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## LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF LEXICO-SEMANTIC RELATIONS

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Imamova Gulnora Talibovna

State Pedagogical University and teacher of the Faculty of Literature, Uzbek language of Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

In this article, the analysis of lexical-semantic relations, additional thoughts and comments on their types, general concepts of graduonymy, hyponymy, partonymy are analyzed with the help of examples.

### KEYWORDS

lexical-semantic relations, hyponymy, graduonymy, hyperonymy, partonymy, partonymic, sema and its types.

### INTRODUCTION

There are various relationships between lexemes in the language. Some relationships exist based on meaning, while others have formal relationships. For this reason, inter-lexeme relations are divided into two

- 1) lexical-semantic relations.
- 2) lexical-form relations.

The lexical-semantic relationship is based on the mutual meaning of lexemes

as a lexical-form relationship, if similarities and differences are understood

similarities and differences of lexemes based on mutual form are taken into account.

Lexical units are different paradigms based on different semantic relations in the language

exists by forming. Synonymous, antonymic, graduonymic, partonymic, hyponymic relations are such linguistic relations. Among the lexical-form

relations, the phenomena of homonymy (similarity of form) and paronymy (similarity of pronunciation) are considered, and since they are not directly related to the structure of the language, they are not considered as the object of our analysis. Hyponymy is a semantic relationship arising from the stepwise (hierarchical) connection of lexemes in the vocabulary. The essence of such relations is that lexemes expressing a narrower concept or meaning are related to lexemes expressing a broader concept or meaning by type (hyponym) and gender (hyperonym), such a connection is carried out through unifying (integral) terms. For example, the meaning of the lexeme tulip is part of the meaning of the lexeme flower. We give examples of similar hyponymy from Hamid Olimjon's epic

"Semurg and Parizod":

Sening yomon dostoning,

Meni tuproq bilan teng,

Qilib uyatga qo'ydi,

Meni bepichoq so'ydi.

We give examples of similar hyponymy from Hamid Olimjon's epic "Semurg and Parizod":

Yurak bag'rimni o'ying,

Meni nomusga qo'ying

the meaning of the lexeme of the heart is related to the meaning of the lexeme of the body parts,

Hovlida bor zo'r chinor,

Chinor emas u bir or

The meaning of the maple lexeme is the composition of the tree lexeme,

Sharti shulkim ot bilan

Go'yoki qanot bilan

The meaning of the lexeme horse is part of the meaning of the lexeme animal.

Karnay, surnay chaldirib,

Suyinchilar oldirib

The meanings of the lexemes Trumpet and Trumpet are the meaningful meaning of the musical instrument

It enters into the composition and forms a hyponymic series.

Baxmal jabduqlar urib,

Suluv qizlarday yurib,

Arg'umolqlar chopdilar,

Yer va ko'kni yopdilar.

The meaning of the lexeme of velvet is included in the lexeme of fabric, purple

and the meaning of the lexeme is the composition of the animal lexeme,

Ilonday chirmashganlar,

Chirmashib tirmashganlar

The meaning of the lexeme of a snake is the meaning of the lexeme of a poisonous animal,

Yozib borar qulochin,

Go'yo bir buyuk lochin

the meaning of the falcon lexeme is related to the meaning of the bird lexeme,

Sher izidan qaytmaydi

Er so'zidan qaytmaydi

the meaning of the lexeme lion is included in the meaning of the lexeme animal,

Qush nomli buyuk zot,

Undagi kumush qanot

the meaning of the lexeme of silver is included in the meaning of the lexeme of metal,

Bunda o'sgan terak,

Boshi osmonga yetgan

the meaning of poplar lexeme is part of the meaning of tree lexeme.

Graduonymy in the members of meaning groups of lexemes it or

this is the gradation of the sign. Such gradation of opposition

is considered as a type and is defined in relation to the head word in this line.

For example: according to the sign "young" (the main word is highlighted): calf, body heifer, cow; girl, youth, woman;

Based on the ranking in "Sign": beautiful, beautiful, handsome, beautiful; according to the sign of "speed of movement": walking, running, running, jumping, etc. Turning to the above epic, we will quote these.

Is my beautiful daughter safe? Is my star safe? in this case, we get the beautiful lexeme as a gradation, and the order is as follows let's say, beautiful, beautiful, beautiful. The young man began to speak.

He finished the speech we continue in this way, the gradation of the lexeme of a boy is a boy, a man, an old man, Hands on, Modern wrestlers gradation of the lexeme navqiron, young, old, old fades at the door, Ash from the fire gradation of door lexeme, window-door-gate, A great tree appeared, His eyes widened gradation of tree lexeme, seedling-seedling-tree; They reached the forest, He went down with a hiss gradation of the lexeme whispering, whispering, whispering, talkin shouting,

They would resist, They would look leveling of the lexeme to look: to glance, to look, to stare to stand It sparkles, He saw a great fight gradation of the lexeme to scream, to scream, to scream, to shout The sparrows were chirping, Nightingale was crying We cite the classification of the lexeme to cry: to groan, to cry, to cry, to scream. Paronymy is the whole-part relationship in meaning groups of lexemes

expression. For example, car (whole) — body (piece) — motor (piece) —

wheel (boy) etc. Also: house (whole) - room (part) - porch (part) —

corridor (section). These include a car (in the first row) and a house (in the second row).

Eshigida so'nadi,

Otashdan kul unadi

eshik (bo'lak), uy(butun),

Boshimga bu Parizod,

Balolar keltirdi bot

bosh (bo'lak), odam(butun),

Yoshim yetmishga bordi

Soch-soqolim oqardi

Soch-soqol(bo'lak), kishi(butun)

Biladi juda ko'p sir,

Yashar yuz yil-bir asr

kun, oy, yil (bo'lak), asr (butun),

Shartim shuki, ot bilan,

Go'yoki bir qanot bilan

qanot (bo'lak), qush(butun),

Har yoqqa xabarchilar,

Tili uzun jarchilar

til(bo'lak), jarchi(butun),

Taajjubda xaloyiq,

Ko'ziga yosh oldi jiq

ko'z (bo'lak),

Boshdan ter quyar edi,

Oyog'i kuyar edi

oyoq (bo'lak),

Halqumlari bo'lib qoq,

Toqatlari bo'lib yo'q

Halqum(bo'lak),

Sari zahar sochardi,

Ham og'zini ochar edi

og'iz(bo'lak),

Tumshug'ida botmon don

Ko'zi ichidagi o't

Tumshuq,ko'z(bo'lak),

Borib dushmaningni top,

Qilich sol bo'ynidan chop

bo'yin (bo'lak)

Shoxi osmonda edi,

Tirnog'i qonda edi

shox,tirnoq(bo'laklar),

hayvon(butun) etc.

This of examples head the words: house, man, century, bird, herald, animal are lexemes and we can include in partonymy.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that the vocabulary of the language is defined by the system.

Relying on hypo-hyperonymic relations of lexemes in learning as is important: it defines the meanings of lexemes, which are the names of things and events in nature and society, and these meanings concepts and ideas about the things and events in existence allows generalization and differentiation. Meaning of lexemes

The study of the phenomenon of gradation in relations is also in many ways

is important: because in describing vocabulary as a system, a methodological tool of lexical units when compiling a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms

graduonymic studies in determining its value as a (stylistic figure).

The result can be used. Studying the phenomenon of partonymy is vocabulary

to reveal the "secrets" of the wealth system, to clearly and correctly interpret the meanings of words is significant from the point of view.

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