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THE FEATURES "LOKALLIK" IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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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);

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.

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