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(e-mail: r.sobirova@mail.ru)***Lexico-semantic relationships in the names of household items**

The study of lexical-semantic relations is important in the paradigm of lexical-semantic groups. This article examines linguocultural and sociolinguistic aspects of set expressions, such as proverbs, sayings, phrases, analogies, formed based on the lexicon of household items in the Uzbek language. In the Uzbek language, as a direct expression of the people's way of life, set expressions are units that directly reflect the characteristics of the people's way of the life, profession, customs, spiritual culture and their importance in manifesting the mental characteristics of the people is elicited with examples.

Keywords: lexical-semantic relations, paradigm, graduonymy, paronymy, synonymy, hyponymy, hierarchical relationship, functionalism.

Introduction

The way of life, worldview, concepts of a certain nation are different from those of other nations. Such peculiarities, reflected in the religious and secular way of thinking, behavior, culture of interaction, dressing and eating habits, various customs of this people, can help to distinguish peoples from one another. This also affects the progress of naming different things and concepts belonging to this people, and as a result, words expressing national and cultural identity are formed. In particular, the vocabulary of household items, such as words expressing local, national color, is also a unique source.

The lexical-semantic system of each language also reflects the spec conceptualization of objective reality and the subjective world of language carriers. In particular, phraseology, analogies, lexemes, representing household items in proverbs and sayings, which express the peculiarities of the Uzbek nation, also take an active part. Because the Uzbek mentality is focused on the formation of housing, mainly, the provision of various equipment, the creation of a permanent concept of "place" as people who are accustomed to settlement and nonmigration.

Phraseological units more accurately and vividly reflect the perceptions of linguists about the linguistic image of the world than words. Proverbs and sayings are language units that directly reflect the characteristics of the people's way of life, profession, customs, spiritual culture, formed in a short, concise form, and in terms of meaning they are weighty units. In the Uzbek language, as a direct expression of the people's way of life, there are many phrases and paroemias with the household items. In such units, the mental characteristics of the Uzbek people are clearly manifested.

Experimental

The following types of set expressions formed based on the lexicon of household items were analyzed:

A) proverbs: "Эл оғзига элак тутиб бўлмас" — when a secret is revealed, rumors, all sorts of gossips cannot be stopped. His brother had beaten him. Neither Ashirboy nor Rohatoy wanted to separate. It is impossible to silence everyone, my child, injustice leads to humiliation (S.Inomov "Plane-trees live long").

B) sayings: "Қуруқ қошиқ оғиз йиртап" (Fine words butter no parsnips) – there is no need for useless talk. There is no need for useless talk; How much money can we give to Amin? One is too many for the giver and ten is less for the receiver (A.Kahhor "Thief").

"Сичқон сифмас инига ғалвир боғлар думига" If it is crowded, the hen pushes the hen from the perch. You can't hang the everything on one nail, Great cry and little wool – despite the opportunity, just starving for luxury; So, it is said, when a person is crowded, and he invites many guests, buys bulky things, etc. Сичқон сифмас инига ғалвир боғлар думига. Неу, stretch your legs along your clothers, scape-grace. You yourself are a shoemaker who relies on one awl, and your mess ruins the world (E.Vohidov "Golden wall").

Results and Discussion

The emergence of cognitive semantics, one of the leading directions in cognitive linguistics, enables us to take a fresh look at the research results in the field of lexical semantics, the possibilities of systematizing and categorizing the vocabulary of language based on concepts. The system of semantic relations, such as hyponymy, gradunomy, paronymy, is closely related to cognitive semantics, because the processes of categorization of knowledge based on specific internal relations of lexemes and their reflection in the vocabulary of natural language have not been studied enough.

The concept of attitude is of great importance in system analysis. Because in any system, the essence of each unit is determined not by the unit itself but by the relationships between the units of the same system. There are differences in the classifications regarding the relationship of language units. This situation is related to the approach from which point of view to define the relationship between lexical units (H. Nematov and R. Rasulov) [1; 13, 14].

H. Nematov and R. Rasulov generally divide relations into three types: similarity (paradigmatic), hierarchical (hierarchical), neighborly (syntagmatic) [1; 13, 14]. The textbook of the group of authors "Modern Uzbek literary language" identifies hyponymic, paronymic, graduonymic, functional, hierarchical relations of lexemes in the LMG center [2; 211].

A. Sobirov points out that synonymous, hyper-hyponymic [gender-type], holo-meronymic [whole-part], graduonymic, functionalimic [functional], contradictory relations, this division is not the last limit. M. Khakimova described types of lexical-semantic relations in some detail, the object of study of semiotics, but ignored the functional relations [3; 77–86].

Paradigmatic attitude. The most important structural relationship that permeates the entire lexical system is the paradigmatic relationship. Such an attitude serves as the basis for dividing words into semantic groups.

It transforms the lexical structure of a language into a complex semantic system, ensuring the stability of the lexical system in speech activity, the diversity and depth of the linear process. Syntagmatic relationships within a field are manifested in the form of contextual interactions of paradigmatically related units. In LSG, the paradigmatic relationship is fully valid [4]. The essence of the paradigmatic relationship is that language units with similarities and some differences are combined into similarity series, and the members of this paradigm occupy the same position in speech and have the same characteristics [1; 13, 14].

"Opposition members refer not only to features that differ from each other, but also to traits that are common to both members. Such traits can be considered" grounds for comparison. "Two things that have no basis for comparison, or in other words, no common trait or understanding cannot be contrasted in any way" [5; 7].

The paradigmatic relationship between words depends on the relationship that exists between the events of reality. The nonlinear conditions of this relationship are primarily evident in words related to many other subject groups, such as "body parts", "parts of the day", "furniture names", "landscape", "vehicles", "settlements".

It will be possible to distinguish a semantic theme that combines words into a thematic group or a lexical-semantic paradigm, and differential semantic characters that allow words to be contrasted with each other [6; 189].

In the context of our study, the grouping of household vocabulary depends to some extent on the presence of names that correspond to the language. For example, there is a common denominator for combining words, such as bed, pillow, table-chair, chair, sofa, rug, palos, felt, chest into one paradigm. All of these items are the names of things used to decorate the house or to sit at home, lie down, relax, warm up, eat, do something. This sign is, on the one hand, the basis for combining them into a group. On the other hand, it is also a differential sign to distinguish them from the words in the subject group, for example, "vehicles". However, although the box and tancha lexemes in the group have common features, such as a household item made of wood, the size is average, it is a box-shaped item suitable for putting things in a box, and the body is placed in the middle of the house in cold weather. These two objects are in opposition to each other, as they are a special object used for heating by firing into a special pit inside.

Hyponymy. Hyponymy is a gender-type relationship between lexemes. It is a type of inter-lexeme relationship that represents a general-specific concept. For example, the lexemes of vessel and bowl are in a hyponymic relationship, with vessel being a relatively general concept, bowl being a specific concept repre-

senting a type of vessel. In this connection, the vessel is hyperonym, the cup — hyponym. In the hyponymic row, the dish is considered a hyperonym, a bowl, a plate hyponym.

Hyponyms with one hyperonym are called equonyms relative to each other. For example, a bowl and a bowl are equivalent to each other.

The hyponymic relationship plays an important role in the grouping of lexemes. Lexemes are grouped first into a group of cognate words, then into thematic groups, then into higher LSGs, and then into semantic fields based on a hyponymic relationship. It should also be noted that while the inter-step relationship at each stage is formed on a hyponymic basis, the overall relationship at all stages is a hierarchical process.

Hyper – hyponymic attitude:

1) Household goods LSG (lexico-semantic group).

2) Thematic groups: “lexemes representing household appliances”, “lexemes representing household appliances”, “lexemes representing kitchen appliances and utensils”, “lexemes denoting household appliances and items”, “lexemes representing household appliances and utensils” →

3) Groups of synonyms: teapots, cutlery, knives and spoons, cooking utensils, utensils shelves →

4) A group of synonyms: teapot, bowl, glass, cup, tea box →

5) Separate lexeme: teapot.

Hierarchical relationship. The convergence of language units from simple to complex occurs in the process of hierarchical relationships. For example, inter-level relationships in the form of *sound* → *word* → *speech* → *text* can serve as an example. That is, based on the laws of language, a word is formed from the combination of sounds, a sentence is formed with the participation of words, the semantic connection of sentences forms a text.

In hierarchical relationships, hierarchical relationships also play an important role in the system-structural methodology: basin → swimming bowl → tableware → kitchen utensils → household vocabulary → household conceptual area → Uzbek lexicon.

The analysis concluded that while the hierarchical relationship went from simple to complex, the hyponymic relationship moved from top to bottom.

Graduonymy. The phenomenon of grading as an object of research was interpreted in Uzbek linguistics in 1989 as a manifestation of inter-verbal spiritual relations, and was called the phenomenon of graduonymy. “In Uzbek linguistics it was artificially created on the basis of a combination of synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, etc., which reflect the linguistic-spiritual relationship - the part of graduonymy with the Latin word *gradu* (“degree”, “stage”)” [7; 7].

In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of graduonymy is studied more extensively than related concepts, such as paronymy, hyponymy [8; 37].

Graduonymic.

The relationship in Uzbek linguistics has been studied by O. Bozorov, J.Sh. Jumaboeva, Sh. Orifjonova, M. Narzieva, A. Sobirov. Doctor of Philology J.Sh. Jumaboeva, who conducted research on “Lexical and stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English”, admits that Uzbek linguists are leaders in this field, even in world linguistics. The disclosure of its essence and content is a great contribution of Uzbek linguists to the development of science”. In our opinion, the reason for such a wide range and one of the features that attract linguists is that the category of hierarchy can apply equally to lexemes denoting objects, signs, quantities and actions, as well as to all levels of language.

“The essence of the spiritual factor in the separation of the graduonymic line is that in the semantics of a number of lexemes there are more or less certain signs, indicating different levels. ... the phenomenon of graduonymy, which is a linguistic relationship between lexemes, is the manifestation of several lexemes in a lexical-spiritual system, depending on the number of certain characters, in which the dominant and surrounding lexemes are distinguished” [9; 106–109].

Lexical graduonymy is the hierarchical relationship of lexemes: thread, silk, rope. To determine the hierarchical relationship of these lexemes, let us consider the comments in the Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language.

Ipak. The cocoon is a very thin, pliable, shiny, soft fiber made of worms (Uzbekskiy annotirovanniy slovar).

Ip. Cotton, raw silk, linen, wool, etc. k. seam, woven material, thin or not twisted from the fiber.

Chilvir. Thin twisted rope; drawing.

Rope. A garment made of linen, hemp, cannabis stalk fibers, yarn or wool, used for tying; rope. It should be noted that in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” the lexemes of *rope* and *rope*

are given as a synonymous variant of the same thing. However, in the “Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek language” by Sh. Orifjonova the *rope* and the *rope* are not exactly the same thing, they are two different pieces that differ in degree from each other.

Now, when we analyze the graduonomic line of silk → yarn → rope, we observe that these items have a degree in both qualitative and quantitative characteristics. Silk is different from yarn, which is mainly made of cotton and linen fibers, as it is made of cocoon fibers, and is thin and shiny, tough, elongated, shiny. Rope is made of linen, hemp, wool and is coarser than silk and yarn. In turn, it differs in quantity, depending on the use of this raw material in more or less quantities, that is, the degree of fineness. Thus, the lexemes of silk → yarn → rope in the graduonomic row, the basis of which is fiber, are graded from thin to thick.

Felt → carpet. Among the lexemes, there is also a hierarchy in terms of the qualitative sign of thinness / thickness. Such an interpretation is controversial, with the idea that “there will be at least three members in a row” [1; 120].

Functional LMGs are likely to be small in number. Such LMGs are numbered and are mainly identified in the horse category. For example, pen, pencil. Nevertheless, even here one can see the gender-type LMG feature of the writing tool. The small number of LMGs is probably due to the fact that the function-specific method of transferring meaning is effective in Uzbek [9; 106].

When it comes to a functional relationship, the meaning of words should not be confused with the phenomenon of functionality in migration. In the formation of a figurative meaning, analogy is represented by the meaning of analogy, and a single lexeme serves to express two different meanings, e.g., a person’s foot is a table leg. Functionalism, on the other hand, implies that within the same paradigm, close but different objects perform the same function. For example, it arrived on a plane – as it arrived on a train.

The phenomenon of functionalism is also active in the lexicon of household items:

- porcelain, bowls;
- wardrobe, shelf;
- chair, sofa, card;
- chairs, armchairs;
- carpets, rugs, felt;
- bags, sacks, purses, suitcases, etc.

Chair (Russian chair <nem. Stuhl). A single seat, usually with a backrest; courses.

Armchair in Russian, a chair is something that is used to slaughter an animal; then a wide chair, a seat] A wide chair on which to lean with elbows [8,487]. Armchair a wide chair that covered an animal's skin

Chair (Arabic chair, stool; pulpit). A simple device, usually a four-legged chair, intended for a person to sit on; backless chair.

In all three items, the semaphore is dominant. But unlike a synonym, there are not exactly the same things, they have some differences. Although the functional side of these items is the same, but they differ from each other as an item. Chair - without backrest, armchair – is more comfortable and wide.. It is clear from these comments that in addition to the semantic relationship of the chair-armchair, there is also a graduonomic relationship.

Synonymy. Lexemes that are different in form but represent the same concept with different colors and shades are called synonyms. The relationship between a synonymous lexeme is called a synonymous or synonymous relationship. The noun and function semantics in synonymous lexeme semantics are exactly the same, and the expression semantics are different [9; 104].

The series of synonyms is one of the most studied lexical paradigms in Uzbek linguistics. The form is different, the content is the same series of words – the interconnection of several language units based on a certain similarity, certain differences between these units, their nature and origin, etc. have been addressed in special scientific works, dozens of manuals and textbooks.

While the synonym relationship is a common, universal phenomenon in language, it is not a category that covers the entire vocabulary. That is, not all lexemes in a dictionary have their own synonyms [9; 104].

The activity of the phenomenon of synonymy is also observed in the lexical-semantic group of household items.

- tancha - sandals;
- kumgon - chavgum
- wind-fan;
- wheelchair;
- beshik-gavora.

While some of them are formed at the expense of words specific to literary language and dialect, some lexemes are synonymous with assimilated words. For example, words, such as *beshik*, *sandal*, *ladder*, belong to the literary language, while lexemes, such as *gavora*, *keli*, *tancha*, *shoti*, are dialectal words. Another way of forming a synonym was to use words such as *refrigerator* and *freezer*, which came from the Russian language, and lexemes in both languages began to be used in parallel. While in the literary language more lexemes of *refrigerator*, *freezer* are used, the words *refrigerator*, *freezer* are actively used in speech.

Tancha is Turkish and *sandal* is Arabic.

Sandal I [Arabic <hind. + F. > chair, table]. In Central Asia, the Middle East and Japan, a barbecue designed to heat a specific place; in the middle of the room or on the edge of the room there is a table set in a rectangular pit, covered with a bed, surrounded by blankets, filled with saxophones or charcoal; *tancha* (in the cold of winter it is warmed by putting a foot and hand on a *sandal*, at the same time a tablecloth is written on it and it is used as a table).

Sandal II [yun. *sandalon* <a. + f. <sansk.] bot. Extremely fragrant, essential oil-rich, evergreen perennial tree (used to obtain dyes and fragrant essential oils) [10; 690]. *Tancha* and *sandal I*. [10; 690].

On a table made of fragrant sandalwood stands a letter with a gold tie from Navoi. Babur sat down on a drumstick and sat down to read the letter again (P. Kadyrov “Starry Nights”).

The purpose of this example is to draw attention to the combination of “our table made of fragrant sandalwood” [10; 690]. In our opinion, the place of *Sandal I* and *Sandal II* articles in dictionary of Uzbek language should have been the opposite. Logically, the *sandal* piece should be made of fragrant sandalwood. When the fire is heated in a special pit at the bottom, with a bed on top, the board heats up under the influence of hot air and emits an odor. They may have made it from sandalwood to prevent this odor from becoming unpleasant. So, from the meaning of sandalwood “tree” came the meaning of “heating item” through metonymy as a product made of sandalwood.

Analyzing the phenomenon of synonymy in the series of household items, it was observed that since the names of objects represent a specific object, the synonymous relationship between them does not consist of so many units in relation to the lexemes of concept, sign, action.

Conclusions

The fact that the vocabulary of the Uzbek language enters into paronymic, graduonymic, hyponymic, synonymic, functional relations and combines into different paradigms can reflect how infinite and colorful the possibilities of the language are. The study of lexical-semantic relations in the paradigm of lexical-semantic groups shows that there are many issues that still need to be studied in a complex language system.

Determining the role and importance of the lexical level in the formation of the linguistic image of the world in the minds of linguists can be an important source in the study of system-structural, ethnocultural and sociolinguistic features of lexicology.

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P. Собирова

Тўрмыстық зат атауларындағы лексика-семантикалық қатынастар

Лексика–семантикалық топтар парадигмасында лексика–семантикалық қатынастарды зерттеудің маңызы зор. Мақалада өзбек тіліндегі тұрмыстық заттар лексикасы негізінде қалыптасқан мақал–мәтелдер, мәтелдер, сөз тіркестері, аналогиялар сияқты жиынтық тіркестердің лингвомәдениеттану және әлеуметтік лингвистикалық аспектілері зерттелген. Автор өзбек тіліндегі тұрақты тіркестерді халықтың өмір салтының тікелей көрінісі ретінде қарастырған. Тұрмыстық заттар араласатын жиынтық тіркестерді зерттеуге ерекше назар аударылған. Олардың халық тұрмысын, кәсібін, әдет-ғұрыпын, рухани мәдениеттің ерекшеліктерін тікелей көрсететін бірліктер екендігі анықталған. Және де олардың халықтың психикалық ерекшеліктерін көрсетудегі маңызы мысалдармен кеңінен ашылған.

Кілт сөздер: лексика-семантикалық қатынастар, парадигма, градуонимия, партонимия, синонимия, гипонимия, иерархиялық қатынастар, функционализм.

P. Собирова

Лексико-семантические отношения в названиях предметов домашнего обихода

В парадигме лексико-семантических групп изучение лексико-семантических отношений является актуальным, востребованным вопросом в современной лингвистике. В статье рассмотрены лингвокультурологические и социолингвистические аспекты устойчивых выражений, таких как пословицы, поговорки, словосочетания, аналогии, образованные на основе лексики предметов быта в узбекском языке. Автором изучены устойчивые выражения в узбекском языке как прямое выражение образа жизни народа. Особое внимание уделено исследованию устойчивых выражений, в которых участвуют предметы быта. Выявлено, что они являются единицами, непосредственно отражающими особенности народного быта, профессии, обычаев, духовной культуры. Их значение в проявлении психических особенностей народа широко раскрывается на примерах.

Ключевые слова: лексико-семантические отношения, парадигма, градуонимия, партонимия, синонимия, гипонимия, иерархические отношения, функционализм.

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