

SUPPLETIVISM OF THE LEXICAL PLAN IN THE TURKIC LANGUAGES (BASED ON THE TERMS OF KINSHIP IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE)

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ANNOTATION

The article deals with one of the most important problems of the modern science of language, which was not the object of special consideration. This problem is the presence and functioning of suppletivism and lexical suppletives in the language.

Keywords: suppletive , suppletivism , inflections, correlates, correlative members, suppletivism lexical plan, single-rooted , multi-rooted, hyponyms , heteronyms , microsystems, microparadigms .

In linguistics, there are still a lot of concepts that do not have their own unambiguous solutions, one of them is the concept of suppletivism. In works devoted to the study of this issue, suppletivism is considered on the basis of materials from Indo-European languages.

The presence and functioning of this phenomenon in relation to the facts of the Turkic languages has not been studied. In addition, it should be emphasized that in works dealing with suppletivism , it is considered only in relation to the inflection system, i.e. in morphological terms.

It should be noted that suppletivism is used to express narrow and broad concepts, which determines its complex linguistic nature. In a narrow sense, suppletivism is limited to inflection, i.e. with morphology, and in a broad sense, it also includes systems of synonymy and antonymy (1). This is how suppletivism is understood by Professor A.A. Reformatsky. He argues that suppletivism is manifested when “combining into one grammatical form of words with different roots or words from different bases. When the roots or stems are distinguished, the lexical meaning of words does not change, and “different words” only by a grammatical way of distinguishing grammatical meanings is called suppletivism . In accordance with such a broad understanding of suppletivism, A.A. Reformed separates into separate groups **suppletivisms of roots** and **suppletivisms of foundations** . The first group includes words like: man-people, child-children ; to the second - goat-goat, seller-saleswoman etc. Thus, the term " suppletivism " in A.A. Reformatsky receives at least two meanings: a) the ability of words to use word forms formed from different roots when inflecting; b) the ability of words in inflection to use word forms formed from different stems (2).

The formation and functioning of suppletive forms in a language is a natural phenomenon related to the plan of the content of linguistic signs. The possibility of expressing the same meaning using one of two different signs is realized through suppletives . Naturally, the presence of synonymy, antonymy and hyponymy in the language is clearly associated with suppletives of the lexical level of the language. Phonetically diverse units coexist in the

language as suppletive varieties or alternants, for example, go-went , man-people, good-better , etc. in Russian (3).

According to G. Admoni , suppletivism also covers the system of sentence members, combined lexemes with a common grammatical meaning. It is noted that the systemic nature of the category of sentence members is determined by the presence and functioning of the phenomenon of suppletivism in the language (4).

Y.D. Apresyan believes that suppletivism is one of the peculiar ways of word formation and is similar to its affixal way. The point of view of Y.D. Apresyan is confirmed by the facts of the Turkic languages. So, for example, lexical suppletives in the Uzbek language include hyponyms like ota and she is "father and mother"; og'a and ini "older brother and younger brother"; opa and sigil "older sister and younger sister"; er and hotin "husband and wife" (hyperonym "family") then tog'a and jiyan "maternal uncle and maternal nephew", ota and bobo "father and maternal grandfather" , etc., which, being correlative members of the lexico-semantic microsystem, differ from each other in relation to the seme "natural sex difference" (5).

In suppletive couples and bola "father and son", ona and bola "mother and son", og'a and ini "big brother and little brother", opa and the singil "older sister and younger sister", tog'a and jiyang "maternal uncle and nephew//niece on the mother's side", etc. Their correlative members of the microsystem (or microparadigm : our term is V.K.) differ from each other in relation to the seme of "age difference". The difference between the "natural sex" seme is characteristic of the correlative members and the microsystem (microparadigm) of and she ("father and mother"), aka and opa ("big brother and big sister"), aka and singil ("older brother and younger sister") , etc.

In addition, between the correlative members of the suppletive paradigms of and she (ota-ona "father and mother"), oh ah and ini (og'a-ini : older brother and younger brother"), opa and singil (opa-singil "older sister and younger sister"), tog'a and jiyan (tog'a -jiyan "maternal uncle and nephew//niece") and others. Heteronymic relations also function. As can be seen from the nature of our examples, lexical suppletives arise from the associative interdependence (relationship) of heterogeneous lexemes. They (suppletives) are an important natural phenomenon, regardless of what levels of the language they are at.

The importance of suppletive relations of the lexical plan is also noted by M. Y. Bloch . He writes that "the role of suppletivism within the framework of the lexical naming paradigm is extremely important, since this type of suppletivism is one of the essential factors in the openness of a significant part of the vocabulary" (6).

The nature of the above linguistic data indicates that lexical suppletives have a close resemblance to the hyponym phenomenon, despite the significant difference between these concepts. The similarity between lexical suppletives and hyponyms is explained by the fact that both lexical suppletives and hyponyms function within the same lexeme, i.e. coincide with each other in one lexeme.

The factual material of this article states that the same word as a correlative member can participate in several suppletive pairs. Thus, the word ota "father" in the function of a correlative member takes part in three suppletive paradigms: 1) ota-bobo "father-grandfather"; 2) ota-ona "father-mother " (parents); 3) ota-bola "father-children " .

Suppletives of the lexical plan are also formed due to the figurative meanings of words. In suppletive pairs *ota-ona* and *davlat* (literally: state//power) "parents and power" ("davlat //power" in the meaning of "wealth"), *farzand* and *qanot* (literally: wings) "children and wings", *farzand* and *tirnoq* (literally: nails) "children and nails", etc. In these microparadigms, the correlative terms *davlat* used in the meaning of "*ota-ona*" (parents), *qanot* and *tirnoq* - meaning "children".

In conclusion, the conclusion follows that suppletivism and suppletives are complex linguistic phenomena that cover all the main tiers of the language, including vocabulary. The study of this important issue on the basis of specific languages is one of the most urgent and timely tasks of modern linguistics.

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