

RESEARCH ISSUES OF LEXICAL UNITS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the issues of researching lexical units in the Uzbek language.

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Since the 19th century, world linguistics has paid great attention to the study of language construction, language levels, and various linguistic relations between them. The scientific theory put forward by F. de Saussure was later developed and improved by the researches of Yu. Stepanov, V. Solntsev, T. Lomtev, L. Vasilev, L. Novikov. Nurmonov, H. Ne'matov, R. Rasulov, A. Sobirov, Sh. Iskandarova, M. Abdiev, S. Muhamedova and their followers continued.

"Uzbek linguistics, which is effectively using the achievements of world linguistics, has also made great progress in studying language phenomena based on system-structural models. Leading linguists such as Sh.Rakhmatullaev, I.Kochkortoiev, H.Nematov, N.Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, R.Rasulov have done a lot of noteworthy work in this direction," writes professor A.Berdialiev.

Professor R. Rasulov said: "Semantic structure (structure) of a word is directly connected with meaning (semema). Because there is no sema without semantic construction. Each meaning is "evaluated" according to its semantic structure, content. It forms the content side of a specific word, together with its sound basis - the expression side, as a whole, performs a specific task in language and speech. More precisely, meaning has its external (extralinguistic) basis as a mental essence - a phenomenon of consciousness. The objective existence object, things-phenomena forming the basis of each word with an independent meaning has its own natural structure, building elements, each of them is reflected in the linguistic (linguistic) name - linguistic unit (word) and the meaning of the word.

According to M. Abdiev, "language units, including its lexical units, are formed on the basis of 1) system, 2) structure and 3) dialectical relation of norms. In this case, the system consists of a whole set of elements, and the structure consists of the internal structure of this set. Therefore, the system-structural study of language phenomena is, firstly, to compile a set (list) of the elements that make up the system and, secondly, to determine the internal relations and connections between these elements, their mutual rank (hierarchical) location and the ways of formation of one element from another element. requires giving. At this point, it should be noted that the norm is a stabilized form of expression of language phenomena.

As we know, in structural linguistics, the problem of relations between paradigmatic, syntagmatic, hierarchical, hypo-hyperonymic, graduonymic, hierarchonymic, etc. linguistic tools, which are at the center of lexical-semantic paradigms, plays an important role. Scientist

Professor M. Mirtojiev, who commented on the semasiological aspect of the study of lexical meaning in Uzbek linguistics, notes that such researches are directed to the research of lexical meaning through logical-semantic analysis, division into fields, within the framework of syntagmatic relation on the discourse basis and paradigmatic relations in the language system. Until the end of the 20th century, the language was considered as a whole system consisting of the interaction of regularly related elements, and the thorough research of the linguistic signs of the lexeme in various aspects was one of the special directions of Uzbek linguistics. Although a number of studies have been carried out in this regard, there is still a great need to study the lexicon of the Uzbek language as a whole system based on certain meaningful generalizations, and to consistently study the functional and national-cultural characteristics of each meaningful group.

It should be noted that the issue of semantics of lexical units attracted the attention of linguists even before the formation of systematic linguistics. But since these interpretations were limited to units of only one level of language, the illumination of the systemic nature of language was not fully realized. The consistent application of the principles of systematicity to the form and content of linguistic units in the research conducted in the following years prepared a thorough ground for the formation and development of linguistic semantics.

One of the objects of study of linguistic semantics is the linguistic field, and the semantic field occupies an important place in the framework of linguistic semantics. In linguistics, concepts and terms such as semantics, field, linguistic semantics, semantic field, although common ideas are given to a certain extent, there are various interpretations that differ from each other. In this regard, Professor N. Mahmudov dwells in his monographic work entitled "The Study of Linguistics":

"In the humanities, especially in linguistics, some terms seem to have multiple meanings. For example, the Polish semasiologist A. Shaff said sixty years ago, "Today, semantics as a field of scientific research is becoming so complicated and the term itself is gaining so many meanings that if we want to avoid frustrating confusions and logical ambiguities, we should draw the word "semantics" itself into semantic analysis. "It will be necessary" he wrote.

In recent years, studies based on the onomasiological principle and based on the approach to the content of the language as a field have become more popular in Uzbek linguistics. For example, Sh. Iskandarova and A. Sobirov approached the lexical level as a meaningful field in their research, while G. Ne'matova, N. Nishonova, D. Voqqosova and B. Qurbanova focused on the semantic analysis of certain microfields in the lexical level, H. Hojjeva and F. Safarov and they paid attention to the structural analysis of units specific to different levels in the content structure.

In the initial works, lexemes united in a micro-area under a certain content commonality were taken as the object of research, in the subsequent studies attention was paid to the uniting of different level units under one common content.

In particular, in the preliminary research, linguistic semantics is a separate discipline within general semantics, and its integral connection with psychological semantics and logical semantics, and at the same time, their impact on the improvement of general semantics, are taken into account.

In particular, H. Hojjeva intends to study the morphological, syntactic, lexical means of expressing respect in the Uzbek language. According to him, "according to its structural-functional-semantic characteristics, the field of respect is divided into three parts: the core, the center, and the off-center (edge) part."

F. Safarov analyzes lexical and grammatical means combined through the "quantity" scheme. He says that "in Uzbek, there are lexical, syntactic, word-forming and non-linguistic tools that express the meaning of number and quantity, and together with the above two categories (number category of noun and verb - D.R.) form a system that performs a single general meaningful task.

From this, it is understood that the meaning of quantity should be studied based on a term that means a broader concept than a grammatical category. In linguistics, the word field is used for this purpose," he says. The researcher identifies different level units united under one meaningful generalization with the word "quantity" in the Uzbek language, and defines their levels such as unity, duality, plurality, generality.

"In structural linguistics, the issue of determining the interaction of lexical units in the center of lexical-content groups occupies one of the important places. The types of content communication include synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, paronymy, graduonymy, functionymy, hierarchonymy.

According to the scientific sources, "the important distinguishing features between the paradigm and the content field are homogeneity - heterogeneity and homogeneity - heterogeneity. From this it becomes clear that sometimes the units belonging to the same level can be combined into one meaningful field. At this time, the concepts of paradigm and meaningful field are maximally close to each other, and they have only one distinguishing feature: homogeneity-heterogeneity. When the units belonging to the same level are united in one meaningful field, the sign of heterogeneity between them is manifested in belonging to different word groups.

In all the directions listed above, units of lexical meaning are united into a single paradigm with an integral sign, separated into different semantic groups by a differential sign, and separated into meaningful fields in the system of inter-level commonality.

It should be emphasized that each unit in the language system, especially higher-level units considered to be of dual essence, takes place in a certain paradigm or field, and occurs in different ways in the speech process.

Any variant that occurs has integral and differential symbols, which ensure that it lives in the language as an invariant. As a general phenomenon, the invariant is specific to the language, and as a special phenomenon, it is manifested by the specificity of the variant to speech units. According to the literature, invariant is a socio-psychological possibility that is universally obligatory for all language speakers. It is manifested directly at the stage of creation, through options in the speech process.

Prof. D. Nabieva, while arguing about variability, dwells on the meanings of its application. According to him: "The first, variant, is used in the sense of any change, modification of linguistic units that occurred as a result of language evolution, different linguistic tools used to name the same phenomenon. The second variant is used in the sense of the way language units

exist and function in a synchronous state. In other words, the invariant-variant conflict is used to express language units and their speech realization.

It is known that language as a means of communication is not only a simple system of signs that carries certain information, but also a powerful tool that affects the listener.

The first function of language is the object of study of traditional and system-structural linguistics, while the second function is the object of study of linguopoetics.

Professor Sh.Shakhabidinova, speaking about the dialectic of generality-particularity and its reflection in language, distinguishes three important signs:

I. The materiality of privacy and direct observation: understanding.

II. Uniqueness and non-repeatability of property.

III. Unlimited and uncountable features.

The scientist explains his thoughts on the example of a "tree". According to him, "Private "tree" (XD) is a special thing, a plant, standing in front of us in a certain place, at a certain time, in a certain form and appearance, at a certain stage of development.

We can see this tree, we can touch it, if necessary, we can count its length, thickness, the amount of trunk and branches, even the number of leaves and fruits on it. This tree has a material form, that is, it consists of certain substances - organic and inorganic compounds that form the root, body, bark, and branches. The two trees in our yard are not only two separate, but also unique. Looking at the pictures of these two trees, it is not difficult to see that although the age, fruit, and trunk are almost the same, the branches are located differently, the number of branches and leaves are different, and they are different in space - location.

XD's are unlimited and uncountable. There are as many XD as there are trees on earth."

As a result of the realization of linguistic units in the speech process, as each linguistic unit appears, the form of its manifestation in direct observation is inextricably linked with a specific functional style. In other words, in the process of speech, linguistic units are created on the basis of specific requirements and standards of each text.

Professor S. Karimov stated: "In the current situation where the communicative function of the Uzbek language and the linguistic and cultural level of our people are increasing, there is a need to further improve the research within the functional styles of our language, to re-analyze the linguistic and extralinguistic tools specific to each style at the level of modern requirements of universal communication."

The "science-enlightenment"-like units in the Uzbek language dictionary also appear in different functional styles, based on the needs of different texts. As noted, the analysis of lexemes belonging to this group based on the requirements of today serves to improve research in this direction.

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