



THE PROBLEM OF TRANSFERRING LEXIC-SEMANTIC RELATIONS IN THE LEXICOGRAPHIC FLOW

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Abstract

In this article, the issues of reacting to the specific meanings of the lexeme described in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" are widely covered.

Keywords: vocabulary, linguistics, language, language, sema, relationship, differentiation principle.

Introduction

Today, as a result of independence, the requirement to develop the national ideology and develop the national idea (1,4-19) requires the reflection of the pure Turkic nature of the Uzbek language in national sciences, in particular, in Uzbek linguistics, Uzbek lexicography, which is a component of it. After all, language is the main symbol of the nation.

It is known that the task of dictionaries is not only to create an idea about the vocabulary of a language, but also to describe the semantics of words, the linguistic lexeme [true] In the explanatory dictionary, 4 meanings of the lexeme [true] are distinguished and described. They are as follows:

1. **sifat** to'g'ri, adl, tik.
2. **adjectives** based on truth, true.
3. **noun** truth, right.
4. **kirish so'z vazifasida** to'g'ri. (112,627).

In order to respond to the specific meanings of the lexeme described in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", we pay attention to the speech meanings found in the texts presented in it. 1. Бу кун сиз айтган ўшал офарин эмас, Мушибат остида рост қомати дуто кўринур (С.Абдулла). 2. Тўла қаддини рост тутган ҳолда қоматини хиёл эгиб, эркакча таъзим қилди. (М.И) 3. Рост сўз-хаққа қарар (Мақол). 4. Бояги семиз одам айтган гаплар рост экан, – деди ичида (А.Қаҳҳор). 5. Муса иқроп бўлди: – Рост айтасан! Одамлар “дин-шариат”, “урф-одат”, деб алданиб келдилар, – деди Элмурод (П.Т.). 6. Ростга завол йўқ (Мақол). 7. Ростини айт, китобни ўқидингми? 8. Маҳкам биргина шу Акбаров ва Тошев масаласидаги ҳақни ноҳақдан, ростни ёлғондан ажратиб, тўғри баҳолаш



учун қанча вақт қунт, ирода кераклигини энди аниқ кўз олдига келтирди (П.Қ.).

9. Вой нима деб алжирайсан? Авжи ўйнаб-куладиган чоғинг-ку. Рост, баъзи вақтда дунёдан чиқиб кеттинг келади. 10. Рости, қулоғимга кирмаяпти (Ойбек).

It is a new study of the lexeme based on the synthesis of the principles of onomosiology" (36,3;37). This method is based on the alphabetical order and "allows to create new vocabularies of both practical and theoretical importance from an alphabet with semantic chaos (95,22). "Achieving ideographic classification is of practical importance. But the systematic construction of this lexicon makes it necessary to solve general theoretical problems and a number of issues of linguistic nomenclature and field theory, to study and reveal the structure and properties of dictionaries. (36,4).

Anything shows its true essence, its ontological "image". Therefore, dialecticians are on the side of the idea that when it comes to the specificity of things, there is nothing and cannot be more abstract than a relationship, something that is cut off from its wholeness.

As with other linguistic units, the essence of lexemes is that their semantic relations are reflected in dictionaries in accordance with the lexicographic metalanguage, and the important solutions that distinguish internal meanings are "sent" to the lexicographic interpretation, further increases the practical value of dictionaries that reflect the place of a word in the semantic system with a certain meaning. Because differentiation, which is one of the main tasks of language, is carried out only on the basis of opening semantic relations.

Below, the role and place of these lexical-semantic relations in revealing the essence of lexeme (lexicographic unit in our interpretation) will be briefly discussed.

First of all, the meaning of the lexical unit is revealed from a certain point in its meaning line. It is known that if semantic units are combined into one microsystem based on the generality of naming and task schemes, the uniqueness of expression schemes in each lexeme scheme affects or indicates their essence. For example, since the leading meaning in the adjective word group is a sign - characteristic, it seems that a slight change in meaning has occurred in the words "ugly", "ugly" and "ugly". This is the effect of encirclement on the meaning of the lexeme, and although it seems that the colors of "advice", "advice" appear in the semema, in fact, it is only an extreme exaggeration of the aspect that is present in the semema. After all, the relationship of both of the surrounding occurrences to the lexical form of the quality level is the same, and it freely combines with it:

маъқул - маъқулроқ - жуда маъқул



[маъкул] lexeme has such speech uses, in which it is distinguished primarily by the pattern of occurrence. In this case, the lexeme appears as a word. As noted in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", distinguishing this case as the occurrence of the lexeme as participle complicates the matter a bit. After all, in the above-mentioned semantic version, the lexeme was used as participle. However, there is a serious difference between a simple sentence as a participle and a verb, and it remains abstract. For this, first of all, it is necessary to determine the place of the lexeme in the line based on the existing row of all the synonyms of the lexeme. Then, in the corresponding lexeme annotation, this line is included in the lexicographic article. The row is called the cognates of the lexeme, and the corresponding lexeme is separated by black or italic letters in the row.

For example:

БАДБУРУШ

1. the range of meaning: cold, ugly, bad-tempered, bad-tempered, cold-blooded, bad-tempered, tawiyah and so on.

2. 2. If a lexeme has multiple meanings, a series of lexemes with the same meaning is given separately for each meaning. For example: Cold...

1. Meanings include: cold, ugly and so on. Cold 2...

1. meaning range: ugly, disgusting, cold and so on.

Cold 3...

1. range of meaning: unpleasant, unpleasant, unpleasant, cold, etc.

Obtaining a ranking-based synonymous line of lexemes, marking allows distinguishing synonymous and non-synonymous units. For example:

In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, the lexeme [gulobi] is rose-colored, pink (112,197), pink-peach flower-colored, light red (113,608), red-blood-colored, crimson, alvon (113,570), gray-red, crimson (113,529), crimson-red, red, interpreted as ol (113,581).

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