# SEMALI UNITS "LOKALLIK" IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

**Ergashova Mukhayyo Valijonovna**

Associate Professor Candidate of Philological Sciences

muhayyoergashova@gmail.com

**Annotation.** In this article stressed about the concept of integrity and space of the Uzbek language, which consists of interrelated, interdependent elements. The semantic field is also a structure, like other systems.

**Key words:** .uzbek linguistic, semantic field, substantiv, other system,  typological properties, generalizing word, provincial, peripheral and peripheral organization.

The penetration of field theory into Uzbek linguistics is associated with the introduction of system-structural methods in relation to language units. Within the scientific research work carried out in this regard, I.Kochkortoev, A.Nurmonov, H.Ne'matov, R.Rasulov, E.Begmatov, T.Mirzaqulov, Sh.Iskandarova, O.Bazarov, A.Sabirov, H.Hojieva, scientific observations of researchers such as Kurbanova are important in the study of the Uzbek language lexicon on the basis of field theory.

The semantic field is also a structure, like other systems. Traditionally, the structure is a relatively stable unit of elements, their relationship and the integrity of the object; is an invariant aspect of the system. The semantic field has a complex linguistic structure as a separate language system. The structural core of the Square is the sum of all paradigmatic groups. Paradigmatic relations are of different character, which can be manifested with the help of different classes of lexical units, which are close by one or another of these signs of meaning. Paradigmatic relations are distinguished by the fact that they are not one-line. Because a certain word can simultaneously belong to a different lexical-semantic paradigm. Words can be mutually opposed on the basis of certain semantic signs.

As you know, any material body has a place, a lake, a size. If in a certain moment of space – time reflects the order of the mutual arrangement of the points that make up the universe, then Time represents the order of the sequence of events that occur at a particular point of space. Fans of the substantive concussion know that the space is a container, a space in which things are located. In their opinion, everything is placed in space. Space is a substance that accommodates things in itself. It is said that there is nothing, that is, there can also be an unfolded space of things. And supporters of the relational conjugation say that things have a spatial dimension.

Everything and phenomenon, action and circumstance, character and feature are reflected in the human mind and are expressed through language. The concepts of space and time are also no exception. The expression of space through linguistic means forms a field of locality. In linguistics, locality combines various means associated with space.

In the following years, it is recognized that space and time have metric and typological properties according to the principles of expression. The metric properties of space and time reflect the quantitative relationship , measurable, observable and relative are properties of nature. They include features such as scale, monogamy.

The center of the local area is a multi-meaning place word. In the semantic structure of this generalizing word, a wide range of layers of the concept of place is reflected. For example: area, a certain part of the Earth's surface (familiar places, territory, territory); area-where there is something, happening (place of arrival);

area – a building designed to conduct an activity, place of work;

provincial, peripheral and peripheral organizations, institutions (from the center-against) (delegates from places);

**345**

a free space occupied by a body or someone, which can be occupied by something (to allocate space for books on the table);

specially allocated, usually a certain area occupied by something (keys hang in place);

a separate part of a predicate (place of multiplication);

musical, artistic work or part, passage of some text (the most interesting of the novel);

position ,position in the service (getting a new position).

The first four LSV are the basic (central) meanings and form the core of the locality area. At the first stage of division of locality into lexical-semantic areas, a three-dimensional functional sphere is distinguished. The area is an unlimited distance (in all directions) from the air, the sea, the world area.

At subsequent stages of division into parts, each functional area (circle) is divided into tiny groups that characterize the relationship of the area in different aspects. Based on the indicators in the ideographic dictionaries and the collected materials, the functional area of the field can be differentiated into the following groups. Common expressions (universe, Universe) Space, Earth, its structure.

Space (cosmos) lexical-themed group can be differentiated into the following groups.

Common expression. Circle of the sky, constellations. 1.celestial bodies. Planets. Constellations. Asteroid, star, Earth, planets.

We give examples to the 1-TH Group: space, universe, chaos, hemisphere.

2-TH Group: asteroid, Earth, comet, moon, planet, satellite, satellite;

The Earth is a lexical-semantic group, its structure is divided into the following groups: the Earth, its structure, natural structures.

Common expressions: the Earth, its structure, its natural stems, geographic zones, the Earth's atmosphere, the airspace.

For example:

Swallows wing

Parts of the Earth, its releases, mountains, valleys, depths on earth, water bodies, rivers, ice, snow masses, forests.

Although the sign of locality is characteristic for all levels of language, it is characterized by the fact that in lexical units its capabilities are much wider.

On the lexical level, the relationship of lexemes, United into a class, forms a microsystem in the lexical system of the language members of this microsystem, in turn, are separated into lexical-semantic groups (LSGs)on the basis of certain distinctive signs. For each LSG, too, the local performs a unifying function.

Linguistic concepts, which are part of the locality area, have a heterogeneity property, since locality is expressed in different levels of language.

D.Nabieva arguing about variability, it shows the above concepts in this way: any real pronunciation units that affect our intuition members are an option, while the generalization in the style of opportunity hidden under these units is considered invariant. From this it becomes known that the invariant and the variant are not phenomena in a mutual series, but heterogeneous phenomena in a different series.

All linguistic units United into the field of locality, thinking about their properties different from linguistic units United into the paradigm of locality, B.Kurbanova categorizes linguistic units entering the locality area into such groups of meanings as generative locality, positional locality, nominative locality, derivational locality, relational locality and interprets their types.

In the current Uzbek language there are a number of lexemes, such as Place, Place, space, Village, City, ovul, in which the SEMAS of the locality are considered the central , and the same is considered the common that unites the locality area.

Locality is also expressed in secondary names formed by derivation. Such local lexemes are formed on the basis of the word-building model of a particular language with the help of special constructors.

In the Uzbek language, such lexemes are formed with the help of such suffixes as-zor,- iston,-goh, - lik.

The lexeme, which takes certain relational forms, begins a syntagmatic relationship with other similarly shaped lexemes. Part of the relational morphemes that serve to ensure the syntagmatic relationship of consonants will also have a locality grammatic Semitic.

In particular, the agreed forms subordinate together with the expression of the subordinate attitude of the word to the dominant word, the action expressed by the lexical meaning of the dominant part-the exit of the position, direction, exit to the surface-also represent the position of non-exit. Such agreements are contradicted by the agreements of the head and shoulders on the basis of the sign of locality. Exit, place, departure agreements are characterized by the fact that they have a mark, and the remaining two do not have a mark. Therefore, the first group agreements are also referred to as local agreements. In this respect, the agreement on the proceeds takes an intermediate position. Because this agreed form is tied to the transitive verbs and represents the place of the fall of the action perceived from the dominant part, the point of falling. The difference of local agreements only in the meaning of the place is that if the place of the local agreements is considered stable, permanent, then the place of the settlement is the border.

**Used literature:**

1. Abdurahimov Sh. The main tasks of educational processes. All Instagram ™ logos and Trademarks displayed on this application 2021. 3-san.

2. Adilovna, Hasanova Dilfuza. "Lexical Meaning Interpretation." International Journal on Integrated Education 3.12: 219-220.

3. Ahmedov, Umidjon Usubovich. "Non-communication in the naming of a work of art and its features." current research journal of philological sciences (2767-3758) 3.01 (2022): 82-87.

4. Ahmedova. H. Modern technologies of Uzbek language teaching Tashkent "Tafakkur".2012.

5. Alimsaidova S. A. Principles of the formation of socialingvistic competence of students of secondary schools (with the English language of instruction) SCOPUS Psychology and education. Come on. 2021.

6. Alimsaidova, Sayyora Amideevna. "Historical and literary texts as the basis for teaching a non-native language." Current research journal of pedagogics 2.10 (2021): 204-208.

7. Bakhtiyorovna, Ubaydullaeva Madina. "Language and the internet." Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal 3.01 (2022): 58-61.

8. Ergasheva M.V. The problems of division of words into lexical - semantical groups in Uzbek. Высшая школа. 2017. № 6. С. 70-71

9. Iskandarova Sh. Field-based approach to the language system. Tashkent: Science, 2007. Page 23.

10. Mamajonova M., Units denoting quantity and measure in the text. Tashkent, Journal "Uzbek language and literature" 2020, № 3.

11. Mirmuhsin Yuldashev. Modern tendencies in american short story genre. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. 2021, Volume : 11, Issue : 6. Pp. 918-919.

12. Nabieva D. Commonality in different levels of the Uzbek language is a manifestation of the dialectics of particularity.Tashkent: East, 2005.-52-bet.

13. Nasirdinov, Oybek Abdubannonovich. "Applying case-technology at the english language classes in teaching students of mathematics specialty." International scientific review of the technical sciences, mathematics and computer science. 2020.

14. Parmonov, Alisher Abdupattaevich, and Shakhnoza Kadirovna Kudratova. "Developing writing skills in non-linguistic higher educational institutions." European research: innovation in science, education and techology. 2020.

15. Parmonov, Alisher Abdupattaevich. "Modular education in the educational system." Проблемы современной науки и образования 3 (2020): 67-69.

16. Qudratova Q Sh., Yigitaliyeva M.A. Verbal and nonverbal means of influence in advertising texts. Asian journal of multidimensional research. 2021, Volume : 10, Issue : 4. Pp. 420-425.

17. Sarvarbek, Zohidov. "The structure of the concept of happiness in metalinguistic coverage on the example of the perception of schoolchildren." Barqarorlik va yetakchi tadqiqotlar onlayn ilmiy jurnali (2022): 444-446.

18. Saydaliyevna, Saliyeva Shaxloxon. "The Description of Vocabulary, and the Role of its Acquisition in Teaching Foreign Language." European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science 6 (2022): 180-182.

19. Solijonov, Muhammadjon Zokirjonogli. "Conceptual field analysis sample of the text (on the example of parable)." Актуальные вопросы современной науки и образования. 2021.

20. Solijonov, Mukhammadjon. "On the linguocultural analysis of the conceptual field in the text." European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine 7.3 (2020): 3656-3660.

21. Umidjon, Ahmedov. "Reading techniques in efl teaching." Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR) 9.5 (2020): 108-111.

22. Йигиталиева, Мухлиса Ахадовна. "Турғун бирикмаларнинг тилшуносликда тутган ўрни." ijtimoiy fanlarda innovasiya onlayn ilmiy jurnali 2.5 (2022): 118-120.

23. Исакова, Шохидахон Икрамовна, and Мукаддам Ахмедовна Курбанова. "К проблеме передачи национального своеобразия пословиц, поговорок и других единиц в художественном переводе." Вестник науки и образования 5-2 (83) (2020): 12-14.

24. Исматова, Нодира Махмудовна, and Мухлиса Ахадовна Йигиталиева. "Предложения в языке и речи." Молодой ученый 11 (2016): 1696-1698.

25. Олимов Х.Ю., Худойназарова Г. What is ESP? Молодой ученый. 2017. № 32 (166). С. 101-102.

26. Олимов, Хуршид Юнусалиевич, and Ойбек Абдубаннонович Насирдинов. "The role of Information technology in teaching English." Молодой ученый 12 (2016): 904-905.

27. Пармонов, Алишер Абдупаттоевич, and Хуршид Юнусалиевич Олимов. "Lingvo-Stylistic Features of Irony (in the Works of OHenry)." Молодой ученый 13 (2016): 701-703.

28. Тиляходжаева, Фазиля Мухамеджановна. "Задания для работы с кинофильмами в преподавании иностранных языков." Молодой исследователь: вызовы и перспективы. 2019.

29. У. Ахмедов, Н. Каримова Kasb-hunar kollejlarida ingliz tili o'qitishning hozirgi ahvoli. - Молодой ученый, 2017. С.9-10.

30. Эрназарова, Хилола Эргашевна, and Муяссар Иномовна Абдуллаева. "История развития периодов социальной педагогики." Исследование инновационного потенциала общества и формирование направлений его стратегического развития. 2014.