

## " GRANDMOTHER" AND ITS SUPPLEMENTARY OPPOSITES

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### ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to learn lexical units of kinship, especially "grandmother". Also, comparative analysis of significant differences among its supplementary opposites are reflected, particular points to consider about meaning of "grandmother" as a lexeme in discourse matters are listed in this paper.

**Keywords:** lexeme, lexical units, semantic system, paradigm, invariant, discourse, functional semantic alternatives, vertical kinship, mother, grandmother, suppletive connection.

Like the lexemes "father", "grandfather", "mother", the lexeme "grandmother" is one of the lexical units actively used in the functional semantic system, expressing the meanings of vertical kinship.

"Grandmother" and its functional-semantic alternatives specific to other languages acquire a universal description with the meaning "woman who gives birth to father and mother". This meaning of the lexeme "grandmother" is related to the meaning of the word "granddaughter", and the denotation of the lexeme "granddaughter" is "the child of the grandmother's children". For example, Мунгли кўзлари меҳрга тўла бу нозик кампир Шукуровга марҳум бувисини эслатади ( О.Ёқубов, Диёнат). From this sentence, it is not difficult to notice that the person named Shukurov is the granddaughter of the woman understood from the word "grandmother". Let's pay attention to the following text fragment:

Бувиси ўн саккиз ёшли набира қизи кўчадан ярим кечада кириб кеганини кўриб, танбех бермоқчи бўлди...

– Қачонгача бу аҳволда кўча санқиб юрасан?

Набираси: – Менимча, йигирма ёшгача юрсам керак...

Бувиси: Кейин-чи? The word "grandmother" and its supplemental correlate word "grandson" were also involved in this discourse (piece of text).

The linguistic formalization of the word "grandmother" in Turkic languages in the sense of "the woman who gives birth to father and mother" is typical of the later periods of the development of Turkic languages, and this meaning, according to encyclopedic sources, was initially expressed by means of various forms of lexical units. For example, according to the famous dictionary of V.V. Radlov, one of the meanings of the multi-meaning word "mama" ( Мо-Мо ), which means kinship in ancient Turkic languages, is "the woman who gives birth to father and mother" (that is, "mother of fathers and mothers"). In the written sources of Turkic languages, in the same sense, that is, in the sense of "the woman who gives birth to fathers and mothers", aba, words such as abay // ebechi // enechi // emgeen, mama, nayna are used. In Yellow Uyghur, this means anigam, expressed in the words aneka . In many Turkic languages , compound words with the prepositional component tay are used in the sense of "woman who gives birth to father and mother" . For example, it is noted in Tungusic-Manchurian encyclopedic sources that tay is a lexical element denoting kinship, and this lexical element participates in all terms denoting kinship from the mother's side in the Yakut (Yakut) language. In the Evenk language, in contrast to the Yakut language, the functional-semantic alternative of " tai" in the form of " tar" is equivalent to the meanings of "амакивачча"/"тоғавачча"/"холавачча" in Uzbek, meaning "brothers, as it is used in the sense of sons of sisters".

tai"/"dayi " is considered very important in the terminological system of the Turkic peoples. It expresses the opinion that with the help of this element, all the meanings of kinship specific to women are understood<sup>2</sup>.

As mentioned above, in Uzbek, buvi, ena, The paradigm, which includes lexemes moma, bibi, kada, ona, acha, forms the expression plan of the meaning of "woman who gives birth to father and mother". In this paradigm, " grandmother " lexeme is invariant to other lexemes within this paradigm, that is, it is considered a dominant lexical unit. In the semantic construction of this lexeme, that is, "grandmother", the meaning of who she is, that is, "your father's or mother's mother", is neutralized. The "parenthood" of the person (woman) meaning "grandmother" is known from the meaning (syntactically) of the word combinations formed with the lexemes "father" and "mother":

a) "woman who gave birth to father" means " father's (or father's) mother ";

b) The meaning of "mother giving birth" is understood by means of word combinations " mother(m)'s (or mother's//my mother's) mother//mother" .

It should be recognized that in the Uzbek literary language, the lexeme "grandmother" meaning " the woman who gives birth to father and mother " is " она(м)нинг(ёки ойимнинг//аямнинг) онаси//ойиси" has a hyperonymic feature. In such a linguistic situation, the syntactical hyponym relationship between the phrase "ота(м)//дада(м)нинг онаси//ойиси", "она(м)// ойи(м)нинг онаси//ойиси" exists, and the scope of such functional-semantic relations is further expanded due to equonymous relations, that is, hyponymic and equonymous relations are syncretized in a paradigm consisting of the same word combinations. Such complex and mixed logical-linguistic relations are undoubtedly due to the suppletive connection of the lexeme "grandmother" with linguistic units in the nature of word combinations such as "ота(м)//дада(м)нинг онаси//ойиси", "она(м)// ойи(м)нинг онаси//ойиси" came into being. Mutual lexeme of grandmother meaning "woman giving birth to father" and grandmother lexeme meaning "woman giving birth to mother", Yu.D. Apresian terms, it is a "connection" of a paradigmatic-semantic character.

In the system of kinship terms, there are two types of logical-linguistic relations called paradigmatic-semantic and syntagmatic-semantic, the first of which is related to the concepts of heteronymy and stable suppletivism, and pairs of words are formed. The suppletive connection of the word mother with the word father (parent) and the word mother with the word child (mother-child) is a logical-linguistic relationship of a paradigmatic-semantic character.

The word "mother" is used to refer to children, taking the suffix "жон" in the meaning of caressing. Also, the same form of the word "mother" is used figuratively in the sense of "female spouse" (i.e. "wife") as a suppletive correlate of "husband", and in such a linguistic situation the meaning of kinship is negated and the meaning of "marital intimacy" is used. will have the character of a linguistic unit. For example, in the following sentence, the word in the form of "mother" is used with both meanings: A happy woman will have two names: the first is **mother**, and the second is **mother**.

The word "mother" is combined with the affix "khan" meaning "caress and respect" and acquires the character of a pragmatic unit in the form of "mother" so that in such a linguistic situation, the meaning of kinship in its element "mother" disappears.

The person meaning "grandmother" is also called "moma" in some dialects of the Uzbek language. In this linguistic situation, the words "grandmother" and "moma" are suppletivism at the level of synonymy.

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