



HYPERO-HYPONYMIC RELATIONS IN THE TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF MORPHEMES AND WORD FORMATION LEVELS OF UZBEKI

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Abstract:

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This article focuses on the problems of Uzbek linguistics, in particular, the hyperonym and hyperonymic, hyponym and hyponymic relations specific to the Uzbek language and the levels of word formation and their system of units, their use in the Uzbek language lexicology, in particular the morphemic system. Linguistic terms serve as illustrative material of the article.

Keywords: morpheme, morph, affix, prefix, infix, suffix, hyperonym, hyponym, word formation, etc

Hyper-hyponymic relations, which are clearly manifested in the system of universal lexical units, are functional semantic phenomena characteristic of the terminological system, including the system of linguistic terms.

As the terminological system, which is also called metalanguage, is a unique integral component of the language lexicon, it continuously perceives the changes occurring in the field of public economy, science and technology. Modern changes in the fields of national economy, science and technology, as well as gender and species relations with each other, have a linguistic reflection in the nomination process of the concepts of these fields. At the same time, it leads to the formation of new relations of meaning among these new elements. Therefore, the language has unlimited possibilities in the field of enrichment of hypo-hyperonymic paradigms present in its vocabulary [1]. This possibility is related to the internal capabilities of each language, that is, the emergence of new words and terms in the language, as well as the direct adoption of words and terms from other languages. For example: the affix hypopimnk line has been enriched in recent years as a result of receiving many other words expressing the name of the affix from foreign languages (such as prefix, infix, suffix) and using them directly.

A hyponym term seme is equivalent to a hyperonym seme by having a common seme. A hyperonym can be used in place of each hyponym included in its composition, depending on the speech situation. It is useful to divide the language wealth into semantic fields and divide it into small fields, and then to study each lexeme seme, relying on archiseme, integral seme, potential seme. To study the

terminology, it is necessary to divide them into types. It is appropriate to use hyponym and hyperonym relations [2].

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of a word. For example, the morpheme construction of the word борбоньмир is made up of such elements as бор'-, -bon, -lar, -imiz, -dan (bog'+bon+lar+imiz+dan). In the words of our gardeners, morphemes are equivalent to syllables. However, a morpheme is different from a syllable. A syllable is a non-lexical (meaningless) element of a word structure, while a morpheme is a formal element of a word structure that has a lexical or specific linguistic-grammatical meaning. For example, in words like our schools (mak-tab-la-ri-miz-da), our jobs (ish-la-ri-miz), syllable and morpheme do not have a common form. A syllable forms a word as a whole phonetic unit, while a morpheme forms it as a lexical and grammatical unit.

Sound or phonemes form words and morphemes and are their material. This feature is the linguistic function of sounds (phonemes).

The concept of hyperonym itself is a complex, multi-faceted and multi-directional concept. This allows the expression of hyponyms representing the names of species of the same genus from the same hypo-hyperonymic series (paradigm). In turn, such multi-element hypo-hyperonymic series are directly related to the phenomena of polysemy and homonymy [3].

For example, the root morpheme, affix morpheme, null morpheme, auxiliary morpheme of the hyperonym of the seminal morpheme "the smallest meaningful part of the word"; The affixal morpheme hyperonym with the term "realizing the meaning of the



concept" is actively used in the morphemic department of linguistics.

The root morpheme has a lexical meaning, and the affixal morpheme has a strong place in the meaning expression chain of the morpheme due to the characteristic of carrying grammatical meaning. The meaning expression of a morpheme is the basis for its initial division into two [4]. We see the changes in the morpheme structure of the word when the affixal morpheme is divided into word-forming and form-forming affixal morphemes.

The root morpheme is a permanent element of the word structure, which carries lexical meaning and is the basis for both word formation and form formation. For example: a lexeme is being formed in the words gul-chi, gul-siz, gul-la; gul-ga, gul-dan, gul-da, gul-ning, etc. are being formed.

The term "core" as a hyperonymic term has a two-membered hyponymic paradigm: a) diachronic (or) historical core; b) synchronous (or) present stem.

An affixal morpheme has no lexical meaning when taken independently. It serves to create the lexical or grammatical meaning of the word. For example: gul-la, soz-la, soz-la - he is making words; flowers, birds, children - the plural form of the noun is being formed. Affixal morphemes, which are not used independently, form the lexical and grammatical meaning of the word. But affixal morphemes do not always take part in the word structure. For example: house, air, wind, water, grass, bird.

According to their composition, affixal morphemes are divided into simple and compound affixal morphemes.

Simple affixes are linguistic units with syntagmatic proportional composition (device), one taxonomic unit equals one functional unit; their syntagmatic composition consists only of sounds and sounds i: book, book, book; believe, girl, etc.

Linguistic units that are denoted by the term compound (or) complex affix have a syntagmatic disparity: two or three formal units in the status of affixes, each of them as a taxonomic element, form combined affixes of formal units considered in one functional semantic status. For example, in the composition of the morpheme of the copper derivative, in addition to "mis" in the character of the root morpheme, there are three taxonomic elements such as -gar, -chi, -lik in the character of the affix morpheme. formed a noun lexeme with the meaning of a specific profession: coppersmithing.

So, the formal element involved in the structure of word formation or form formation with one meaning and function is a simple affixal

morpheme: such as -chi, -zor, -dosh, -cha, -roq, -dan; Compound affixal morphemes such as -chilik, -garchilik, -makat, -ganda formed from the combination of more than one affixal morphemes are considered. Simple affixal morphemes and compound affixal morphemes are hyponyms of the hyperonym of affixal morphemes.

Form-forming affix morphemes, according to their function, are divided into two: pure form-forming (does not perform a syntactic function) and word-changing affix morphemes (expressing a syntactic relationship). Form-forming affixal morphemes are divided into categorical form-forming affixal morphemes and non-categorical form-forming affixal morphemes according to the general and categorical characteristics of words. Affixal morphemes forming a categorical form are a form specific to a grammatical category of a certain word group, for example, affixes forming the form of the possessive, plural, agreement categories of a noun group [5]. Affixal morphemes expressing a meaning that does not belong to a grammatical category, forming a word form specialized for performing a certain syntactic task, non-categorical (functional) form-forming affixal morphemes are functional (diminutive, caressing, simile, characteristic, respect, belonging, place marker, border) forms of the noun group; non-categorical form-forming affixal morphemes that indicate repetition of action (turkila, terkila), weak (kulimsira) forms of the verb, as well as functional forms such as adjective, adverb, noun of action.

Categorical form-forming affix morphemes and non-categorical form-forming affix morphemes are hyponyms of the form-forming affix morphemes hyperonym, and at the same time they form mutual equonymous relations.

The morpheme structure of the term has three different structural (paradigmatic) types, i.e. morpheme, word formation, form formation (morphological) structures. The morpheme structure of the term - how many meaningful parts it consists of - morpheme (such as definite-la-vchi, tol-dir-uvchi), the formation structure - it consists of the basis of its formation and the means of formation (kes-im, uyush-iq, tur-dosh as), it shows that the formation structure of the word consists of the basis of formation and the means of formation (conjunctions, ravish-ga, etc.). From the mentioned, the term-word formation structure and the form formation structure work in the binary: forming basis - forming tool - formation model. The terms formative base, formative tool, formative term are hyponyms of term-word formation hyperonym.



As observed in the international vocabulary units and terminological system, in the system of affixes there are also functional semantic relations of the character of micro, medio and macro device and their phenomena of affixal polysemy, polysemy (micro device specific to the system of affixes), affixal homonymy, affixal synonymy, affixal antonymy (medio device specific to the system of affixes). Affixal polysemy is the phenomenon of word-forming affixal morphemes to form words with different meanings of the same category, in words such as *urge*, *zasalma* (linguistic term names), *tortma*, *bolka*, *bastirma* (place nouns), *fever*, *sweat*, *itch* (disease nouns) - The suffix *ma* is used to create words and terms with different meanings belonging to the same category (making a noun from a verb) [6].

Affixal homonymy is divided into two types: homonymy of word-forming affixes and homonymy of form-forming affixes. Word-forming affixes have a homonymic relationship with each other: *-ma*: *impulse*, *formation* (noun); *artificial*, *joint* (adjective). Or: *-ghin*: *massacre*, *flood*, *wave* (horse); *thin*, *pale*, *bright*, *lively* (adjective). Form-forming affixes have a homonymic relationship. For example *-(i)sh* affix: forms the noun form of an action: *read* (to read), *to speak* (to speak); forms the conjugation form of the verb: *wash*, *see*, *increase*. Affixal synonymy is the phenomenon of affixes having different forms but having the same general meaning, which mainly occurs within the same word group. At the same time, its function occurs within the framework of the same affixes, that is, between word-formers and form-formers: *out of place* and *no-place*, *zealous* and *ser-zealous* (between word-formers); such as *change-t* and *change-tir* (inter-formers). Affixes with opposite meanings give rise to affixal antonymy(6). Affixal antonymy in our language, mainly, occurs within the framework of word-forming affixes: *-li* - *you*: *jarangli-jarangsiz*; *-li* - *be-*: *sabrli* - *impatient like* [7].

Affixal morphemes are divided into word-forming affix morphemes, lexical form-forming affix morphemes, and syntactic form-forming affix morphemes. The terms word-forming affix morphemes, lexical form-forming affix morphemes, syntactic form-forming affix morphemes are hyponyms of affix morphemes hyperonym.

For example, the morphological structure of the word "contracts" consists of "contracts". In this case, agreement is the basis of form formation, *-s* - forms the plural form, *-ning* - forms the agreement form; in the verb *tuslanish*, *tusla* is the basis of formation, *-n* - forms the relative form, *-ish* - forms the name of the action. In the words *тураланиш* and

талаших, *турала* and *талаш* are the basis of formation, and their last parts are form-forming affixes. So, the morphological (formation) structure of the word consists of the part that is the basis for the formation of the form and the form-forming part (affix or auxiliary word). Here, the linguistic term formative base is a hyperonym, the formative base, and the term formative base is a hyponym. At the same time, the basis of form-making is becoming economical with the basis of form-making.

Word formation structure is different from morpheme structure and morphological structure. The word formation structure consists of the constituent parts of the word. In the analysis of word formation, the constituent parts of a word are studied and the method of expression of the meaning of the word is studied based on these components. For example, part: *kes* is a formative base, *-im* is a formative affix; participle: *participle* is the formative base, *-lik* is the formative affix. The structure of the morpheme and the word formation structure of the literacy word are mutually different. Morpheme structure: *savod-khonlik*, word formation structure: *savodkhon-lik*.

Morphs are divided into long morphs and affixal morphs. For example, each of the term forms such as *fire*, *unity*, *multitude*, *indivisibility* has at least two morphs, the first (*fire*, *one*, *many*, *be*) is a long morph, and the following ones (*-lash*, *-ish*, *-lik*, *-ish*, *-siz*, *-lik*) is an affixal morph. Therefore, the term form is divided into long morph and affixal morph based on the independent lexical meaning of the long morph, the fact that the meaning of the artificial word is connected with it, and the affixal morph can be added to other long morphs. In particular, term forms such as adjective, adverbial, adjective, adverbial, and verb are divided into long morphs and affixes, because adjective, adverb, no, adverb, and affixes *-dosh*, *-la*, *-ma*, *-lar*, *-n*, *-mish* are also can participate as a separate part in the composition of another term. The term morph is a hyponym of the terms hyperonym long morph and affixal morph.

Affixal morphs are divided into suffixal and prefixal morphs (7). Morphs added after a long morph in a term form are suffixal morphs, and morphs added before a long morph are prefixal morphs. In particular, in the composition of non-literary, non-independent, non-independent (partial) terminologies, suffixal morphs *-ii*, *-ik*, and *no-* are present as prefix morphs. Here too, as we said above, affixal morphs are hyperonyms, and suffixal and prefixal morphs are hyponyms.

Whatever method or means you use to create a word, including a term, is to create a new linguistic



unit. For example, meaning, meaning (formed by affix -dosh); compound (made by joining two words); the following compound word (comes in the position of adjective by transferring a term from one lexical-grammatical category to another category. The word new has two meanings: when the accent falls on the last syllable, it means "new" in Russian (like a new book), when the accent falls on an empty syllable, it means "tolko-" in Russian. means "what" (he just left, he just left), etc. According to Kurina, the word made and the forming word are connected by the relation of artificiality: their connection is considered the relation of the word forming.

Word formation is the creation of a new word through various means and patterns, which is closely related to the lexicon, morphological, phonetic, syntactic structure and semasiological aspect of the language. Therefore, there are methods of word formation in the Uzbek language, including term creation: semantic, phonetic, lexical-syntactic (transposition), morphological (affixation), syntactic (composition).

When creating a word using the phonetic method, new meanings (artificial) are taken into account as a result of the change of some sounds in the word composition and the displacement of the syllable: kor-kuz, bor-buz, buwa-buvi, olma-olma, nyi-nyi, etc.

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