SEMANTICS OF THE LEXEME EDAD AS A CENTRAL LEXEME OF THE NOMINATIVE FIELD OF THE CONCEPT OF "AGE" IN SPANISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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This scientific article is devoted to the study of the semantics of the lexeme "Edad" as the central lexeme of the nominative field in the Spanish and Uzbek languages   and the cognitive basis of conceptualizing the states of human age. The research was carried out within the framework of the semantic-cognitive direction, in which the analysis of linguistic tools expressing concepts is considered as one of the methods of describing the mental activity of a person.

Issues of linguistic representation of human age-related states are of growing interest from researchers. The attention of scientists to the study of the peculiarities of linguistic objectification of age concepts is due, in particular, to the fact that the category of age, being closely related to the category of time, is one of the ontological categories that determine human life. A person's age is time in its immediate reality for a person, "from within, the time of existence we experience existentially, which represents its own value" [Pigrov 2017: 9]

A person exists in time, is not thought of outside and without it: "A person does not have a special organ for perceiving time, but it is time that organizes his mental make-up. Time is separable from man, but man is inseparable from time. His mental structures connected themselves with linear time, divided by the point of presence into the past, the future and the present connecting them into a single stream" [Logical analysis of language 1997: 52]. Thus, in the category "Edad" finds refraction of the interaction of the categories "human life" and "time", which, in turn, is reflected differently in national linguistic pictures of the world.

It should be noted that this scientific article devoted to the lexical and semantic study of the concept "Edad" by occupies an important place in the comparative theory of translation. At the same time, as a result of comparing dictionary brixes reflecting the specific perception of age and age stages in the culture of the Spanish - Uzbek-speaking peoples, their structural, lexical and grammatical similarities and differences are revealed, the structural and semantic classification of the concept "Edad" and the analysis of linguistic characteristics divided by cultural content into types are presented in comparative terms.

The concept "Edad" is one of the most important elements of the linguistic and cultural environment in which a person exists. Age is a qualitatively specific period of physical, psychological, and behavioral development characterized by its inherent characteristics. The age of a person is manifested in cognitive processes, its perception, memory, thinking, speech, personality traits, interests, judgments, views, and behavioral motives. The concept of age serves as the basis for establishing age norms in the intellectual and personal development of children.

The listed meanings of the concept "Edad" allow us to conclude that both in Spanish and in Uzbek, that concept "Edad" is inextricably linked with the concepts of time and development. In the Uzbek language, the lexeme "Yosh" also denotes the development, growth, period of growing up of someone or something, time of life, years, periods in the history of the Earth, century, year, month, hours, seconds and Dates. However, a comparison of data from lexicographic sources in Spanish and Uzbek revealed some inconsistencies in the interpretation of the age-related lexemes of the concept "Edad".

The attention of scientists to the issues of modeling human language abilities is determined by the ever-increasing and, in particular, modeling of concepts as units of mental space that have a language image. The paper analyzes the semantics of multi-level units (lexical, phraseological, and semantic-functional) that represent the concept "Edad" in the Spanish and Uzbek languages, the conceptual features inherent in the concept are revealed "Edad" in Spanish and Uzbek, which, in turn, determine the structure of the basic form. Examples of semantic analysis and actualization of language units allow us to identify the national specifics of the perception of the concept of age, characteristic of the Spanish and Uzbek cultures. The analysis of the semantics of language units, the use of the method shows the features of conceptualization of age-related personality states in Spanish and Uzbek cultures.

Based on the analysis of the semantics of lexemes, researchers have constructed a lexical-semantic field of the concept "Edad". At the same time, some researchers (for example, Babarykina T. S. (2010)) investigated the colloquial features of the concept of "Edad" on the material of works of art by famous authors. In some works (Kalyuzhnaya (2007), Kryuchkova (2003), Pintova (2009), etc.), the concept of age is studied on the basis of several languages, which made it possible to show their differences and similarities in the conceptualization of age states by members of different language communities of authors.

Thus, the presence of new trends emerging and emerging in linguistics in the following years indicates a sharp pace of modernization in this area. The term "concept", one of the main concepts of cognitive linguistics, one of these areas, entered first in Russian linguistics, and then in other areas of world linguistics. It is in Uzbek linguistics that the concept formed by the 90s still has its researchers today. Looking at world linguistics, the claim of the conceptual nature of language, and the work done on this scale, the theories are subject to some criticism by the 80s. However, the field of research has expanded over the years, and demand and interest in the conceptual and conceptual field has been revived.

The word "Edad" comes from the Latin word ***Cevum*** (eternity, constancy)and ***Tempus.*** In relation to the word Tempus, it was used to refer to a longer period of time. The substantive property of a token indicates that the phenomenon it expresses also has certain properties and states. In most Spanish dictionaries, the main meaning of a token is recognized as "the time that has elapsed since the birth of someone or the beginning of something". [Priber]; [Infopédia]; [DLLP].

The most common meaning is "a period of life characterized by a certain level of strength".This value reveals similarities with the meaning of "a certain stage of a person's life".
In addition to the above, the concept "Edad" also has the following meanings:

- ✓ life stage; life span
- ✓ epoch, time;historical period.
- ✓ temporary manifestations; limited duration;
- ✓ old age.
- ✓ time duration.
- ✓ (geological) unit of the geochronological scale, phase.

 The ambiguity of the concept "Edad" allows it to be part of several synonymous series at once in its different meanings, acquiring both semantic and stylistic synonyms:

- ✓ in the sense of "the time that has elapsed since someone's birth or the appearance of something, there is a".The concept "Edad" has the following synonyms: año, años (year, years), enero (January), invierno (winter). (for the elderly), Primavera (Bahar) (for the young);

✓   in the meaning of "a period of life characterized by a certain level of power", the concept "Edad" has the following synonyms: infancia (childhood), Juventud (Youth), viejez (old age).

Conclusions / Recommendations.

Summing up, we can say that a person's age largely determines his social status. Age concept "Edad" is an important concept included in the language sphere along with the concepts of "childhood, adolescence, youth, middle age and old age". These components form a dynamic image of the conceptual area under study. Thus, it is established that the concept "Edad" under study has a complex structure, including the Central and peripheral layers.

It should also be noted that researchers are increasingly interested in expressing age-related states of a person in Spanish and Uzbek. The attention of scientists to studying the features of linguistic objectification of age concepts is due, in particular, to the fact that the age category is closely related to the category of time and is one of the ontological categories that determine human life. The age of a person is a time for a person in immediate reality, "from within the time of existence that we experience existentially, which expresses its own value" [Pigrov 2017: 9]. A person will exist in time: a person does not have a special organ for perceiving time, but time, which regulates his mental structure. Time is an integral part of a person's life, his mental structures connect themselves with linear time, linking them in a single stream with the past, future and present at the point of their existence. [Logical analysis of language 1997: 52]. Thus, in the category "age" you can see the interaction of the categories "human life" and "time", which, in turn, has a different impact on the national language picture of the world.

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