PRAGMATIC, SEMANTIC, POLYSEMANTIC FEATURES OF WORDS WITH "TASTE" SEMANTICS

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ABSTRACT

The article studies the peculiarities of the lexeme «taste-» in English and its role in the speech act as well as their stylistic features. The article discusses the properties of pragmatics as a branch of semiotics and its expression in the utterances of the Uzbek language. The article deals with the classification of the mind and the object of language relations and the sensitivity of different parts of the tongue and oral cavity, the evaluative concepts related to taste receptors, the various semantic features of the words that make up the semantic field of "taste" are explained on the basis of English and Uzbek materials.

KEYWORDS: *Lexical-Semantic Field, Intensity, Taste, Syntagmatics, Paradigmatics, Polysemantic, Seme. Perception, Lexeme, Semantic Field, Semantics, Pragmatics, Syntax.*

INTRODUCTION

It has been noted in various works that pragma linguistics is the study of the linguistic system that is activated in a speech situation (context), the study of language in terms of its intended purpose, a science that studies language in terms of its intended purpose, theory describing speech acts, theory of conversion (oral speech) analysis, is the field of study of linguistic means of expressing interpersonal relationships.

Pragmatics is one of the most important branches of semiotics, a field of linguistics that studies the use of linguistic derivatives that emerge in the speech process. In other words, a contextual movement that expresses an opinion about the movement of pragmatics and represents a situation related to human activity is an area that studies relationships.

All types of speech are formed on the basis of the semantics and verb form of the leading verb that carries the basic information. Pragmatics, on the other hand, uses various elements of speech

- auxiliary tools used in speech – *I think, probably, of course, after all, both* deals with a deeper analysis of the nature of such tools.

In addition to its semantic meaning, the uttered sentence (thought) has its own pragmatic meaning, i.e. it also performs a pragmatic function. For example, the words *"I can do it"* to the person standing next to the cook mean *"I can make any dish delicious and sweet"* depending on the situation. This is its pragmatic meaning. There are cases when the semantic meaning of a sentence does not fully correspond to its functional-pragmatic meaning. For example, the saying, "Pick up collect sweet peppers!" It means *picking peppers with the usual taste*.

The Main Part

Analyzes of English dictionaries have shown that the lexeme "taste" has a polysemantic nature and can have different meanings, both when taken separately and as part of phrases and phraseological combinations. This makes it difficult to determine which of the meanings associated with the taste lexeme can be invariant or general. With this in mind, we found it necessary to analyze from a semantic point of view the units of "taste" and related morphological and syntactic structures listed in dictionaries.

It is important to study the semantic field "Taste-taste", its semantic subject groups, the spiritual relationship between them. Based on the archetype "Taste-taste", we divide the scale of the field into the following content groups (groups):

1) Qualitative qualities typical of simple taste: *tasty, sapidity, flavor, sweet, savor*, *delicious, relish, smark, bittersweet, sour, acid, four;*

2) Description of complex taste qualities: *bit, fondness, partiality, predilection, relish, sample, smack, touch, critique, delicacy, discernment, elegancy, gestation, judgment, nicety, perception, predilection, refinement, sapidity, savor sensibility;*

3) Description of the identified complex types of taste: *bad taste, cheapness, crassness, crudeness, gaucherie, immodesty, impropriety, inelegance, showiness, tastelessness, vulgarity;*

4) qualify for an unexpressed differentially complex type of taste, for example: *acute (complex with taste-causing properties)*: *untasty, unpleasure*;

5) Qualified taste of low intensity, delivered with additives: *tasteless, taste sensation. unsalted, unsalty. blah, bland, dull, lazy, mild;*

6) high-intensity sorting taste: *apathy, aversion, blandness, coarseness, disgust, disinclination, dullness, hate, hatred, idleness, indelicacy, indiscrimination, insipidity, lazinass, lethargy, lot salty, brackish, briny, piquant, pungent, racy, saline, salted, spicy, tangy.*

It is the presence of the semantic "taste" that is the basis for the combination of the qualities that express and evaluate taste. The core of the field is the taste. Typically, researchers distinguish four main taste traits: sour, sweet, bitter and salty. The rest of the taste buds are grouped around them. Researchers have repeatedly pointed out that the nature of taste is expressed not by describing the objective structure of the senses, but by referring to the information carrier. Therefore, the basic meaning structure of taste qualities is as follows: «*Taste + N + [rating + intensity]*» where N is the standard, the size of the data carrier. For example, sour - "lemon - a red sour-fruited shrub with vinegar taste (juice)." For example; Sour - "lemon vinegar tastes as

sharp as juice." At the same time, "...each nation's idea of a particular taste is associated with different" reference objects. " Thus, the Uzbeks associate the bitter taste with pepper, and the British with the taste of orange peel or coffee grounds. The semantics of 'assessment' and 'intensity' can also be incorporated into the core of the lexical meaning and form its periphery to indicate the intensity of the manifestation of the taste trait and the speakers 'sorting and evaluative attitude towards the trait. In the Taste field, enter the following attributes:

1) Adjectives meaning "N + [rating + int] taste". It consists of the following:

a) This value for quality is primary – *nordon, chuchuk, shirin, achchiq / sour, acid, sweet, bitter, tart;*

b) Relative adjectives in which the definition of a taste attribute is secondary – *sho'r, shuvoqli, temirli, asalli, asal hidli va boshqalar / salty, briny, metallic, honeyed, spicyetc*. Carrot, strawberry, vanilla, sugar, metallic, irony flavors, etc: new taste features can be observed in Uzbek with different semantic relative adjectives. Therefore, the taste field in Uzbek is an open system. In English, where word formation is mainly a method of conversion (similarity), we can talk about the openness of the field of taste determination (sugary, saccharine, strawberry, salt), in contrast to the language, which is dominated by normal groups.

2) Adjectives that have a taste of "N" and the reason is "A" – taxir, nordon, achigan - rank, rancid, angry, rance, ranci.

3) qualities that have a meaning that indicates the intensity of the manifestation of the taste. According to their semantic structure, they have the following form: a) "N taste + int> + [rating (-)]" - *shirin, shirali (sweet, juicy).* In Uzbek, the intensity of a taste attribute can also be reduced. In this case, the units formed by reduplication form a lexicogrammatically whole: : *shira-sho'r (salty);* The complex properties of the second component overlap: *shirin-shakar, achchiq-taxir (sweet-sugar, bitter-sour);* complex adjectives with synonymous components: *nordon-achchiq, chuchmal-shirin (sour-bitter, sour-sweet).* Excessive manifestation of a taste attribute is often unpleasant to taste, so the semantics of Uzbek adjectives include a negative evaluation semantics. There is no assessment in English.

4) Qualities that indicate complex taste characteristics. This section is represented by two groups. The first group combines adjectives meaning "N1 + N2 taste", where N1 is the first reference marker and N2 is the second reference marker: *sweet and sour ("taste of sugar and lemon"), bitter-salt ("taste of sour and salt"), bitter almonds ("sour and almond flavor").* In English, these are *sour-sweet (sour-sweet)* and *bitter-sweet (bitter-sweet)* adjectives. The second group of adjectives means "having N + taste": *bog'lovchi, tortiq, ta'mi o'tkir, qamashtiruvchi/ astringent, tart, piquant, pungent, acerb.*

5) Attributes that represent a taste attribute, regardless of any data carrier, with values: a) «taste + rating (+)» – *mazali, ishtahali, suvli, shirin, mazali – flavourous, savoury, delicious, palatable, succulent, tasty, appetizing, sappy, juicy, fruity, dainty*; b) "tasty + rating (-)" – *bemaza / distasteful, unpalatable;* c) "tasteless [rating (-)]"– *ta'msiz, chuchuk/ asteless, insipid, flavourless, unflavoured*. These qualities can be generalized according to the closeness of meaning, so they are divided into "sweet", "sour", "bitter", "salty", "delicious", "tasteless", "tasteless". The same adjectives can be part of different sema groups, for example, salty (*salty /*

unsalted) is an antonym of the adjective and is included in the same group; on the other hand, it shows that it has no specific taste, in which case it can be included in the group of "*tasteless*".

The adjectives in the Tart group are a combination of several semantic fields: «ta'm», «sezgi», «shakl» and «qisqarish xususiyati»/ *«Taste», «Touch», «Shape» and «Contraction Property»*. Thus, the "taste" takes the adjectives*, qamashish, nordon/ acerb, acrid, pungent, piquant /* located in the nearest center of the field. The Uzbek adjective tends to be the center of the "shortening feature" area, which is closer to the "taste" area than its English equivalent (crunchy, dazzling). Sharp adjectives are included in the field of "form" in the basic sense, but in the secondary sense they belong to the field of "taste". In the Uzbek language, the main taste features are divided into *nordon, achchiq va sho'r (sour-sweet, bitter-sweet, sweet-salty)*, which are associated with sweetness through a mixture of *sour*, *bitter* and *salty flavors; also associated with salty and bitter (achchiq-sho'r, sho'r-achchiq - bitter-salty, salty-bitter); shirin va sho'r - sweet* and *salty* are contrasted by the absence of a semantic component. Closer to the basic taste characteristics are the qualities that are synonymous with them (*sirka, shakar, asal, qiyom, shuvoq, qand)* / (acetic, sugar, honey, treacle, wormwood, sweet) They are qualities that indicate taste (acquired taste: sour, sour, sour, dark / acquired a taste sign ": sour, sour, sour, rancid". 'mga shows different levels of specificity, as a result, these words are adjectives that indicate taste (*nordon, nordon, nordon, qoramti* / *acquired a taste sign ": sour, sour, sour, rancid")*. Then there are the basic qualities that indicate different levels of taste. Taste fields are semantically similar in English and Uzbek and differ only in quantity. There are «Nordon» va «achchiq» */* "acidic" and "bitter" groups, which are central to the two similar languages. In the near periphery are placed synonyms of the main qualities and attributes meaning "acquired taste attribute", which also act as synonyms of the dominant qualities. The long periphery also has adjectives that represent different levels of attribute in Uzbek. It should be noted that the isolation of the group of "salty" words, which differ from each other, is typical of the English language.

Probably the main taste marks for the English mentality are *shirin, achchiq va nordon hamda sho'r* sweet, bitter and sour and salty / sweet, bitter and sour, and salty / although it is an important taste sign, it is still associated with the main things it's not. In the Uzbek language, all taste signs have a complex relationship, but the center is still a "sweet" sign. The number of taste attributes varies with language, but this difference does not mean that some taste definitions are lacking in the languages being compared. Uzbek is a synthetic language, the degree of manifestation of different properties (*nordon, nordonroq, o'ta nordon, shirin, shirinroq, o'ta shirin*) */ (sour, sourer, very sour, sweet, sweetish, sweetest*) / has an advanced system of affixes that allows transmission. In English, the analytical constructions "form + quality" often correspond to them: slightly sweet (=shirinroq), extremely sweet (=shirin).

"Taste" lexemes can also be used as a variety of stylistic means in speech. For example, this lexeme can be used in speech by making metaphorical and metonymic models. For example, the metaphorical model of "Taste - pleasure (pleasure, spiritual pleasure)" reveals the human imagination as a space (object) with dimensions of depth and breadth.

CONCLUSION

In addition, the metaphorical model of "taste - meaning, logic" is widely used. *Logical taste -* refers to a person's positive feelings, while *avoiding taste -* refers to negative emotions such as

evil. For example*: Both Isomat's words and the applause of the many drinkers of tea made Mullah Berdiyor lose his taste.*

Along with metaphorical models, metonymic models of the type "taste - human" are also used. For example: *Look at the taste that escaped me these days!*

Lexemes with the semantic "taste" combine with lexemes belonging to different word groups and express their pragmatic meaning by expressing the connotative meanings that are related to it. When it is used in speech, its pragmatic features (connotative meaning) always appear as an accompaniment to it. Based on the above considerations, it can be said that "taste" is one of the most important perceptions of human beings. Serves as an object for instant research as one. An analysis of the pragmatic, semantic, and polysemantic features of words with the semantic "taste" in English and Uzbek shows that the role of English lexemes "taste" in information retrieval and There is a commonality between the stylistic features of the montage. In English and Uzbek, the adjectives and synonyms of the document, which represent the different spiritual properties and different levels of the words that make up the taste field, give additional results in a figurative sense in addition to their meaning.

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