The Main Approaches to the Interpretation of the Concept of a Functional Semantic Field

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Abstract

This article gives information about theories of the concept of a functional semantic field and its main approaches in interpreting various text. In addition, author tries to distinguish different categories in functional semantic field.

Key Words: *functional linguistics, functional approach, conceptual categories, semantic field, mind, reason, wisdom.*

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The ability to build different but connected subsystems of vocabulary is made clear by the assessment of vocabulary as a multifaceted, diversified, and integrated system object. Finding lexical groups of different kinds and volumes and figuring out how they relate to one another are often the first steps in studying a language's lexical system. The notion of the functional-semantic field emerged from the quest for methods to investigate the systemic linkages of the lexical composition.

As a notion, the functional-semantic field is a part of functional linguistics. The main characteristic of functional linguistics is its emphasis on the way language functions as a communication tool.

The most crucial quality for functional linguistics is thought to be an interest in the function of language as a communication tool. A functional approach to linguistic phenomena is of great significance in the research conducted by modern linguists. This approach takes as its basis some general meaning, from which various multilevel linguistic means are established to express this general meaning [1].

Numerous linguists discuss the need of studying a language from a functional perspective, which entails looking at specific contexts, behaviors, the intimate relationships between different linguistic occurrences, and much more. An item can be studied from the perspectives of its functioning and relationships with the environment, in addition to its internal structure, when linguistic phenomena are studied using a functional approach. This method allows one to investigate language in its particular application, in action; to research language's role in communicating in extralinguistic contexts; and to look into language's synthesis, interconnectedness, and natural settings in speech communication [2].

Functional grammar and language acquisition from a functional perspective are closely linked concepts. Within the field of linguistics, functional grammar examines and characterizes the ways in which grammatical units operate. According to Bondarko (2005), functional grammar analyzes the system of linguistic means at various levels that are used to construct certain meanings.

Functional grammar, according to A.V. Bondarko, is a grammar that, in order to convey the content of an utterance, first aims to display the rules and patterns of grammar forms and constructions that interact with units of different levels of the language system [3]. Second, semantic categories that depend on every grammatical expression in the language in conjunction with vocabulary and context are described using functional grammar.

Accordingly, functional grammar explains and investigates how the language's grammatical structures work to transmit mental content [3].

The notion of conceptual categories serves as the foundation for the phrase "functional-semantic field" [3]. The meaningful-formal unity is two-way in the functional-semantic sphere. The morphological and syntactic grammatical mechanisms of language work together with interacting lexical,

lexico-grammatical, and word-formation aspects that are within the same semantic domain to establish this unity.

Field theory encompasses a wide range of viewpoints that are variations on the main concept, which is the semantic relationship between words in a language.

G. Ipsen was among the first to use the phrase of the semantic field. A semantic field, according to him, is a group of words that share a common meaning [4].

The term "semantic field" can be interpreted in a variety of ways. Linguist Y. Trier was among the first to adopt the idea of a semantic field. His idea states that the notion and the word are the fundamental building blocks of the field. He explained how lexical units differ from one another within the semantic field by describing the presence of a trait that expresses the general and one or more features that represent the particular in all units of the field [5]. In the human mind, lexical units are connected in meaning rather than being distinct from one another, according to Y. Trier, three times suggested that the semantic sphere, or collection of connected meanings, is what the linguistic field is. For instance, Trier combined the terms "mind", "reason", "wisdom", and so forth into a single category to represent the field of intelligence [6]. The works of Y. Trier served as a catalyst for additional field structure research.

According to Y. S. Maslov, words and their conceptual meanings create a semantic field because they are related to other words and their meanings in specific ways. A collection of words and their conceptual meanings that are linked by a single piece of reality is what Y. S. Maslov refers to as the semantic field. The terms in the field form theme clusters. Y. S. Maslov provides an example of thought processes (thinking, counting, remembering), kinship groups (father, mother, brother, etc.), and other concepts. Y. S. Maslova asserts that distinct kinds of semantic linkages should be identified between lexical units that are members of a certain theme group and that they should all be viewed as autonomous microsystems [7].

L. M. Vasiliev's typology implies that there are two possible interpretations for the phrase "functional-semantic field": broad and narrow. Any linguistic field in which exponents are articulated using lexical as well as grammatical ways of language that depict paradigmatic, syntagmatic, and mixed structures is broadly referred to as a functional-semantic field. A functional-semantic field, to put it more narrowly, is a paradigmatic field where exponents are stated exclusively in simple and complicated lexemes. Regarding the kinds of lexical linkages examined in contemporary linguistics that share a common invariant, the typology of Vasiliev's functional-semantic fields is regarded as comprehensive [8].

According to field theory, language is a system of interconnected subsystems that interact and permeate one another. Language is portrayed as a working system that is continually rebuilding its constituent parts and the connections among them. Field structuring between language

phenomena and non-linguistic reality reveals dialectical linkages, as well as the mechanisms and patterns behind these connections, as well as the traits of linguistic awareness and their particular qualities. One method of systematizing linguistic information and meanings in the language system is the field.

Despite linguists' unclear and conflicting interpretations of the concept of a functional semantic field - which is continually being refined and clarified - many language phenomena can still be analyzed using different field theories.

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