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INGLIZ TILIDA “IDISH-TOVOQ VA UY-RO‘ZG‘OR BUYUMLARI” TEMATIK GURUHNING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada ingliz tilidagi “idish-tovoq va uy-ro‘zg‘or buyumlari” tematik guruhiga kiruvchi leksik birliklarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda ushbu birliklarning semantik tasnifi, ko‘p ma‘nolilik hodisasi, so‘z yasaliş jarayonlari hamda ularning kundalik nutqdagi funksional qo‘llanishi o‘rganiladi. Shuningdek, uy-ro‘zg‘or buyumlariga oid lug‘at qatlamining madaniy va kommunikativ ahamiyati yoritiladi. Natijalar mazkur tematik guruh ingliz tilining faol va dinamik leksik qatlamlaridan biri ekanini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: leksik-semantika, tematik guruh, idish-tovoq leksikasi, uy-ro‘zg‘or buyumlari, semantik tasnif, ko‘p ma‘nolilik, so‘z yasaliş, leksik birliklar, kundalik nutq, kommunikativ funksiyalar.

ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ГРУППЫ «ПОСУДА И ПРЕДМЕТЫ ДОМАШНЕГО ОБИХОДА» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация

В данной статье анализируются лексико-семантические свойства лексических единиц, принадлежащих к тематической группе «посуда и предметы домашнего обихода» в английском языке. Исследование изучает семантическую классификацию этих единиц, феномен полисемии, процессы словообразования и их функциональное использование в повседневной речи. Также освещается культурная и коммуникативная значимость лексического слоя, связанного с предметами домашнего обихода. Результаты показывают, что эта тематическая группа является одним из активных и динамичных лексических слоев английского языка.

Ключевые слова: лексико-семантика, тематическая группа, лексикон посуды, предметы домашнего обихода, семантическая классификация, полисемия, словообразование, лексические единицы, повседневная речь, коммуникативные функции.

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE THEMATIC GROUP ‘DISHES AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS’ IN ENGLISH

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Abstract

This article analyzes the lexical-semantic properties of lexical units belonging to the

thematic group “dishes and household items” in the English language. The study studies the semantic classification of these units, the phenomenon of polysemy, word formation processes, and their functional use in everyday speech. It also highlights the cultural and communicative significance of the vocabulary layer related to household items. The results show that this thematic group is one of the active and dynamic lexical layers of the English language.

Keywords: lexical-semantics, thematic group, tableware lexicon, household items, semantic classification, polysemy, word formation, lexical units, everyday speech, communicative functions.

Language is one of the most important means of communication in human society, and its vocabulary is formed in close connection with the lifestyle, culture and daily activities of the people. In the lexical system of any language, words related to human everyday needs and daily life occupy a special place. In English, lexical units denoting dishes and household items also constitute an important thematic group. Words belonging to this group include the names of objects that reflect a person's cooking, eating, household chores and lifestyle.

The study of this thematic group is important for a deeper understanding of the semantic system of the language, identifying the relationships between lexical units and determining their functional properties in speech. One of the peculiarities of the vocabulary layer related to dishes and household items is that these units are very actively used in everyday communication and are often characterized by such semantic phenomena as polysemy, synonymy, and use in a portable sense. Therefore, the study of the semantic structure of these words is relevant not only theoretically, but also practically. Also, as a result of technological progress and changes in lifestyle, new lexical units related to household items appear or the meaning of existing words expand. This indicates that the lexical system of the English language is a dynamic and evolving system. The main purpose of this article is to determine the lexical-semantic properties of lexical units belonging to the thematic group “dishes and household items” in the English language, to classify them semantically, and to analyze their functional use in speech.

Literature Review

The theory of lexical-semantic groups is one of the important research areas in linguistics. J. Lyons emphasizes the systematic organization of the vocabulary of a language based on semantic fields, showing that lexical units are interconnected through semantic relationships. I. V. Arnold, in his studies on English lexicology, notes that thematic groups reflect the inextricable connection of language with real life.

This issue has also been widely studied in Russian linguistics. For example, V. V. Vinogradov and Yu. D. Apresyan pay special attention to their functional and contextual features in studying the semantic system of lexical units. G. N. Sklyarevskaya interprets thematic vocabulary layers in connection with cultural and social factors.

In Uzbek linguistics, the scientific works of Sh. Safarov and B. Yuldoshev are devoted to the semantic classification of lexical units and their communicative significance in speech. Researchers consider the active use of the vocabulary layer related to everyday life as one of the important features of the language system.

Modern pedagogical research also emphasizes the methodological importance of mastering everyday vocabulary in the process of language learning. In particular, Rashidov S. and Usarova D. note that the use of interactive and game technologies in teaching English to primary school students is effective in developing students' vocabulary and forming communicative skills. The existing scientific literature shows that the study of lexical-semantic groups serves as an important scientific basis for understanding the internal structure of the language, as well as determining the functional properties of the vocabulary layer related to everyday life.

Research Methods

This study used several scientific methods to determine the lexical-semantic

characteristics of lexical units belonging to the thematic group “dishes and household items” in the English language. The descriptive method was mainly used in the research process, and the general characteristics of words belonging to this thematic group and their functional use in speech were studied. Also, based on the method of semantic analysis, the semantic structure of lexical units, the degree of polysemy, and the hyperonymic and hyponymic relations between them were determined. Using the comparative method, the features of the use of these words in different contexts were analyzed and their semantic similarities and differences were identified.

The research materials were selected based on explanatory dictionaries of the English language, scientific literature, and authentic texts. Using the methods of classification and generalization, lexical units were divided into semantic subgroups and their systemic features were highlighted. This set of methods made it possible to study the research topic on a comprehensive and scientific basis.

Results

During the study, lexical units belonging to the thematic group “dishes and household items” in the English language were classified based on specific semantic criteria. According to the results, this group consists of at least three main sub-layers: cooking utensils (pan, pot, frying pan, kettle), dishes used for weighing and storing food (plate, dish, bowl, tray, container), and eating utensils (spoon, fork, knife, teaspoon).

During the analysis, it was found that most of these lexical units are used with high frequency in everyday speech. The phenomenon of polysemy was observed in some units. For example, the word dish, in addition to the meaning of “dish”, also means “prepared food”, and glass, along with the name of the dish, can also mean a type of material or object.

The results also showed that this thematic group is enriched through the processes of new word formation. In particular, compound words (coffee cup, teapot, saucepan) and units with a defining component (kitchen knife, serving spoon) are widely used. This confirms that the lexicon related to household items is one of the actively developing lexical layers in terms of semantics and functionality.

Analysis

The analysis showed that lexical units belonging to the thematic group “dishes and household items” in the English language are formed on the basis of systematic semantic relations. The words in this group are connected by hyperonymy and hyponymy relations between units of general meaning and units denoting specific object names. For example, general concepts such as utensil or kitchenware form a wide semantic field that includes the names of individual objects.

In the process of analysis, it was found that the semantic structure of many lexical units is multi-layered. Some words are used in figurative or metaphorical meanings in addition to their literal meaning. This is especially evident in everyday speech and phraseological units. For example, in expressions such as on the table or spill the beans, household object names acquire a symbolic or idiomatic meaning.

It was also observed that word formation processes play an important role in the formation of the lexicon of this thematic group. New lexical units are formed through compound words, units with a defining component, and affixation, which indicates the dynamic development of the vocabulary layer. In general, the results of the analysis confirm that this thematic group is one of the functionally active and semantically complex lexical systems of the English language.

Discussion

The discussion of the research results shows that the lexical units belonging to the thematic group “dishes and household items” in the English language constitute an active layer of the language that is directly related to everyday communication. These words are of particular importance because they reflect human household activities, food culture and social life. It was also observed that the semantic development of these lexical units is closely related to technological changes in society and lifestyle innovations.

During the discussion, it was found that the lexicon of household items serves not only to express the names of objects, but also as a means of creating imagery and figurative meaning in the speech process. This expands the pragmatic and stylistic capabilities of this thematic group. Also, the study of such a vocabulary layer is important for developing lexical wealth in the process of teaching English, and ensuring the accuracy of meaning in translation practice.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the thematic group “dishes and household items” in the English language has a complex and systematic lexical-semantic structure, is characterized by polysemy, diversity of semantic classification, and activity of word-formation processes. The results of the study showed that these lexical units, along with their widespread use in everyday speech, play an important role in the cultural and functional development of the language.

An in-depth study of this thematic group will serve to better understand the lexical system of the English language, identify semantic relationships between lexical units, and develop the communicative competence of language learners. Future research in this area will provide a broader coverage of the modern development trends of household vocabulary.

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