**Different features of Semantic Primitives in Linguistics**

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**Abstract:** In this article discusses the world’s scientists’ opinions and debates about the earliest manifestations or ideas of the smallest units - primitive units - reflected in semantic dictionary

**INTRODUCTION**

Logically, the meanings reflected in semantic dictionaries must be the smallest units and not be divided into other parts. Considering the requirement that the descriptions in these dictionaries be concise and thorough, Yu. We see that the descriptive operations and metalexeme tables proposed by D. Apresyan and several other scholars do not fully meet these requirements. The continuation of research in this area can be confident in expanding the possibilities of a comprehensive study of the semantic structure of lexical units and the systematic promotion of the vocabulary of the language.Interpreting the absence of abstract thinking in some human communities, Hallpike says: “Before effectively discussing whetherelementary, primitive thinking can or cannot be abstract, it is necessary to spend a lot of time on small and multithreaded semantics” [2]

Do the differences in the culture of the peoples and civilizations of the Danube also imply differences in thinking? Twenty years ago, one of the famous psychologists, the American George Miller, wrote: “Every culture has its own myths. In our country, in the most developed countries, people have written that there is a special primitive thinking that is below ten in the brilliant round of our thinking. To deny the existence of these differences will not come to anyone. Denying this is tantamount to recognizing that differences in culture and technology, differences in life experience gradually, step by step lead to significant psychological consequences. Rather, the origin, formation, and development of these differences in conflict thinking is related to people close to a person and their sources” [4].

**EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH**

We see that terms such as “primitive thinking” in linguistics and anthropology were the cause of many controversial problems twenty years ago. However, the question of whether there are real cognitive differences between different cultures, especially between Western and non-Western territories, areal culture, the extent of their observance, the definition of the present and the future remains open.

Disputes on this issue occurred frequently, and in different circles time turned to the language. This is quite appropriate, because language is “the best of human thinking” [Leibniz, 1709/1981, 368], and linguistic data are extremely important for determining the basic patterns of thinking in various social and other groups. However, in this case, linguistic data may be misinterpreted for ideological purposes. And if we look at the opinion of one of our scientists, we will see that since the first primitives appeared in human consciousness, various concepts have arisen.

The term “prayming” is a psycholinguistic term used in the following sense. According to Hovey, the term “priming” refers to the process of providing the speaker with the necessary information to express their intended meaning. For example, if a listener learns the word “body” earlier, they will easily recognize the word “heart” later, but will not recognize the word “trick.” In other words, if the word “body” is given a dilemma consisting of the words “heart” and “trick,” it will easily choose “heart,” because if “heart” is present in the source, the target (goal) will also not be “trick,” because “heart” and “trick” are not related in either secondary or primary interpretation. They are unrelated meanings [3]. Consider the following sentence in you must care your mother, because sheill very ill. You have to take care of your mother “sebebi” she is very sick [5].

In this alternation analogy, here “sebebi” is translated as a processed ablative morpheme can mean “dan” or “dankeyin” in other contexts, but in this context, the explanation of “dan” or “dankeyin” will be meaningless. The speaker suggests visiting the mother during the child’s illness, and not after. If we assume that such recommendations are meaningful in themselves, then we can assume that this morpheme is polyphemic and that they have different meanings: “dan”, “dan keyin” and “sebepli”. A word (or morpheme) that can be distinguished as a primitive “yaki” primitive “yaki” or “keyin” has no meaning in its preposition, more abstractly than the words “cause” and “after”, and both are equally present in the usage. If someone says that he may have such a mania, but we don’t have the words in the context to avoid it, we repeat that we need to remain calm. There is no word “spiritual meaning” based on the semantics of the prediction is not verified, and therefore the semantics of them have no place in the analysis.

**RESEARCH RESULTS**

Many believe that this does not mean anything, because beings have more equal and unanimous potential, therefore, even if there is no special word for a particular concept, these entities can be combined or otherwise, and the absence of a word does not limit them in any way. But here, abandoning a biased attitude to facts, empty rhetoric means secrecy.

This situation largely does not correspond to the ideas of the keepers of the idea of “elementary thinking” primitive thinking.

If we explain the psychological process of this phenomenon, when a person hears a word, their consciousness first indicates the most suitable combination of that word, which is called “praiming.” This is very important, because there are many words that can be connected, and the speaker, unable to choose the necessary option, might end up in the same situation as Buridan.

The medieval French philosopher Buridan, speaking about the laws of human consciousness, recorded the legend of a donkey. Apparently, the owner of a donkey had tied it between two rows of firewood. After his master left, the hungry donkey wanted to eat from one of the two bushes standing at the same distance. The two poles were equidistant from the donkey, and the donkey could eat any of them as much as it pleased. But the donkey, not knowing which of the walnut bushes to eat, finally died of starvation. Since then, this parable has remained in the history of philosophy as “Buridan’s Donkey.” As can be seen, priming is designed to free us from the seemingly easy, yet thousands of repetitive “tortures of choice” every day.

According to M. Hovey, there is no need for priming in prescriptions, legal documents, or ordinary everyday communication.

According to them, universal features observed in various languages include numbers and verbs of action, people, animals, the social position of people, the degree of kindship, age, profession, sex, and the role of animals in human social consciousness, their size, environment, and role.

The following descriptions and names can be cited as examples of the universalization of semantic primitives.

Semantic generalization created as a result of the use of a primitive lexeme.

1. moon (moon) Circular cooking, a trace on a glass pane, a view of circular shapes on the pages of a window and a book, a circle.

2. breast (chest) food (food) button on clothing, elbow tip, human face in a photograph, eye in a picture.

3. points (ball) Toy, radish, metal balls in front of the park gate.

4. watch (hours) Clock, alarm clock, gas meter, water meter, electric meter, fire hose wrapped in a drum, circular scale.

5. stick (stick): A stick, umbrella, ruler, knife holder, anything resembling a stick.

6. horse (horse): cow, calf, pig, elk, all four-legged domestic animals.

7. fly (fly) dirt particles, places, all small insects, frog.

8. dog (dog) a toy dog, a scraped and dried hide of a headed animal, a general fur coat, a soft house slipper, a statue of an old man in wool clothing.

9. powder (powder) dust, ash.

10. animals (animals) a drawing of animals, any moving object

11. sparrows (sparrows) - cows, dogs, cats, and all other moving creatures

This table is taken from E. V. Clark’s work From Gesture to Word: On the Natural History of deixis in Language Acquisition [1].

This phenomenon, which seems unusual to an ordinary person, can also be observed in examples of associative experiments conducted in other languages.

The following words are given as examples of the "circle-shaped" initial referent in English: - fruits, pea, eye, ball, round stone, for convenience, we will provide other similar examples in the form of a table. I would not say that there is no uncertaintythere, the reason is that polysemy often leadsto uncertainty. However, for example, the fact that She was attached to the dog — “Ol iytke baylangan edi” in English – “he was tied to the dog” – may have a conjugate concept, means that the attached “tied” does not have two different entities (1. leash, jeep or chain, 2. like, get used to). The polysemic meaning is difficult to distinguish, but it can aggravate the situation, but does not change the meaning [4-9].

On the other hand, a semantic primitive is a set of universal predicates, including if “eger” and because “reason”, which are transparent for empirical verification (this analysis can lead to many new assumptions and versions proposed earlier by semantic primitives for many years).

**CONCLUSION**

Therefore, it would be inappropriate to try and justify various assumptions that we support our predictions with lexical universals in order to express criticism from an empirical standpoint. It is necessary to confirm the existence of polysemy, it cannot be used without a good reason. For example: as described above, the hypothesis refutes the fact that “after” and "consistently" meaning in English is relative, since after corresponds to the discussion of after in any context.

If someone wants the vocabulary to be universal for understanding, and there is a special word in English for this, he cannot find a carrier of the mania vocabulary that could be a sequence of these predictions in English.

Let’s add that at this stage it is impossible to distinguish all languages in which there is only one lexical indicator for the expression after and because of.

Semantic primitives are primitives of lexical indicators that are used in various constructions as evidence of polemics.the recognition of everyone is extremely important, we will illustrate this with another example.

Linguoculturological search for semantic primitives in English and Karakalpak allows us to mark the following as the ending. The theory of semantic primitives is the most promising, debatable, theoretical and practical direction of cognitive linguistics. This theory created the basis for a more associative method of concepts. Semantic primitives make it possible to classify concepts based on the principles of nominative density of concepts and metaphorical diffusion, when the dynamics of the development of concepts makes it possible to classify.

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