

VALENCY POSSIBILITIES LEXEMES “GRANDCHILD” AND “GREAT-GRANDCHILD”

Burkhanova Dilnozaxon Ilhomjon kizi
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan
dilnozaxonburxanova94@bk.ru

ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to learn lexical units of kinship, especially “grandson” and “great-grandson”. Also, comparative analysis of valency possibilities are reflected, particular points to consider about meaning of “grandson” and “great-grandson”. 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.

The concept of "children" in the broad sense of the terminological system of the vertical line of kinship includes the following system of terms: bola, nabira, chevara, evara, paynevara, kukun nevara, yot nevara .

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Bola (Child)	nabira	chevara	evara	Zuvola (Paynevara)	uvora (kukunnevara)	stranger (yot nevara)

In the Uzbek language, paynewara is a lexical doublet of the words Zuvola, Kukun Nevara - Uvora, Yot Nevara- Begona, and on this basis they are also additional correlates of each other.

Of these, the words bola, nabira, chevara, evara are formalized linguistic units in the Uzbek literary language, and terms such as paynevara, kukun nevara , and yot nevara, meaning fifth, sixth, and seventh generation , are lexical. units found in some dialects of the Uzbek language.

The vertical bar follows the term "child" in the kinship term and represents the word "grandchild".

The lexeme " grandchild" is one of the hyponymic lexemes of the lexeme "generation" in the hyperonymic nature of the terminological system of vertical kinship. The person (denotation), understood from the meaning of the word " grandchild ", is a chronological continuation of the relationship, denoted by the term " generation ", in the nature of "child" in comparison with persons denoted by the term "child".

In the semantic construction of the lexeme " grandchild ", similar to the semantic construction of the lexeme "child", the seme "gender difference" is neutralized, that is, it becomes neutral. Therefore, the lexeme " nabira (grandchild) " perfectly embodies the meaning of the phrases "son, grandson", "daughter, granddaughter", and in relation to these words ("son, grandson", "daughter, granddaughter") has the character of an intermediate hyperonym of the zone. The hyperonymy of the intermediate zone of the lexeme " grandchild " is based on hierarchical kinship in the system of terms of kinship along the vertical line, and if the lexeme " grandchild " is a hyponym of the lexeme "generation", then it is a hypernym of the words "son grandson", "daughter granddaughter". At the same time, the hyponym is an “accompanying” hyponym in a synchro-syncretic way within the complementary phrases “grandson” and “granddaughter”, i.e. the word “granddaughter”, then this hyponym is also accompanied by an equonym. The simultaneous presence in the same language unit

of two different phenomena characteristic of the functional-semantic aspect is called functional-semantic syncretism.

So, it turns out that a person, understood by the meaning of " grandchild ", is a concept related to the second chronological stage of the "seven generations" series.

According to I. Ismailov, who conducted a study of the concept of "seven generations" in the Turkic languages, including Uzbek, and the terms of kinship in the Turkic languages, the first generation is a farzand (a child), the second generation is a nabira (grandchild), the third generation is a chevara (great-grandson), the fourth generation is a evara (great-grandson) , and the fifth generation is called a paynevara, the sixth generation is called kukun nevara, and the seventh generation is called yot nevara ³.

According to encyclopedic sources, the lexical unit with the meaning " grandchild " is polysemantic, polyfunctional, and in addition to the meaning "children's children", which is characteristic of the system of kinship along the vertical line, it also has the meaning "children of brothers and brothers, sisters and sisters", which is characteristic of the meaning of the kinship system along horizontal line (i.e. "nephew"). This is confirmed by the ancient Turkic written monuments, in which in ancient times the meanings of the words " grandchild " and "nephew " were used. as long as the word is used (DTS, 67). Also in yellow Uyghur, khati , The word in the form " grandchild " is also used in the meaning of the words "small, small" ¹ . There is also evidence that in some other Turkic languages the official meanings of the words "granddaughter" and "niece" in relation to female persons are also expressed using the lexeme yegen ¹.

In the semantics of the words "grandson" ("granddaughter") in the Uzbek language, the identity of the persons represented by these words has a mixed expression, and this meaning is known through phrases formed with the participation of the lexeme "boy". , "girl". A child in the meaning of " grandchild " // " grandchild " is expressed by the words "son's child" if it is a boy child, "daughter child" if it is a girl child. In such a language situation as hyponymic (in relation to the hypernym " nabira (grandchild)"), and equionymic relations exist between the words "son's child" and "daughter child" in a synchro-syncretic order.

In addition, in the semantic construction of the lexeme " nabira (grandchild)" the concept of "gender difference" is neutralized, and the fact that this lexeme "boy" or "girl" is also determined syntactically, that is, with the help of phrases with the words "boy" and "girl". ". In such a linguistic situation, these two phrases are both hyponyms (again, hypernyms are " nabira (grandchild)" // " nabira (grandchild)"), and equinames in relation to each other. It can be seen that the content plan of the lexeme " nabira (grandchild)" is very complex, in which the themes "belonging to a son or daughter", "belonging to a male or female gender" have a syncretic expression, and the lexeme "grandson" relies on each of these topics separately. acquires the character of a lexico-semantic variant (LSV), that is:

a) grandson - LSV 1 "son's son" (son of personal ego, understood by the word "grandson");
b) granddaughter - LSV 2 "girl's child" (the person understood by the word "granddaughter" - the daughter of the ego);
c) grandson - LSV 3 "male son's child";
g) granddaughter - LSV 4 "female sons";
d) grandson - LSV 5 "male child of a girl";
e) granddaughter - LSV 6 "female child of a girl".

In the Uzbek classical literary language, the formalized meanings of the word "granddaughter" in the modern period include such words as ahfod (NAL, 77), navbovi (NAL, 444), khanavod (NAL, 660), borrowed from Arabic and Persian languages. Tajik languages.

Regardless of when and in what period lexical units with the meaning "son and daughter's child" had the status of suppletive alternatives of lexical units with the meaning "father and mother of the father and mother", in which both lexemes with the meaning "son" and the lexeme co meaning "daughter" are "grandfather" and were in the description of their correlative pair in the functional-semantic microsystem (FSMS) in suppletive connection with the lexemes "grandmother".

The central point in the system of related meanings of the vertical bar is the lexemes "FATHER" and "MOTHER" (their hyperonymic form: "parents"), meaning "a man and a woman giving birth to a child". From this point on, the terms denoting kinship are considered lexical units related to the hypernym "generation" and in the meanings they designate, both "father and mother" and their "children" in a certain chronological order are priority, i.e. leading.

The hypernym "offspring" begins with the hyponym lexeme "child" ("father and son / daughter of the mother") and ends with the phrase "yot newara" (foreigner), i.e.:

child... grandson... great grandson... great grandson.... zuvola(paynevara)... uvora(kukunnevara)..... stranger(unborn grandson) .

The meaning of the hypernym "generation" includes the meanings of the terms child, nabira (grandchild), great-grandson, great-grandson, zuvola (painevara), uvora (dust grandson) and alien (born great-grandson), which also means "father" in the semantic construction of each lexical unit belonging to this serial chronological system. and mother" also have the meaning of "son and daughter", i.e. "grandson" means "father and mother's child of both sexes" and "grandson" means "father and mother of both sexes"; "great-grandson" meaning "children of both sexes of both sexes" and the lexeme "grandson" meaning father and mother of both sexes"; "Evara" in the sense of "children of both sexes of persons understood as "chevara", and father and mother of children of both sexes, understood as "painevara"; "zuvola" ("paynevara") means "children of both sexes" and "father and mother" of both sexes; In the meaning of "uvora" ("kukun nevara"), terms such as "paynevara" mean children of both sexes of both sexes, and "father and mother of both sexes" and "yot nevara" mean their grandchildren, chevara, great-granddaughter, zuvola (paynewara), uvora (kukun nevara), begon (yot nevara) are the leading, priority symbols of the semantic structure, in other words, in each hyponym of the hypernym "generation", "both father and mother" and "Childhood of both sexes" will exist synchronously.

Such serial (hierarchical) relations, characteristic of the meanings of the hypernym "generation" and its hyponyms of the vertical line terms of related meanings, are also recognized by G.G. Jafarov using the example of the vertical line terms of the Azerbaijani language ¹.

newara, evara, chevara :

1. Two **sons** are married, one **daughter** is married, there are **grandchildren** . (Oybek, Selected Works).
2. The architect has two grandchildren and one great- grandchild . (Mirmukhsin, architect).
3. This young man was once a close friend of his great-grandson T. Emir (H. Ghulam, Zameen Stars).

References:

1. Dictionary of Navoi's works. Tashkent: G. Gulom Publishing House. 1972.
2. Ancient Turkic dictionary . .Leningrad: "Science", 1969. P.67.
3. Brief Dictionary of Uzbek Classical Literature (O'KAACL).
4. Devon is favored by a Turk, Pointer. Tashkent, 1967.
5. Radlov V.V. Get acquainted with the dictionary of Turkic dialects. T. IV . Ch . Ya . -S.-Fri., 1911. 2076s., ch. II . - 2048s.
6. Khozhiev A. Annotated Dictionary of Synonyms of the Uzbek Language. Tashkent, 1974, -
7. Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. 2 vol., Moscow, 1981.
8. Sevortyan E.V. Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages. General Turkic and inter-Turkic bases starting with the letter "B". -M.: Nauka, 1972, - p.48.
9. Shcherbak A.M. On the nature of the lexical relationships of the Turkic, Mongolian and Tungus-Manchu languages. // VYa, 1961. No. 3.
10. Ismoilov I. Terms of kinship in Turkic languages. Tashkent: Fan, 1966. 150 p. from.
11. Olimova Dilafruzxon Baxtiyorjon qizi, and Ubaydullayeva Maftunaxon Omonboy qizi. "Actual Problems of Literary Translation: Study of Translation Issues from Uzbek into English". Eurasian Scientific Herald, vol. 8, May 2022, pp. 145-50,
12. Oripova, K. (2022). THE ROLE AND MAIN TASKS OF LINGUOCULTURAL SCIENCE IN CONTEMPORARY LINGUISTICS.
13. Oripova, K. (2022). THE CONCEPT OF "DISCOURSE" IN LINGUISTICS AND ITS LINGUISTIC INTERPRETATION.
14. Oripova, K. (2020). THE ROLES OF ANTONYMS IN ENGLISH TEXTS.
15. Ubaydullayeva Maftunaxon Omonboy Qizi. "SIYOSIY DISKURS DUNYONING KONSEPTUAL TASVIRI SIFATIDA" Oriental Art and Culture, vol. 3, no. 1, 2022, pp. 750-753.
16. Ubaydullayeva, M. (2022). SOCIO-CULTURAL NOTIONS OF GENDER DYNAMICS IN LINGUISTIC RESEARCHES. Академические исследования в современной науке, 1(15), 149-152.
17. Ubaydullayeva, M. (2022). СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЯ ГЕНДЕРНОЙ ДИНАМИКИ В ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ. Theoretical aspects in the formation of pedagogical sciences, 1(5), 28-31.
18. Ahmadzoda, O. S. (2022). CHET TILLARNI O 'QITISHDA O 'RGANUVCHILARNING TINGLAB TUSHUNISH KO 'NIKMALARINI SAMARALI RIVOJLANTIRISH USULLARI. Conferencea, 83-85.
19. Ubaydullayeva, M. THE THEME OF WWII IN JOSEPH HELLER'S NOVEL CATCH-22. 2020.
20. Ubaydullayeva Maftunaxon Omonboy qizi. "HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES ON GENDER AND DISCOURSE". JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 2022, pp. 227-9, doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/S2YMV.
21. Ubaydullayeva Maftunaxon Omonboy qizi. "PRINCIPAL FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMININE AND MASCULINE POLITICAL DISCOURSE". JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 2022, pp. 167-9, doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/R2NPF.
22. Karimova, V. A. "BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF THE TERMS OF KINSHIP IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH."
23. Vakhobovna, Karimova V. "The Lexical Plan Suppletivism in Turkic Languages." International Journal on Integrated Education, vol. 3, no. 12, 2020, pp. 184-185, doi:10.31149/ijie.v3i12.969.