

LINGUISTIC APPROACH TO NESTED DICTIONARIES AND THEIR HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT**TerDPI, teacher of the Department of Theory of Primary Education****Musurmonqulov Adham Abdurashidovich****Annotation**

The article expresses an important topic that is relevant today from the point of view of linguistics, a reaction to the phenomenon of nesting of semantic relations between words, which is considered within the framework of the relations of the language system. Nesting is interpreted within the framework of field theory and is also considered from the point of view of historicity.

Keywords: *semantic relationships between words, field theory, semantic field, ideographic approach, nesting, systematic connection, lexicography.*

Researching all the lexicons of our language based on the field method is one of the most effective and convenient methods. Many linguists have emphasized that language units are connected based on lexical-semantic relations. In particular, F. de Saussure analyzed some relations between linguistic units, and M. Pokrovsky stressed that words are related to each other with certain aspects of their meanings outside of our consciousness. According to him, any language has its meaningful groups of words, unique to that language, and other languages reveal their special features.

Even though several researchers have different opinions about the content field, we can point out some theoretical issues defined by linguists:

1) the structure of the language dictionary does not consist of an irregular collection of units, it is divided into several meaningful nests that are united based on the semantic commonality of words;

2) each meaningful field divides the entity it reflects into its components with a special method specific to this language;

3) the semantic content of a word is not considered something that comes from itself, it arises through conflicts with other words (units) in the field. For the theory of the content field to be a theory of structural semantics, it is necessary to distinguish the content fields objectively, and it is also appropriate to analyze the components of the meanings of the structural theory of the content fields.

Professor E. Begmatov, thinking about systematicity in the lexicon, cites the following about the ways of imagining the lexical wealth of the language as a system and scientific classification in linguistics:

- 1) the method of dividing words into word groups, that is, the system of word groups;
- 2) the method of classification according to the models of word formation, i.e. the methods of word formation;
- 3) the method of dividing words into functional-stylistic groups, that is, stylistic-differential groups of words;
- 4) the method of dividing words into certain subject groups, that is, subject groups of words, etc. Although the above methods are not complete in relation to certain aspects of the lexical wealth of the dictionary, they can reveal certain scientific ideas.

Certain interrelationships between the words that make up the wealth of the vocabulary, the laws specific to it, and the systematicity arising on this basis rely on the laws of the internal development of the language, the lexicon, as well as on certain forces arising under the influence of external factors. These are the following:

- 1) possibilities of forming words, interaction of different words and their ability to combine into certain lexical-semantic groups (for example, word groups);
- 2) forces related to inter-word spiritual relations;
- 3) the ability of words to combine, connect, and come together in speech receiving power;
- 4) to certain groups according to stylistic requirements and speech needs of words adaptability.

The above-mentioned forces, based on linguistic and non-linguistic factors, are clear evidence of the systematicity of certain lexical sectors in the vocabulary of a language.

Classification of words in our language on this basis is called nested groups of words or nested series of words in linguistics. Dividing words into nested groups involves grouping words into similar lines according to their meaning and nominative function. So, nested lines of words mean grouping of words united (harmonized) around a common topic, idea into specific groups (topics).

The approach to the language as a system, the study of the language based on the content field has existed in Eastern linguistics for a very long time, especially in the field of lexicography, considerable work has been done and successes have been achieved. Unfortunately, this current method entered Uzbek linguistics through European linguistics, and the study of language units as a field was attributed to this linguistics. Therefore, the fact that "Baytul-Hikmat" was established on the territory of our country in the VIII-IX centuries, and the Academy of Ma'mun was established in 1010, and the fact that our scientists who made their worthy contributions to the network of world sciences grew up in these academies is a proof of

our opinion. The fact that the scientists who grew up in our region were under the pressure of different peoples (including the periods under the influence of Arabs and Russians) also prevented it from being considered a cultural center of science. Based on the above-mentioned information, we can justify the fact that the first forms of the meaningful field, ideographic approach within the framework of linguistics were not classified in European linguistics, but in us. It is also known from the history of linguistics that the creation of a dictionary of related words was of special value. Emphasis is placed on grouping each subject and name, for example, in the form of names of plants, animals, and celestial bodies. The purpose of nested dictionaries is to reveal the material means of expressing concepts about the elements of the whole being. Accordingly, we can say that nested dictionaries work based on the principle of existence + establishment of existence in the mind + name. According to V. V. Morkovkin and Y. N. Karaulov, the transition from "concept" to "word" and from "concept" to "symbol" takes place. Although the emergence of ideographic dictionaries on the basis of nesting was initially related to Eastern linguistics, the creation of ideographic dictionaries is still associated with Europe and is associated with the names of Roje, Casares, Robert, and Dornzeif.

The second direction, based on the study of combining lexemes into semantic nests, determines the detailed study of lexical units, the clarification of linguistic signs, and the performance of practical tasks related to lexicography. For example, A. Hojiyev's synonyms, Sh. Rakhmatullayev's phrasemes and homonyms, authors' group antonyms, H. Berdiyev's and R. Rasulov's paremiological units and other lexicographic works can be mentioned. In these dictionaries, paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of lexemes are presented based on their internal and external relations. For example, scientist Rahmatullayev Sh. made appropriate conclusions about the semantic nature of phrases, internal syntactic construction, paradigmatic forms, syntactic environment and variation. Such research together with other scientific approaches paves the way for the further development of system-structural linguistics, i.e. on the basis of the semantic field theory, separate interdisciplinary scientific-research works.

The interrelationship between the words that make up the wealth of the vocabulary, the laws specific to it, the systematicity that arises on this basis rely on the laws of the internal development of the language, the lexicon, as well as certain forces that arise under the influence of external factors.

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