

COMMON NOUN LEXEMES SIGNIFYING A PLACE IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTARCT:

The study of the Uzbek language as a system can be conditionally divided into a few steps. And this consists of the internal systems of the language, system interactions at internal levels, additionally the study of the language as a whole system and the steps forming linguistically and extralinguistically the speech which is the occurrence of the language.

KEYWORDS: Systemology, substantial, ideographic, hypo- hyperonymic, seme, lexeme, lexicographic, semantic.

INTRODUCTION:

Conditionality of dividing study steps as a system is that some vital problems are solved besides peculiar tasks are done in every step. Especially, if we try to identify internal levels of the language, its units, microsystems and categories specific to each level it is impossible to do anything not relying on the concepts of aggregation and differentiation which are the main principles of the theory of systemology. Also, in the process of exploring system interactions substantial features of the units structuring categories and microsystems are studied.

Modern Uzbek Linguistics, generally finishing the task of exploring linguistic systematic interactions, linguistic substantial properties of the language units, has begun to investigate problems concerning to practical occurrence of the language and to research the speech as a whole system.

But attempts to study some lexical microsystems as a theoretical source for

practical ideographic lexicography are increasing. Especially, works on the problems of researching vocabulary as the system of systems are proof of our idea. Although a lot of theoretical works have been done on the systematic study of the lexical level of the Uzbek language, many of its lexical-notional groups in ideographic purposes have not been studied so far. Especially, place name lexemes are the proof of our opinion.

In the Uzbek language proper noun lexemes signifying a place structure a separate lexical-notional system. There are also many problems in the study of the system and they are the followings:

To identify the concept of "maskan (place)";

To investigate its relationship with the noun "ism-ul makon (place name)" borrowed from the Arabian language;

To comment on some shifting in meaning;

To find out the role of the place names in the vocabulary system;

To analyze the importance of lexical-semantic interactions in the lexicographic definition of place names, in additionally, speech occurrence of place names, substantial points occurring in literary texts.

A man recognizes and understands the reality with the help of the Mind and classifies it with the help of the Tongue. The classification of the reality is done only through the language. And the classification of the Reality is the Beginning of the lexicography.

Thoroughly classifying every lexeme of the lexical system, identifying a real role of every lexeme in the system, finding out system interactions of the lexemes constitutes the stem of creating ideographic dictionary. "Indeed,

language is a system of elements that constitutes a wholeness. The meaning of every element that constitutes it comes out from the existence of other elements constituting the system at the same time" Ideographic dictionary is a systematic one. And it is very important to identify semantic structure of lexical units for an ideographic dictionary. Because it is impossible to imagine a perfect ideographic dictionary without a semantic structure thoroughly worked out. "...a boundless language that nobody has realized its essence and nobody can take advantage of using a part of its milliard and milliard opportunities in their lifetime so far constitutes unbelievable diversity with a number of notional bricks (semes), form units (30-40 phonemes) and types of relations colorfully combined with each other. It can be compared only with number 10 and simplicity of the four operations in mathematics and with the fact that mathematics is the result of their different combinations or D.I. Mendeleyev's periodic table of chemical elements containing all the uncountable and unimaginable quantity and number of substances on the planets of the solar system. And the task of Linguistics is to explore such kind of system". And the exploration of this system serves as a foundation for creating perfect ideographic dictionaries.

Place names lexemes of the Uzbek language have stable properties like the lexical level itself:

- 1) The system of place names has a stable place in the lexical system;
- 2) The system of place names is an open one;
- 3) The system of the lexemes of place names is divisible, i.e. it consists of internal microsystems;
- 4) Lexemes of place names and smaller parts within the system interact step by step with each other.

Dictionaries differ with each other in their principles of description of words. In many

cases the value of an annotated dictionary is determined by semantic definition of words, significance of words in the vocabulary system and the research degree of their semantic structure. Especially, it provides perfectness of the notes if research results of synonymy, type-gender and level interactions are "absorbed" in the lexicographic definition. These semantic and hypo-hyponymic relations have a great importance in the system of place names lexemes. Unlike other dictionaries, an annotated dictionary has a peculiar role and importance in defining linguistic value of the word and in giving lexicographic tone to it. One of the main characteristics of this dictionary mentioned as "Ummul lug'at" (Mother of dictionaries) is that inter-word lexical-semantic relationship is considered one of the basic factors. From what has been said, it can be concluded that it gives significant evidences for the Uzbek lexicographic practice to identify the role of place names in the lexical system and its microsystems, to research lexical-semantic relations of inter-lexemes, to investigate speech capability of units.

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