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Research Article

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC DESCRIPTION, DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF UNITS BELONGING TO THE CONCEPT OF "DISTANCE" IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article represents about the lexical-semantic description, definition and classification of units belonging to the concept of "Distance" in the Uzbek language. Also, the explanation of these terms is fully interpreted in the linguistic landscape of the world. Words denoting the relation "distance" are being contrasted with the help of examples according to the aspects of generality and specificity in the compared languages.

KEYWORDS

Description, definition, classification, lexeme, etymological, diversity, parameter, respondents, dissimilation, interpretation.

INTRODUCTION

Description is a detailed description, assessment, praise; information about some objects, events, facts, complete or certain level of information about their details [1,157]; type of speech that enumerates the object permanently or temporarily; description in language research is the objective analysis and description of how a language is actually used (or used in the past) by a speech community [2, 184].

Definition - a brief expression of a specific concept or term that reflects its important features; to reveal and explain the essence of an object or event. Definition occurs by using the meaning of an unfamiliar term (concept) with the help of previously known words (terms) (nominal definition) or by introducing it into a text with familiar words (terms) (contextual, textual definition). Definition plays a big role in science; it is an important part of any scientific theory. Through definitions, new concepts and terms are introduced to the science, and the results of long-term researches are recorded [3].

Classification - (Arab. - sorting, arrangement), - a system of mutually identical concepts related to science or a field of human activity. Classification is an important logical operation specific to each science, and by means of it, the knowledge collected within this science is strictly regulated [4, 69].

Lexeme

description   **definition**   **classification**

METHODS

It is known that, the analysis of the research is carried out in three successive stages. The first stage, description, is a general image of the word, an assessment of it, an objective analysis and description of how the language is used (or how it was used in the past) by the speech community. Imagine, the description of the word ака, in English language brother, is applied to a person, when this word is uttered, the image of a man who is somewhat older in age or appearance is embodied at our eyes. According to the etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language "aka" is "elder son", this noun is formed by adding the suffix -a to the old Turkish language -aq, which means "to grow old". In the Uzbek language, the consonant q has changed to the consonant k, and the vowels a have changed to long ä: vowels: aq + a = aqa > äkä [5,26].

According to the etymological dictionary of Turkic languages, this word is found in other Turkic languages in different pronunciations and is used in meanings such as father, brother, sister, husband's or wife's sister, older relative, older man, grandfather, mother's brother, father's brother [6,120]. Almost all meanings are masculine, and it has different pronunciations in dialects.

The second stage, definition, in which the definition of the term is given. It includes the description of the concept, characteristics and full information will be announced. Therefore, from description to description, it is perfected. We will continue this within the context of the lexeme aka-brother, which helped us above.

The word "brother" is used in two different meanings in Uzbek language: 1. The eldest son born from one parent (superior to his younger brothers and sisters) elder brother. Middle brother. Little brother. 2. It is used when referring to a man older than himself or out of respect for him (in this case, it is added with a word indicating the person being addressed) [7,35].

- Ака, эски шаҳарга қайси автобус қатнайди?
- Деҳқон ака, эҳтиёт бўлинг, аравангиз нобоп, - бошини чайқаб гапирди Йўлчи. [Ойбек, Танланган асарлар]
- Биринчи масала юзасидан Бўтабой акага сўз берилди. [А.Қаҳҳор, Қўшчинор чироқлари]
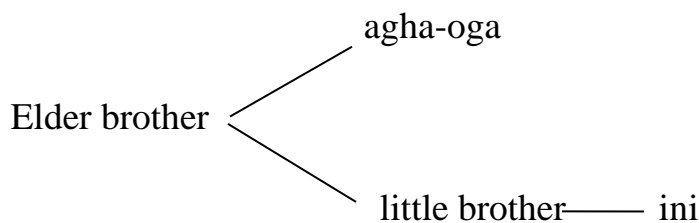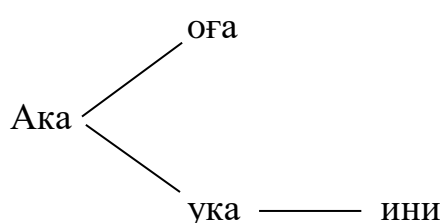- Brother, which bus goes to the old city?
- "Farmer brother, be careful, your cart is not safe," said Yolchi, shaking his head. [Oybek, Selected works]
- Regarding the first issue, Mr. Botaboy was given the floor. [A. Kahhar, Koshchinar lights]

As mentioned, the dictionary meaning of brother is an older person. It is mainly used to show respect to the eldest son in the family, then to older male family members and relatives, and also to people who are older than themselves, even if they are strangers. If we pay attention to another information that attracts attention, in history, variants of the lexeme brother, "oka", "ogacha" were used for Uzbek women. Bobur writes in "Boburnoma": "...I used to call Sultanbegim like oka and Habibasultanbegim was used to call a bride...". In addition, the work mentions the names of women such as Dildor ogacha, Popo ogacha, Umid ogacha, Latif Sultan ogacha, Mingli biy ogacha, Begi Sultan ogacha, Agha Sultan. During the time of Amir Temur, ogo - оғо was added to women's names: Turmush ogo, Oljoy Turkon ogo, Tolin ogo, Cholpon Mulk ogo begim, Dilshad ogo begim, Tuman ogo begim, Ruh Parvar ogo, Mengibek ogoyi John Kurbani, etc [8]. Currently, the variants aka and agha-ago- оға are only masculine in Uzbek.

After having a complete understanding of the lexeme brother, we turn to its classification, that is, the third stage of analysis. Classification opens the way to understanding the essence of concepts. Classification requires comparison, finding analogies, similarities in phenomena. The researcher's efforts in this direction create conditions for coming to a certain general conclusion from some ideas by means of induction and observation [8,486].

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              оға                              agha-oga

Ака <                     Elder brother <

              ука ——— ини                       little brother ——— ini
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The lexeme aka-brother is synonymous with oga, the distinguishing feature of the two being the modern interpretation and the ancient usage. Its antonym is a little brother, a form of addressing elder brother's brother or younger brother. Basically, these words are used as a pair of words: brothers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In modern linguistics, the method of expressing the lexical meanings of words (local and foreign) and classification according to the specific characteristics of the manifestation of these meanings were suggested by V.V.Vinogradov. On this basis, the following three types of lexical meanings of words are distinguished: free meanings (direct, nominative), phraseologically bound (phraseologically conditional) and syntactically conditional (syntactically limited, functionally conditional, functionally syntactically limited, functionally syntactically stable) [9,3].

At this point, it should be noted that through the description, definition and classification of a certain word, it leads to its full interpretation in the linguistic landscape of the world, to the creation of its knowledge base, and finally to the level of a concept.

I.S. Madrahimov explains the diversity of the word, lexemes are diverse, like any creature in existence. They have materiality, construction, historical-etymological, affiliation, meaning, form, application, stylistic color and other aspects. He notes that lexemes can be a source of independent classification based on each aspect (edge, sign) [10,18].

Concepts related to the lexeme "distance" have a number of linguistic units of different levels in the languages in question, which contribute more and more to its lexical-semantic analysis. Turning to the description of "distance", a distant landscape, a certain border, a distance that is difficult to reach in the human form is a primary category, and from a national cultural and social point of view, it is a secondary category.

Researcher Z.A. Akbarova touches on the parameters of distance in private studies related to the perception of space and time, and in her survey, she draws a comparative analysis of distance in the cultures of three nations: "We noticed another interesting fact: the informants who speak Uzbek in their answers covered in detail starting from the upper ranks (province – city – street), in addition to the same answer, there is also the opposite option in the answers of Russian speakers" [11,100]. It depends on the stereotypes that exist in each language community. However, due to the disappearance of borders or the emergence of international communities, cultures begin to interact with each other, which can lead to the disappearance of certain stereotypes. In fact, the country, then region, city, street, house, apartment number are displayed. Now there is an international standard where the address is displayed in reverse order from above. In the minds of Russian-speaking speakers, the previously established order is still preserved, and this order is used in some groups.

Uzbek speakers rarely use this form. Perhaps in 10 years, information about the place of residence for Russian speakers and Uzbek speakers will be formed in the form of small to large sides, which is now common for European language speakers.

In order to get the answers to the following questions, we tried to determine the distance between the objects. Where is the nearest hotel to you?

The following results were seen in response to the question:

1. Demonstrating the intermediate distance in kilometers: 50% of respondents (4 km).

2. By the time of traffic to the destination: 36.5% of respondents (5 minutes by taxi).

3. Travel time to destination: 9% of respondents (10-minute drive).

4. By the number of streets to the designated point: 4.5% of respondents or (4-5 streets away).

Now here are the results from Russian speakers:

1. By vehicle time to the destination: 33% of respondents (5 minutes on foot).

2. Demonstrating the intermediate distance in meters/kilometers: 25% of respondents (400 meters).

3. With the help of generalizing words: 19% of respondents (close, far).

4. By time to get to the destination: 14% of respondents or (ten minutes).

5. Through the destination in the city: 9% of respondents or (at a turn, on the other side of the road) [11,101].

Thus, to determine the distance to the nearest object, Uzbek speakers refer to vehicles or meters/kilometers. Among educated Russian speakers, the most common method is the time form of going to a destination, indicating the means of transport. It should be noted that Russian-speaking respondents, unlike Uzbek-speaking respondents, used the word "quarter" in their answers. Perhaps this is due to the fact that cities are divided into specific quarters.

It can be seen that, the words related to the term "distance" are embodied in every language, and it is observed that the lexical units reflecting its expression are conditionally in different forms. For example,

The word "far", in Uzbek олис, appears in several phrases and all related concepts mean distance: The word far-олис is an adjective.

1. Бирор ердан узоқда, йироқда бўлган. Олис манзил. Олис юрт. - To be far away from somewhere. A remote address. A distant country.
Слышу голос из прекрасного далёка,
Голос утренний в серебряной росе,
Слышу голос, манящая дорога
Кружит голову, как в детсве карусель. (Юрий Энтин, Прекасное далеко)
Hear this voice from a beautiful distance,
The voice of morning and in grey rose,
Hearing the voice, alluring road
Rounding head, as a roundabout in the childhood. (Yuri Entin, The beautiful distance)
Гўзал олис юртдан янграр бир овоз,
Кумушранг шудринглар чалгандек мунчоқ.
Оромбахш йўлак ва оташин бу соз,
Тебратар бошимни мисли арғимчоқ [12]. (Ҳамид Насруллоев таржимаси, Гўзал олис юрт)
A voice resounds from a beautiful distant land,

A bead of silvery dew.

Peaceful passage and fireworks are the sound,

It shakes my head like a bear. (Translated by Hamid Nasrulloev, A Beautiful Far Country)

2. Узоқ давом этадиган; давомли, узоқ. Олис йўл. Олис сафар [7,532] - Long lasting; continuous, long. A long way. A long trip.

Бахту-толеъини қидирган одам,

Олис йўлга чиққан юртдошим-оғам,

Бардам бўл, ҳорима, дадил қўй қадам,

Илоҳим, йўлларинг бехатар бўлсин. (Шерали Жўраев ижроси)

A man seeking happiness,

My compatriot-brother who went on a long journey,

Be patient, do not get tired, take a bold step,

God, may your ways be safe. (Performed by Sherali Joraev)

3. Олисни кўзламоқ сўз бирик. - узоқ келажакда, охирида бўладиган ишни кўзламоқ, охирини ўйламоқ - To look into the distance is a word combination. - to look at the work that will happen in the long future, at the end, to think about the end.

От ўйнатиб Гўрўғли,

Олисларни кўзлайди,

Кўзига дурбин тутиб,

Қирқ йигитни излайди. (Гўрўғли достонлари,188)

Gorogli is playing horse,

He looks far away,

Holding binoculars to his eyes,

Looking for forty guys. (Epics of Gorogli, 188)

4. Олисда рав. Узоқда, йироқда. In the distance adv. Far, far away.

Тошкентдаги Халқлар Дўстлиги саройи олдидаги кенг майдондан жанубга қарасангиз, олисда адл ўсган оқ тераклар кўзга чалинади.(Ёшлик журнали, 65)

If you look south from the wide square in front of the Palace of Friendship of Peoples in Tashkent, you can see white poplars growing in the distance. (Yoshlik magazine, 65)

5. Олисдаги - узоқдаги, йироқдаги [7,532]. Far away - far, farther, distant.

Олисдаги қариндошдан яқиндаги ёт яхши. (Мақол)

A close relative is better than a distant relative. (Proverb)

If we take the word узоқ-far, we can see it in the ancient interpretation of изақ. Due to dissimilation of the word in the previous period, vowels are pronounced differently. Изақ is a concept of time in relation to an event that is far, far away, many years ago or later. ((Кўришмаганимизга ҳам изоғ йиллар бўлди - We haven't seen each other many years)

When pronouncing words, the change of one of the methodologically similar sounds, that is, the exchange of another dissimilar sound, is also seen in йироқ-ирақ examples. Iraq is used in the sense of very far, too far. (Тошпўлат биздан жудаям ирағлаб кетди - Tashpolat was very far from us) [13]

In fact, this speech phenomenon occurs in more dialects than in literary languages. In some cases, such lexicon is preserved in dialects, while in others it is added to the list of archived words.

Among the words узоқ, йироқ, олис - far, far away, distant take place another adverbs with the

meaning of distance such as узоқ, йироқ, олис сўзлари қаторидан нари-бери, яқинда, ёнимизда, тепада, юқорида, қуйида, пастда, тубанда, тўғрида, олдинда, орқада, у ерда, аллақаерда - far, far away, nearby, next to us, above, below, at the bottom, right, in front, behind, there, somewhere, etc.

For example: Рауф кампир тарафга яқинлашиб қолганди………Бироз юргандан кейин орқадан овоз қулоғига чалинди [Дониёрбек Ҳакимов. Осмондаги бахт, 24].

Rauf was approaching the old woman's side………After walking a little, a voice rang in his ear from behind [Daniyorbek Hakimov. Happiness in heaven, 24].

When we analyze the examples, it is possible to understand the meaning of the word тарафга as to move to a distance, to reach a distance, to take a step towards a distance. It should be said that the affix of the departure agreement – га, in English to, is oriented towards distance and means time and place.

Қаерга кетди? - Мактабга кетди. Ўзга юртга кетди. Меҳмонга кетди.-Where did he go? - He went to school. He went to another country. He went to visit.

In this case, it is understood that the object is moved to a certain place, to a certain distance, and is driven to a normal location.

CONCLUSION

In this respect, it is natural that common features are found in the languages that are being compared. The further development of comparison and linguistic typology will largely depend on the solution of a number of important general theoretical problems in language development. Units belonging to the concept of "distance" create a large lexical space. Its synonymous line, concepts related to it, lexemes denoting "distance" in certain situations are gathered around the concept. The explanation of these terms is fully interpreted in the linguistic landscape of the world. We can say that their lexical-semantic description, definition and classification harmonize with each other, and only then is the lexeme formed as a whole system.

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