

PARADIGM OF VOCABULARY UNITS WITH THE SEME "SCIENCE AND ENLIGHTENMENT" IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION. The article explores lexical units in world linguistics, including in Uzbek linguistics, different approaches to the study of these units, language construction, language levels, semantic structure of words, language field, semantic field, paradigm of units with the seme "science-enlightenment" in Uzbek language, their classification and linguistic relations of these units among themselves.

KEY WORDS: lexical unit, language construction, language levels, paradigm, language field, semantic field, lexeme semantic structure, semantic classification, dialectical connection, language connection.

Since the 19th century, world linguistics has paid great attention to the study of the construction of language, language levels and various linguistic relationships between them. The scientific theory put forward by F. de Saussure was further developed and improved by the research of Yu. Stepanov, V. Solntsev, T. Lomtev, L. Vasiliev, L. Novikov, and this theory was also continued in Uzbek scientific linguistics thanks to the activities of I. Kuchkortoiev, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, A. Nurmonov, Kh. Nematov, R. Rasulov, A. Sobirov, M. Abdiev, S. Mukhamedova and their followers [1;2;4;5;13;14;15;17;21;22].

“Uzbek linguistics, effectively using the achievements of world linguistics, has also achieved great success in studying linguistic phenomena based on system-structural models. Such leading linguists as Sh.Rahmatullaev, I.Kuchkortoiev, Kh.Nematov, N.Makhmudov, A.Nurmonov, R.Rasulov have done great work in this direction,” Professor A.Berdialiev writes [3,4].

It is noted: the semantic structure of the word is directly related to the meaning (sememe). Because there is no seme without a semantic construction. Each meaning is “evaluated” according to its semantic structure, content. It forms the content side of a particular word, together with its sound basis - the expressive side as a whole performs a certain task in language and speech. More precisely, the meaning has its external (extralinguistic) basis as a mental entity - a phenomenon of consciousness. The subject entity, subject, object, phenomenon that underlies each word with an independent meaning has its own natural structure, building elements, each of which is reflected in the language (linguistic) name - the language unit (word), the meaning of the word.

According to M. Abdiev, “language units, including its lexical units, are formed on the basis of 1) systemic, 2) structural 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 linguistic phenomena consists, firstly, in compiling a set (list) of elements that make up the system and, secondly, in determining the internal relations and connections between these elements, their mutual rank (hierarchical) location and methods of forming one element from another require bestowal. It should be noted here that the norm is a stable form of expression of linguistic phenomena" [2,3-4].

As is known, in structural linguistics an important role is played by the problem of the correlation of paradigmatic, syntagmatic, hierarchical, hypo-hyponymic, graduonymic, hierarchonymic and other linguistic means, which are at the center of lexico-semantic paradigms. Scientist Professor Mirtozhiev M., commenting on the semasiological aspect of the study of lexical meaning in Uzbek linguistics, notes that such studies are aimed at studying lexical meaning through logical-semantic analysis, division into fields, within the framework of a syntagmatic connection on a discursive basis and paradigmatic relations in the language system [10,5].

Until the end of the 20th century, the language was considered as an integral system consisting of the interaction of regularly connected elements, and a perfect study of the linguistic features of a lexeme in various aspects was one of the special areas of Uzbek linguistics. Despite the fact that a number of studies have been carried out in this regard, there is still a great need to study the vocabulary of the Uzbek language as an integral system based on certain meaningful generalizations, and to consistently study the functional and national-cultural characteristics of each of them. significant group.

It should be noted that the issue of the 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 the language, the elucidation of the systematic character of the language was not carried out in full. The consistent application of the principles of consistency to the form and content of linguistic units in the studies carried out in subsequent years prepared a solid 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, such concepts and terms as semantics, field, linguistic semantics, semantic field, although general concepts are given to a certain extent, have different interpretations that differ from each other. On this occasion, Professor N. Makhmudov clarifies in his monograph entitled "Research in Linguistics": "In the humanities, especially in linguistics, some terms seem to be ambiguous. For example, the Polish semasiologist A. Schaff said sixty years ago: "Today, semantics as a field of scientific research is becoming so complicated, and the term itself is acquiring so many meanings that, if we want to avoid frustrating confusions and logical ambiguities, the very word "semantics", semantic analysis will have to weigh," he wrote" [9,132-133].

In recent years, research based on the onomasiological principle, based on the approach to the content of the language as a field, has become increasingly popular in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, A. Sobirov in his research approached the lexical level as a semantic field, while a number of researchers paid attention to the semantic analysis of individual microfields in the

lexical level, the structural analysis of units characteristic of different levels of the semantic structure [6;19;11].

In the initial works, lexemes combined into a micro-area with a certain common content were taken as the object of study; in subsequent studies, attention was paid to combining units of different levels under one common content.

In particular, in the preliminary study, linguistic semantics is a separate discipline within general semantics, and its integral relationship with psychological semantics and logical semantics, at the same time, all of them are considered to influence the improvement of general semantics.

Important distinguishing features between the paradigm and the content field are homogeneity - various heterogeneity and homogeneity - heterogeneity. From this it becomes clear that sometimes units belonging to the same level can be combined into one meaningful field. At this time, the concepts of the paradigm and the semantic field are as close as possible to each other, and they have only one distinguishing feature: homogeneity-heterogeneity. When units belonging to the same level are combined into one semantic field, the sign of heterogeneity between them is manifested in belonging to different groups of words.

In all the directions listed above, the units of lexical meaning are combined into a single paradigm with an integral feature, they are distinguished into different semantic groups according to a differential feature, and they are distinguished into semantic fields in the system of interlevel generality.

It should be emphasized that each unit of the language system, especially higher-level units that are considered bilateral, occupies a place in a certain paradigm or field and occurs differently in the speech process.

Any variant encountered 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 literary sources, an invariant is a socio-psychological possibility, obligatory for all native speakers. It manifests itself directly at the stage of creativity, through options in the speech process [18,27].

Professor D. Nabieva, speaking about variability, dwells on the meanings of its application.

According to him: "The first, variant, is used in the meaning of any change, modification of linguistic units that occurred as a result of linguistic evolution, the use of various linguistic means to name the same phenomenon. The second option is used in the sense of how 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 implementation" [12,19].

It is known that language as a means of communication is not only a simple system of symbols 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, and the second function is the object of study of linguopoetics [16,163].

Professor Sh. Shakhbitdinova, speaking about the dialectics of generality and specificity and its reflection in the language, identifies three important features:

- I. Materiality of private life and direct observation: understanding.
- II. The uniqueness and uniqueness of the property.
- III. Unlimited and countless possibilities [20,6].

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

Professor S. Karimov stated: "In the current situation, when the communicative function of the Uzbek language and the linguistic and cultural level of our people are increasing, it is necessary to further improve research within the framework of the functional styles of our language, rethink - to analyze the linguistic and extralinguistic means characteristic of each style, on the level of modern requirements of universal communication" [8,110].

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

So, based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. When studying a language as a system, it is important to divide units of the lexical level into groups according to a certain unifying scheme, to determine the paradigmatic relations of members of certain semantic groups in the language system. When studying a language as a system, it is important to divide units of the lexical level into groups according to a certain unifying scheme, to determine the paradigmatic relations of members of certain semantic groups in the language system.

2. In the lexical system of the Uzbek language, a single content area, based on the concept of "science-enlightenment", occupies a special place. Individual space units, united by the common theme "science-enlightenment", create within themselves small spaces through certain distinctive features. Separate space units, united by the common theme "science-enlightenment", due to certain distinctive features, create small spaces within themselves.

3. Each lexeme seme included in the field is itself a whole, consisting of certain semes. Therefore, a semi-structure can be a component of several fields, depending on which section performs the function of the connecting section.

4. Lexical units with the theme "science-enlightenment", which constitute an active layer in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, are divided into a number of internal groups based on certain differentiating themes, such as "personality", "sign", "process", "movement".

5. Based on a comprehensive analysis of lexemes united on the topic "science-enlightenment" in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, a convenient opportunity is created to determine the meaning of the specific features of lexical units in the lexical system. Determining the meaning of each language unit in a language system is considered the main task of system-structural linguistics.

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