazariyasiga doir qarashlar asosida tahlil qilingan. Xususan, maqolada “qotillik” mikromaydoniga jamlangan lug‘aviy birliklarning uslubiy qo‘llanishiga doir tadqiqot natijalari aks ettirilgan. Muallif mazkur komponentlarning umumiy va xususiy semantik belgilarini chuqur tahlil qilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: yadro element, semantik maydon, periferik element, sinonimiya, antonimiya, geterogenlik, leksema, distinktiv belgi, integral belgi, mikromaydon, komponent, markaziy element.

Исмоилова Дилором Рустамжон кизи
Преподаватель английского языка,
Ферганский государственный университет

ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОГО ПОЛЯ «MURDER»

Аннотация. В статье обсуждается структурная лингвистика и ее ключевые методы, применяемые в научных исследованиях. Теория поля рассматривается как один из эффективных методов анализа структурно-семантических особенностей языка. В статье исследуется состав микрополя «убийство» в английском языке и семантические особенности его составляющих. Также были проанализированы синонимические, антонимические, гипергипонимические и градуонимические отношения лексических

единиц, связанных с данным полем внутри поля, исходя из представлений теории поля. В частности, в статье отражены результаты исследования методического использования лексических единиц, входящих в микрополе «убийство». Автор глубоко проанализировал общие и специфические семантические особенности этих компонентов.

Ключевые слова: ядро, семантическое поле, периферийный элемент, синонимия, антонимия, лексема, отличительный признак, интегральный признак, микрополе, компонент, центральный элемент.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47390/B1342V3SI2Y2023N37

Introduction

It should be stated that many effective methods which target to scrutinize the language considering it as a whole system have been used in structural linguistics throughout the world. Importantly, structural linguists promoted field theory served for the success of new linguistic research series. Because the rest of the methods promote learning the language separately, while the field method requires learning them as a part of the system, connecting language units to each other.

During the development of structuralism, linguists from all over the world applied the field method to their scientific work. The analysis of the language system according to the principles of the field theory not only provided the basis for a deeper and more complete analysis of the world's languages, but also made it possible to empirically study the similarities and differences in the semantic structure of the languages of different systems. The scientific research conducted on field theory around the world gives the conclusion that the linguistic field, which was initially introduced to linguistics by German linguists, and the theory summarizing its definition, structure, and properties, has been significantly developed to this day. Although a specific universal definition of the linguistic field has not been developed, it is known that the various semantic relations between its elements can be determined only when the meaningful sign of the elements of the field is contrasted with other elements of this field. World linguists have found out that the linguistic field is not only manifested at the lexical level, but it is also applied to the functional and grammatical aspects of the language.

The theories of Chinese researchers and the practical results achieved by them occupy an important place in the research conducted in the field of semantics in recent years. The research of Chinese scientists in this field were carried out by linguist Ch. Goes back to Mei. In 1987 Ch. Mei informed the linguistics of the following scientific opinion: "Words in the language system are interconnected and form a whole lexical system. In this system, certain words are united under one general concept. An important aspect of the study of the theory of the semantic field is that we can witness the existence of commonality in the field definitions given by linguists of all times. [6. P. 18-43]

Although the definitions are constructed using different words, they ultimately point to the same address. Almost all theories define the essence of language units as a unit under one commonality. As linguists name the elements of the field in their own terms and provide examples from their research, it seems as if a new theory has emerged. As a proof of our opinion, another Chinese linguist Zhou interprets the theory of the field in this way: "Semantic field is a collection of several words, called the lexical field, which are connected in terms of content and united under a single concept." These words can be interpreted in two ways. From one point of

view, it can be expressed by the single concept in the definition - superordinate (general, superior concept).

The above scholars were supporters of studying semantics through the field theory based on the interrelationship and relationship of linguistic units to each other.

The semantic field has a complex nature. One lexeme can belong to different semantic fields with its single meaning. In this regard Ch. Gao cites as an example that the lexeme "father" is combined with the word "dad" in the same field on a synonymous basis, and therefore, it also belongs to the same antonymic field with the word "child". As a second aspect of complexity, he explains that one lexeme can create different semantic fields with different meanings. Approving these ideas of Gao, we would like to cite as an example the lexeme of the Uzbek language. The lexeme *tez* can also be combined with other lexical fields separately with the words *jadal, darrov,* and with the words *jizzaki, jahli tez.*

Semantic field is the division of words (lexemes) with the same meaning into groups. The terms semantic field, lexical field, semantic system all represents the same concept - content field. Words with the same semantic nature are grouped into one semantic field. In many cases, the sciences are characterized by their subject matter, for example, human body parts, landscapes, diseases.

Studies based on the content area not only reveal the relationship between the elements that make up this area, but also show that the vocabulary of each language is a unique system with its own distinctive features. In our country, the number of scientific works based on the principles of field theory is increasing.

We scrutinized the semantic field of “crime” and it’s components by the means of field theory.

Along with having legal criteria, crime is considered as a social phenomenon. Therefore, as social life progresses, it naturally "boosts". Criminology is one of the areas directly affected by the globalization process. If we consider a language as a macrosystem consisting of innumerable open and closed systems, "crime" is an open microsystem in it.

The semantic field of crime, which is characterized by universality, also has its various representatives. They make up a significant part of the lexical, phraseological and paremiological layers of world languages. Various aspects of the semantics of crime in English and Uzbek, which belong to different system languages, have been analyzed to a certain extent. But it should be noted that most of them are limited to linguistic analysis of some type of crime or the concept of "crime" itself. This showed that there is a need to systematically study the expressions of the semantics of "crime" in two languages through the field method and motivated to study the lexical-phraseological layer of the "crime" archetype of these two non-related languages in a cross-plan. It should be recognized that scientific works dedicated to the study of the lexicon of "crime" in world linguistics have prepared a unique ground for our work.

First, it is appropriate to consider the works on the analysis of the semantic field of "crime" in English and its constituent components.

The most important scientific research work on the semantic field of "crime" in the English language was conducted by the Australian linguist I. Langford. The author also stated in the introduction of this thesis that linguists have studied the semantic fields of emotions, colors, speech acts, and animals in the English language, but not enough attention has been paid to the semantics of "crime" and that is why English writes that there is a huge gap in our

knowledge about the semantic nature of the lexical layer of the language. The author analyzes the semantics of "crime" in the English language based on bifurcation. According to it, the constituents joining the criminal field are studied by separating them into two branches, such as common language (the language in general use) and the language of the law (the language of legal documents). Langford classifies the crime scene by dividing it into the following micro-fields:

1. Murder.
2. Crimes against people.
3. Property crimes.

In this article we scrutinized the microfield of “murder” and its semantic structure in terms of field theory.

Materials and methods

Ali Mansuri writes in his candidate's thesis that the introduction of central and peripheral lexemes of the field to linguistics is the great contribution of the linguist Lehrer to the theory of the semantic field. [5. P. 3] However, before Lehrer, linguists such as Berlin and Kay created a taxonomy of central and peripheral elements. Their criteria included:

1. Core elements are mainly monolexemic in nature.
2. There are no restrictions on the use of nuclear elements in a narrow group of objects within the field. For example, the English lexeme auburn means black, but it can only be used in relation to hair. It seems that it cannot be a nuclear element.
3. Core elements should be psychologically close, tangible, and certainly important for the speaker.
4. Words acquired recently from other languages cannot be core elements.

According to this classification, elements that do not meet the above requirements are peripheral components of the semantic field. [2. P. 102]

Lehrer supports the above taxonomy by emphasizing that not all units of the semantic field have an equal position, and in many cases the core elements face opposition within the field, and that core and peripheral words should be distinguished. [4. P. 10]

We also tried to strengthen the theories of Berlin and Kay and Lehrer in our work. The lexical units that merge into the "murder" subfield of the semantic field of crime also have heterogeneity. That is, the elements that make up the field are created through several sets of words. Several types of semantic relations are observed between the components united under the substantive generality of murder, manslaughter. Lexemes representing the theme of "murder" have relationships of meaning, type, and level with each other in the microfield. In the studies carried out in English, the lexeme *murder* is shown as the central component of the "murder" microfield. However, since our work is the first study of the semantic field of crime in the Uzbek language, we used the survey method to determine the core (central) element of this microfield. Furthermore, the meanings of the lexemes were scrutinized by componential analysis.

Discussions and results

American linguists Bettig and Montague also implemented conducting survey in 1968. The participants were told the name of a certain category and given the condition to write a word about this group within 30 seconds. The name of the categories has been changed during the specified time. Most repeated words in the list of common participants were extracted and

considered as core elements of that content area. Words that were not at all visible in the list of other participants were considered the most peripheric elements of the field. [1] A few years later, this process was carried out by Haider with a slight modification. Haider asked the participants to write 6 words related to a certain category. It should be noted that both questionnaires designed to identify core elements recorded almost the same results. [3]

Homicide in the English language is the dominant (main word) for all elements included in the microfield of murder. In English law, actions involving the death of another person are grouped under the term "homicide offenses". The sememe "killing of one person by another person" prevails in the definitions of homicide. [7. P. 841] This shows that *homicide* is methodologically neutral. The etymological roots of this lexeme go back to the Latin word *homocidium* (homo-human and cidium-to kill) - the suffix *cide* in this lexeme takes an active part in the morphological construction of many other components of the microfield of murder.

Suicide is also formed by means of this suffix, and it is an act of killing oneself on purpose. This lexeme unites under one roof with the elements representing the semantics of murder through the general scheme of "kill" and differs from the other members of the field by means of the scheme of "suicide". According to the Australian researcher Langford, the semantic structure of the lexeme suicide emphasizes that both the killer and the victim are the same person, and he emphasized the distinguishing features such as the desire to live and the lack of need to study murder. It is worth noting that in today's English law, a person who commits suicide is not considered a criminal and no punishment is imposed in the criminal code, although in the Middle Ages this act was included in the list of serious crimes. But there is a specific punishment for encouraging or forcing someone to commit suicide. For this reason, *suicide* is currently considered a peripheric element in the microfield of "murder". This proves once again that the importance position of the elements of the semantic field changes in space and time.

Neologism *selfcide* is also used as an ideographic synonym of suicide lexeme. This word should not be confused with the word suicide, which is a neologism for the English vocabulary. As a lexical doublet, suicide is interpreted as death caused by an accident (killing oneself) in a dangerous area, in the process of taking pictures or videos of oneself. In the microfield of murder, there is also the lexeme assassination, which has the additional meaning of "killing a politically famous person". In this case, assassin is widely used as the name of a person who commits a crime, hitman is a lexeme observed mainly in colloquial style.

In English, the naming of crimes has developed in the literary language and, in parallel, in the euphemistic layer. For example, the lexemes care of, take care, dispatch, execute, liquidate, rub out, remove, erase, which carry the meaning of murder, kill another person, have certain distinctive features as elements of this layer. In this case, the words *care of, take care* were chosen according to the "reverse English" method, naming a concept that is completely opposite to the original meaning. The euphemistic phrase *execute* is mainly used by terrorists, while the word remove is dominated by the theme of "eliminating a spy".

Another peripheral element in the microfield of "murder" at the lexical level is *transferred malice*, which has a conflict relationship with other members of the field through the special sign of "change of the planned murder plan". For example, when a criminal aims to kill one person, but accidentally shoots another person, this is the essence of this crime. Some linguists suggest using the word mens rea as an interchangeable lexeme for transferred malice.

As a result of our observations, it became clear that the constituents of the microfield of "murder" in English are quantitatively superior to those in Uzbek. That is, not all lexemes that verbalize the meaning of murder in English have a special designation in Uzbek. This is defined as a lexical gap in this microfield. There are different views on lexical space in linguistics, rejecting the views of German linguists Trier and Weisgerber that the lexical space is not theoretically confirmed, because the layers of the language vocabulary in the semantic field groups like a mosaic in a space-free manner. Lyons describes the term as "a hole in the mosaic". In our scientific work, supporting the theory of the English linguist Lyons, we show the lexical gap identified in the research of the microfield of "murder" in the English and Uzbek languages using the matrix method. The results of the conducted analysis prove that the German linguists' judgments about the semantic field are not perfect. Because we identified the lexical gaps in terms of “murder” semantic field elements in Uzbek.

The core part of the "murder" microfield in our native language is the lexeme of “qotillik”. “Qotil” is defined as a murderer or a person who killed a person. In our general dictionary, this word appears as "intentional murder". From this we can conclude that the lexeme of “qotillik” is more visible in the mass media and fiction rather than in the official-departmental style.

“Qatl” is an archaic word that carries the meaning of killing people and is used in literary texts and journalistic materials to increase effectiveness.

In the literary style, the word qotil is synonymous with the lexeme qattol. In the common language, the word "jallod" is equated with "qotil" according to its figurative meaning. The lexeme kallakesar belonging to this synonymous line is often used colloquially and in the speech of representatives of the criminal world. The neologism killer is also an element in the synonymous structure, which acquires generality according to the integral term "a criminal who kills another person" and specificity through the differential term "mercenary". The word “qotil”, characteristic of the literary language, expresses the sign of the concept at a normal level and is widely used in all speech styles. Killer is not considered a common word because it is limited according to the scope of its use in speech. As a word characteristic of ordinary colloquial speech, this element, which is hardly observed in the formal style, is widely used in the artistic style.

– *Killering nima?*

– *Pulga odam o‘ldirib beradiganlarni “killer” deyishadi.* (Tohir Malik, “Murdalar gapirmaydilar”).

In the lexical fund of the English language, there is a wide range of language units that carry the meaning of murder, and they form cross-field antonymy with a certain distinctive sign. As a result of this relationship, the boundaries of the field are determined. There are few lexical elements that realize the microfield of "murder" in the Uzbek language, which confirms that there is a lexical gap in the semantic field of "crime". For example, crimes such as manslaughter, felony murder, and abetting suicide in English are embodied in the Uzbek language not through the root word, but through combinations. For example, in the criminal code, the crimes of murder in a state of strong emotional excitement, murder due to carelessness, and suicide.

Conclusion

The colloquial layer of the English vocabulary also contains many criminal lexemes in terms of murdering. Interestingly, as an independent group, the microfield of “murder” is divided into several sub-groups concerning types of murder, means of murder and the participants of murder. Finally, the microfield has own central and peripheric components according to the semantic field theory.

Adabiyotlar/Литература/References:

1. Battig W, Montague W. Category norms for verbal items in fifty-six categories. Boulder, University of Colorado, 1968.
2. Berlin B., Kay P. Basic color terms. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1970. – P. 102.
3. Haider E. On the internal structure of perceptual and semantic categories. New York Academic Press, 1971.
4. Lehrer A. Semantic fields and lexical structure. – North-Holland Publishing company, 1974. – P. 10.
5. Macmillan English Dictionary. – Macmillan Publishers, 2007. – P. 918.
6. Mei, Jiaju., Semantic field and semantic system, 1987. Foreign languages, 49, –P 18-23.
7. Watson, R., Blackmore A. Criminal law. North Ryde, NSW: Information services, 1996. – P. 841-2.

ISSN: 2181-1342 (Online)

Сайт: https://scienceproblems.uz

DOI: 10.47390/B1342V3SI2Y2023

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОИЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

Махсус сон

№ S/2 (3) – 2023

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

Специальный выпуск

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Special Issue

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари” электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

Муассис: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” масъулияти чекланган жамият

Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил: scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).