

 Research Article

## THE METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS AND CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA FOR THE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL UNITS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

The lexicon of many invaluable literary and artistic works created at different stages of the Turkic language also serves as a rich source for the study of the lexical layer in many aspects, including many ancient, mostly unique elements closely related to the material culture of the people. The identification and study of such words provides valuable material in restoring the process of semantic development of the dictionary of Turkish languages, which is one of the main tasks of comparative-historical lexicology.

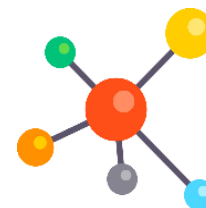
### KEYWORDS

Semantic field, lexical-semantic group, paradigm, lexeme, nomema, semema.

### INTRODUCTION

One of the most pressing issues in the development of modern linguistic theory is the study of the structural relationships and functional properties of language units at different levels, their semantic correlation in general. Prior to the systematic study of language features, many studies focused mainly on

morphological and syntactic phenomena, and the issue of lexical units was of a specific and random nature. One of the central problems of linguistics is the question of the systemic nature of language. The structure of a language manifests itself in a set of elements connected by internal relations. The theory



of semantic field or lexical-semantic grouping has been formed on the basis of system-structural study of vocabulary.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical and applied the basics are developed. In Uzbek linguistics H.Nematov, I.Kuchkartoyev, A.Nurmonov, E.Begmatov, R.Rasulov, T.Mirzakulov, O.Bozorov, R.Safarova, B.Kilichev, M.Narziyeva the scientific researches of a number of linguists, such as Khojjeva, studied the problems of field theory, the basics of the study of Uzbek lexicon as a semantic field. Research in this area is important in the study of Uzbek lexicon on the basis of field theory. The concept of field and its role in linguistics has been studied in a monograph in the scientific works of A. Sobirov and Sh. Iskandarova.

Semantic field (SF) is the grouping of a group of words with related meanings according to certain structural laws [1,49-57]. Semantic field theory assumes that linguistic units at any level have linguistic significance not in an internally isolated form but only because of their paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships with other units in the system. This principle applies to lexical semantics.

A semantic field is a set of words and phrases that come together based on a specific archetype. For example, the semantic field of time is the year, month, week, day, and so on. lexical, phraseological units [2,87].

According to the analysis of I.N. Kabanova, the novelty of the theory of J. Trir, the founder of the concept of semantic field, was in its structural approach to the study of word meanings. He saw the whole vocabulary of a language as a whole system in which each lexical unit is defined and distinguished in relation to other elements of the system. Each individual word that plays the role of cubes in a mosaic, as described by J. Trir, fully encompasses all the meanings covered by the vocabulary without spaces and forms a single area, a type of mosaic if there is a change in a single unit, it will

inevitably lead to a change in neighboring units [3,88].

This model of semantic structure is a new way to study the meaning of a word - it allows you to diachronically track changes in the system. Of course, it is not possible to study the entire vocabulary of a language in this way, but it is possible to study limited lexical areas, that is, a group of words that cover a particular concept.

A semantic field is a grouping of words with related meanings based on certain structural laws. "The main difference between SF and LSG is that multiple series of lexemes are covered on the basis of a single archetype. For example, "speech activity" combines both noun lexemes and verb lexemes in SF based on the "speech" archetype. In system linguistics, the form side of a lexeme exists in our nomena mind as a series of phonemes. Semema is the inner side of a lexeme, its meaning, what it means. So, lexeme = nomema + semema. The parts of meaning that make up a sema (components of a sema) are called sema [4,54-56]. It is well known that lexemes, like language units at other levels, form groups of a certain order in the language system, and that the components of this "lexical-semantic group" (LSG) are paradigmatically interrelated. The sum of the lexemes in a language, formed on the basis of a certain commonality of meaning, is described as a lexical field.

The grouping of words into lexical-semantic groups is based on certain commonalities or differences in their meanings. These generalizing and differentiating characters are based on very specific semantic aspects, the combination of which forms the lexical meanings of words "[5,88].

A lexical-semantic group is a group of words that, in addition to general grammatical semaphores, contains at least one archetype - a lexical-categorical semaphore. In the semantics of words, such a sema seems to occupy an intermediate position between grammatical semaphores and lexical semaphores. For example, lexical-categorical semantics, such as horse in the sense of pot, used for cooking in conjunction with



grammatical semantics such as object, unit, made of iron or aluminum, with an ear (handle) for holding there is. The word pot is defined by the lexical-categorical semantic “kitchen utensil”. Lexical-categorical semantics are more general in nature, they are closer to grammatical semantics, but there are no special formal means of expressing them. This feature allows lexical-categorical semantics to be directed to a field called “hidden grammar”. Such strict lexical semantics are based on separate lexical-semantic groups. For example, thinking verbs (think, remember, imagine, guess.

According to Rakhmatullayev, the grouping of lexemes on the basis of lexical meaning is formed hierarchically on the basis of the hyper-hyponym system. The largest LSG is the division of lexemes into categories: horse lexemes LSG, verb lexemes LSG. H. Nematov and R. Rasulov use them as “subject groups of lexemes” (SGL) and “subject groups of lexemes” (SGL) to differentiate these primary LSGs and their sub-LSGs: combines several SGLs belonging to. For example, LMTs, such as “pets” or “birds”, which consist of several LMGs, are among them [6,121].

“Field theory allows language learners to fully understand the basic set of lexical units used in a particular field, to apply the most necessary of them in the process of communication, the semantic connection of lexical units with each other. [7,82]. Based on the direction of our research, we consider it appropriate to study lexemes representing household items as a thematic group (system) formed on the basis of the semantic field. This allows us to reveal the features of the objects belonging to the group and the concepts associated with them in our native language in the collective linguistic consciousness of the speakers (in the linguistic image of the world). Determining the place of the lexical level in the language system and structure, defining its general and specific laws, semantics at the lexical level of the Uzbek language on the basis of paradigmatic (internal), syntagmatic (external), pragmatic (speech-methodological) properties of lexemes Finding and researching fields is one of the main challenges facing

Uzbek linguistics today”[8, 9].

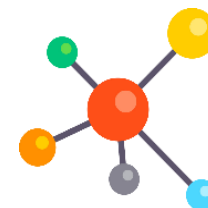
## RESEARCH METHODS

According to the principles of system linguistics, the relationship between words grouped into one semantic group within a word group is a paradigmatic (similarity) relationship. For example, words such as pot, pan, bowl, and tray are united by a common core, that is, the semaphore of a kitchen utensil. Such an attitude is also called a paradigmatic or hypothetical relationship.

Semantics that are divided into lexical meanings are called ideographic sema (Greek idea - concept, graph - writing). The definition of lexical meaning is based on ideographic semantics [9,50]. For example, the semiotic analysis method identifies the following ideographic semantics that are part of the lexical meaning of a carpet lexeme: a) home furnishings, b) woven, c) room cover, d) patterned (or pictorial). Based on these ideographic semantics, the definition of lexical meaning is structured as follows: The box is a) a household item, b) made of wood, c) acts as a box, d) can hold different items, e) different sizes, f) decorative. The home storage semaphore of both items allows them to be combined into one LSG.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The first signs of the method of semantic aggregation of lexical units in a certain language can be seen in Mahmud Kashgari’s “Devonu lug’otit-turk” (Devon of Turkish words). These words cover almost all spheres of life of the Turkic peoples: names of objects of material culture (clothes, houses, household, ornaments, music, weapons, equipment, household items); ethnonyms and toponyms; names of relatives; terms related to the state system; food names; names of animals and plants; names of diseases and medicines; scientific, religious, ethnographic, geographical terminology; names of seasons, months and days of the week; names of historical and mythological heroes. Chanak is a wooden sauce and similar dishes. Wooden pickles and similar utensils.



Sarinch is a wooden bucket. Wooden bucket. A lagoon is a deep wooden vessel. It contains milk, yogurt and so on. Wooden plate. In our opinion, at present the word is used in Andijan dialects in the variants of lagan, lagancha, only the modern form is made not of wood, but of materials such as aluminum, plastic and porcelain. a vessel made of wood with a deep inside. It drinks milk, yogurt and the like. Wooden plate. In our opinion, now the word is used in Andijan dialects in variants, platters, only the modern form is made of materials such as aluminum, plastic and porcelain, not wood.

Chunak - a wooden milk jug, a wooden bucket (chigilcha) and others [10,68-69] wooden milking parlor, wooden bucket and others.

N.Mirzaev's "Explanatory dictionary of ethnographisms of the Uzbek language" also gives some types of pottery. Chorgo'sha [f-t]. A rectangular ceramic container for storing milk and cream. A rectangular container made of ceramic for storing milk and cream. The DLT gives the ancient names of many household items that are still in use today. The fact that some of them have several synonymous variants is characterized by the fact that they are called by different names in different Turkic tribes. For example, scissors - a knife, a fork. saqraq - a vessel for drinking water and other things; bowl for drinking water and other things clamp - a pair of scissors; scissors, pliers; sarinch - a wooden bucket; wooden bucket: scissors: tekna - drum; drum; tergi - tablecloth; tablecloth; tergo - a table full of different dishes; a table full of different dishes; pots and pans; pot; kōnak - obdasta; pitcher; bowl - (bowl); bowl; yula - lamp, chandelier. lamp, chandelier; yasgach - uvra board. The origin of the word is flat wood, i.e. flat wood, wide board; ; The origin of the word is flat wood, i.e., flat wood, a wide plank; emachok - a small sack of wheat; a small sack of wheat; yiparlig is a musk container for musk; musk storage container.

While the words partu (apron) and otuk (iron) have been translated into European languages and returned to our speech, we are surprised that the Turkish form

of the word voronka, which is derived from Russian, has an "anut" in the speech of our ancestors: partu - yacht, one-layer top coat, partuq; one-story top coat; iron - iron; an iron-like tool, which is heated and smoothed by pressing the seams and seams of the garment; iron; an iron-like iron, which is heated and smoothed by pressing the seams and seams of the garment.

A. Nurmanov emphasizes that Mahmud Zamakhshari's work "Muqaddimat ul-adab" ("Introduction to Literature") is also of great importance for linguists. The nouns and verbs are dictionaries, and the rest are grammar. Names are divided into groups based on a thematic principle: names of time, names of celestial bodies, names of natural phenomena, names of metals and minerals, names of ways of communication, names related to water, names of plants, and so on.

It is known that Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Boburnoma" is a unique memoir and is rich in materials in many fields. Examples include everyday life and household items. For most of his life, he traveled extensively, and in realistic scenes written by the poet and the king, who spent much of his time wandering around, there are many images of attempts to move from one place to another. In such plates the word partol is given in several places. In the morning, the river brought ships, and most of the Cheriks carried tents and partitions by ship. (Z.M.Bobur "Boburnoma" –Tashkent: UzFA Publishing House, 1960). Boburnoma also lists household items such as carpets, tablecloths, knives, spoons, and axes. We came across the word chapki in the form of "chapkulab". They stabbed him, stabbed him, and tore him to pieces. (Z.M.Bobur "Boburnoma").

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the diachronic-synchronous study of the semantic field of the names of household items on the basis of these principles will play an important role in the formation of the micro-field of the ideographic dictionary of the Uzbek language. The process of analyzing the vocabulary of household items from the



point of view of system-structural principles requires work on the basis of theoretical and practical concepts related to all these sections.

Juraboeva U. A study of lexical units in Mahmud Kashgari's *Devonu lugotit turk.* - Tashkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2013. - P.68-69.

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