Word, Lexeme, Word Form in Uzbek Linguistics
(Word Form), A Question About the Form of a Word

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ABSTRACT

The article criticizes the use of the term word in Uzbek linguistics instead of lexical units with lexical meaning – lexeme and lexico-grammatical unit, as well as morphological unit –word form, provides scientific justification for the need for their differentiation, gives the main solution to the problem – the general definition of the word

Keywords: Word, lexeme, word form, morpheme, lexogram, grammar, subjecteme, emoteme, mimeme, language word, spoken word

Introduction

In Uzbek linguistics and language education, it is customary for the word term to be used in place of a lexical unit with a lexical meaning – a lexeme and a morphological unit – a word form. In other words, the term word applies indistinguishable in the meaning of these two different units. Although it is clear that in an undifferentiated state they have difficulties in thinking about the language, about the units related to it, understanding, explaining and teaching it, separating and interpreting the specific units of the language, conflict, confusing situations occur, incorrect judgment - conclusions are told, unexpected problems arise, in practice it is also so. Consequently, to distinguish these two units on a scientific basis, to think differently, to interpret, to pay attention to the same in teaching, to follow the theories of differentiation is a natural requirement of today's science of language and the progress of language education based on it, a scientific and methodological necessity.

In Uzbek linguistics, mainly the definition – description of the lexical word-lexeme, meaning-function, reality are expressed.

However, in the language, not only words with a lexical meaning-lexical words, but also words with a grammatical, modal meaning have a stable place. Unfortunately, this pressing issue in word theory is also open. The article also deserves attention for the fact that the word is described from this point of view.

So the root of indifference in the interpretation of this unity lies in the fact that in our linguistics itself – a clear and consistent, full-fledged scientific theory of the word has not been created in it even to this day. This article has developed a scientific definition-description, which reflects their inherent qualities, as well as generalizing the total units that have a word sign, in terms of existence, as in the existing cases of a very multifaceted, multi-meaning-task, different structure-form-visible word.

After all, without a positive solution to this issue, it will not be possible to correctly, clearly and consistently come to the conclusions of the language units living not only with the word itself, but also on its approach, closely related to it, directly joining or connecting to the word, forming a lexical or lexical-grammatical, semantic-syntactic whole, in particular, on such

Controversy, confusion, problems in his teaching, which did not reach the end within the framework of the morpheme alone, are a vivid proof of this.

However, the existence, survival, essence, structure, formation, manifestation, functioning of all large and small units that make up the language system is conditioned by the presence of the word. The fact that there is a word, there is a reason they live, operate. Consequently, in order to clearly reveal, explain, describe their meaning and function, nature, the question of the word must be resolved in an indefinite way, its full-fledged scientific definition must be created.

This is also the main reason why in our linguistics there is still no definite stop on the separation and designation of the main units of the language system (their amount goes from six to seven to ten to twelve). So, a positive solution to this problem with the word is extremely important for both linguistics and language education.

Research methods

In this work, among other language units in the Uzbek language, the word V. the works of von Humboldt [4] began with the teachings of Boduen De Kurtene-Tida [1] developed, while in the work of Ferdinand de Sossyur [14] the structure rose to that level of ideas. methodological-on the basis of the GIC basis, in particular, the differentiation of Language(linguistic) and speech, a new interpretation put an end to these complex problems and confusion[1], the question " is the

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[1] See about it: Nabieva d. Lexical level and its unity// Uzbek language and literature. 2006, 5-th, 36-38-B.; Normanov A. and B. Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language. Morphology. Tashkent, 2001. 45 -, 47-B.; Neymatov H., Rasulov R. Fundamentals of system lexicology of the Uzbek language. Tashkent, 1995.47-P. Rahmatullayev Ş. The current literary Uzbek language.Textbook.Tashkent, "University", 1992. 21-B.; Seyfullaev R. and B. The current Uzbek literary language.Tashkent, "University", 2009. 81-B.; Safarov F. Structural units and functional levels of the language// Uzbek language and literature.2006, 5-th, 83-86-B.; Khayrollaev X.Z. The stepped relationship of language and speech units. DDA.T., 2010.21-page 22.

word a linguistic unit, a unit of speech? this was achieved on the basis of interconnection in the form of a problematic question " How to do this?" and find a scientifically based answer to it.

The fact is that the requirement of the same problematic question served as a scientific "compass"- a guide for us, and its logical accent parts led us towards the goal. In the question, first linguistic and linguistic, then speech and colloquial, speech units were observed and compared, their main character-characteristics and attitude to a word or a word were determined. To implement the goals set, to cover this current topic on a scientific basis, an analysis was resorted to synthesis, synthesis analysis, comparison-maturation, identification of similarities, identification of differences, generalization, proof, justification, constant active observation, semantic-functional, system-structural analysis; the work was based on more private, sometimes from general to general principles.

The observations we made on this basis made it clear that speech is not a simple, direct reality of linguistic units, including words or lexemes, but an interconnected linear syntagmatic unit that arises from the serial formation of the speaker in the content and essence of linguistic units based on a speech situation-conditions background, ethnolinguistic, national-cultural affiliation, personal ability, worldview, mental identity, intellectual potential, structure. For this reason, in the process of speech, lexical-linguistic units are treated all the time morphological and syntactic, methodological(stylistic)-intonation (graphic-punctuation in writing), in which such units are formed, formed, realized. Accordingly, the word is a variant of the lexeme in speech[6;8;10], not a temporary speech phenomenon that appears only in a sentence as a reality, which disappears at another time. In the memory of the language of each person, thousands or thousands of linguistic words are formed on the basis of various signs of the mutual associative paradigm-micro - MacroSystems[5;11;13], which are stored in a state of readiness for use and are constantly attracted by the speaker to the formation and

expression of his opinion. Serving the formation and expression of a broad-meaning thought is the most important colloquial function of the word. And his function outside speech is to name, call, designate, express events-a living-inanimate thing that really means Who, What, Where, When (space, time). This meaning-task is its stable, relatively unchanging linguistic essence. With such content-essence to use, ready-throne stand fully refers to both the phonetic-graphic form of the word, meaning-function, and attitude-valence[18]. Each language owner takes advantage of this ready-made wealth and draws up a thoughtfully meaningful speech, a sentence corresponding to his goal.

Results and discussion

As a result of the study, an important conclusion was reached that the word is a basic linguistic unit for the Uzbek language with a constant name, a stable term, a relative invariant expressionist, a stable conditional sign, which is used in the mind-memory of the language owners of various objects - meanings-tasks, stored ready-made and at the right time.

To come to such a stop, first of all, a worthy solution was found to problem points directly related to the word itself. Here, first of all, attention was paid to determining and determining what kind of language unit a word is, or rather, whether it is a linguistic unit or a speech unit. This problematic question has become of particular importance in our science with the differentiation of linguistic and speech, or rather, linguistic and speech state (or language in the linguistic state and language in the speech state), which, one might say, has become a decisive issue. Because now, without resolving this issue, a situation has arisen that cannot be concluded in accordance with the correct, objective truth about the essence of the language as a whole, nor about the linguistic and speech, nor about the units related to them, which are necessary to determine the mechanism of its functioning. Already, the word is such a language unit that almost all of the units of the language system other than the word (linguistic speech), consisting of a dialectical unit of linguistic and speech, are closely related to the word, have a meaning-task, character-character, determined by the word. Such a close connection, first of all, applies to the lexeme and the wordshakl, as well as to the morpheme. There is neither a word-free lexeme, nor a word-form, nor a morpheme, a Puch thing.

Because the lexeme is also, in fact, a word, its main type, and they are considered phenomena in the relationship of the mutual type and gender. The term lexeme was used in relation to the type-type of word, which means a lexical meaning, represents a concept. Again, it can be said with confidence that the lexeme is essentially not some kind of morpheme, as we noted above, a word, the main type of word, a naming unit denoting a linguistic meaning. The word can act as a basis for making a new word or making a form, does it too, but this does not give a reason to call it a morpheme.This is the function (one of the tasks), function of the word in the word-making or form-making system. With this, the word does not become, or does not turn into a morpheme, which is a separate unit, like the word itself in the language system, retains its status, essence, meaning-function, namesake property, its connection with the concept-imaginative-based meanings it calls, on the contrary, this connection creates an opportunity for the addition of a new linguistic meaning or additional modal or grammatical meaning, serves as an important In this, as if it were a lexeme, the morpheme also becomes another unit, the meaning-function does not change completely, but, on the contrary, manifests its meaning-function in New conditions, according to this system, due to the fact that it is connected to the basis, is able to connect, there is a connection between them, occurs: serves to make Since the word of this description, which is the object of lexicology(lexemics)for the Uzbek language, is today called a lexeme in order to distinguish and distinguish it from other types of the word that lexicology does not study, its interpretation as a type of morpheme, the main meaning-function of which is completely different, does not correspond to either Morpheme morphemic - a unit belonging to the system of the making tool(additive)s, a

term that generalizes, generalizes and expresses the means that make up this system, a linguistic term-concept. There is no lexeme in this system, since it is a representative of another – lexical system, unity, morpheme is not a system. This system is called lexicology, or rather, lexicology.

Well, the lexeme is the unit of the lexical system, the morpheme morpheme is the unit of the system. Each of them is the main organizer of its system.

A lexeme is not a unit of morphemic or, conversely, a morpheme is not a unit of lexemic. But at the same time, it is worth noting that they are a dialectical connection between themselves, one is a formative base, the other is the formative Language units that are added to it. The lexeme is the basis for the morpheme in both meanings. Morphemes are the third generation, ternary structural units, born from the specialization of certain lexemes,or rather, the third stage of grammaticalization, which, so to speak, is formed as a result of their functionalization, long evolutionary development. Such units are called Additional in the Uzbek language, they are referred to by such a name,term. Usually, it manifests its meaning – function in a single whole, joining and combining into a word, a vocabulary unit. When taken separately, separated from the lexeme, the lexeme cannot manifest its meaning-function – the meaning of the morpheme is directly authentic, not an autosemantic meaning, in a hidden state – implicit, syncemantic – when connected to the basis, which is read-authentic only when applied with it. When added to one of the existing vocabulary units, in the accompanying state, it is clearly manifested what its meaning-function is, shows its own, the essence is revealed. Such linguistic units are linguistic and colloquial units, which are called artificial lexemes, made words, suffixes. Depending on what meaning the basis adds to the units, and as a result of which there are units that cannot directly manifest their meaning-function independently, without any other means, are attached to independent vocabulary units, additions are studied in a separate branch of linguistics – morphemic, linking word

formation and form formation. Therefore, the basis to which the addition is added, Regardless of what type of morpheme is called, cannot be included in this section, morphemic. The lexeme is the base unit to which the morpheme is added[2]; the morpheme is the base-joining, additional unity. Morphemic is a science that studies such units that, in most cases, join a base with a linguistic meaning and form a new unit with a linguistic meaning or a grammatical(morphological) unit. These units are called morphemes, the science that studies them is called morphemics. Their manifestations, manifested in the composition of adverbial words, are morph, a variant of morpheme, allamorph. Because the morpheme is a unit in common-invariant[3] status. The unit of morphemic is the linguistic units of the same description. They are "...they are linguistic units that have their own aspect of expression and meaning, serving to make a word or make a form"[4]. A variant of the lexeme is a superficial, Linden understanding of a fictitious word or a word, depending on whether it manifests itself together with a word with a lexical meaning, anyway, both it and this are part of the meaning of the word, reducing the basis that does not lose the word sign to the status of its suffix.

From this it becomes clear that the lexeme is a generalization, generality of one type of word with a linguistic meaning, a special name, term of such a concept of generality. With the need to make a new word or form, it serves as the basis for the addition of a morpheme. With this, it, as noted above, cannot completely turn into a morpheme in its boron essence – its usual function changes: it acts as a basis in the formation of a new word and the formation of a form. This feature of it can be reflected in the definition, but it should

[2] See about it. Hajiev A. Theoretical issues of morphology, morphemics and word formation of the Uzbek language. T.,2010.35-B.

[3] Normanov A., Shahabiddinova Sh. Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language. T., A new age generation. 2001, pp. 21-28.

[4] Hajiev A. Theoretical issues of morphology, morphemics and word formation of the Uzbek language. T.,2010.35-B.

not be at the level that it turns the lexeme into a completely different level unit - the morpheme. Participation in the process of Word formation and form formation for a lexeme is not its main function, but an additional (secondary) function. The main function of the lexeme is to call, name, linguistic coding, designation of a living-inanimate thing in the material and spiritual world-phenomena, processes, space and time, their parts, character-properties, quantities,action-States (concepts about).

As a lexeme, it performs this main function of itself directly, directly, spontaneously. To do this, it is not necessary for him to have a morpheme, to be with him, to join him. On the contrary, the Make - Up additions in the composition of the Made words also do not perform the function of levitation at this point after the Made word becomes lexemalized, lexeme, but perform what function the tuberous lexemes perform-they perform the function of calling, naming, linguistic designation. And this task is lexemic, not morphemic. There will be no difference in terms of function in the root lexeme and the derivative lexeme. Both are ready-made names, terms.The only difference between them is in form and structure. If we artificially divide them into parts for research, then at this point the lexeme that is being thought disappears. One of the separated parts is the base that serves to make a new word, while the other or the rest are the making tools that serve to make a new word[5]. Hence, in the Uzbek language there is no lexical or lexical type of morpheme, for the Uzbek language, the morpheme is a formative tool – suffix that serves to form a word or form. According to their function, they are divided into Word-making and form-making suffixes.

Like the lexeme and the morpheme, the word and the wordshakl are closely related, at the same time, two different phenomena-unity. One of them is a linguistic unit, and a colloquial one is a speech unit. Because speech is a field of linguopragmatics, a territory in which linguistic units entered practical activity, where practical life is manifested. Any linguistic unit, first of all, receives, of course, a grammatical-intonational-methodological description when a word, including a lexeme with its lexical meaning, enters this territory and manifests itself in activity. After all, the speaker, the owner of the speech, including the word, was its main type "... lexeme ... when it comes to speech, it is treated morphologically, syntactically, methodically. Lexeme wordshakl, the derivative word (new – Made word is meant. A. J.) occurs in speech as"[6]. Therefore, it is not right to call speech, which is realized in speech, speech words are no longer words. It will have to be called by a word-term corresponding to its essence. Consequently, in relation to such units of speech, it is desirable to use the term colloquial, which has a scientific basis corresponding to their content. This is what linguists who think according to the requirement of scientific logic do, of course. But it cannot be denied that in colloquial practice it is also common to use the word term in relation to colloquial words, which are one or another constituent of a sentence. It will be necessary to mention here that two different units of language, one of which is linguistic and the other is colloquial, are called by one term – word term, but they are not essentially equivalent. When this is done, it is understood that the linguistic and colloquial speech is not mixed, this is done for the sake of speech comfort. So, in Uzbek linguistics, the term word is used in relation to the wordworm, which, in addition to its object - the so – called, is actually a colloquial unit-two different phenomena are referred to by one term.

In such conditions, the reader-students in the language memory of the owners of a particular language are called "acoustic image", "psychic seal" (F. de Sossyur interpretations) that they do not distinguish the linguistic word stored in the state, as well as the vocabulary manifested as a result of the fact that the

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[6] Saifullaeva R. and B. The current Uzbek literary language. T., University, 2009, 81-B.

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[5] Hajiev A.Considerations on the main units of language construction.// Extreme, number 2004,4, 47-B.

linguistic word is realized in the composition of the sentence, in which a clear picture-concept of these units is not formed, confusion occurs in the appointment and in practice is also the case. It is a fact that many students-students (subject teachers are also completely no exception) consider the word and speech to be the same – a speech phenomenon-a unit. However, the fact that a word receives a grammatical-intonation-methodological description in speech, sentence structure, is in a morphological, syntactic, stylistically processed state is an axiom – an undeniable fact. It is necessary that this unit be called by the term wordform, which corresponds and corresponds to its nature, conten-essence. Scientific logic dictates its interpretation with such a name.

It turns out that words and suffixes are units of the language with a dialectical connection between them, but with other forms, levels of living. Word vocabulary is a linguistic unit related to lexicology (not leksemiga), colloquial formology is a colloquial unit related to morphology.
However, we must admit that in the practice of interpreting words and suffixes differently, there have been no significant changes in the system of teaching the native language, a radical end to indifference. Language education is far behind linguistics. However, the word, lexeme and wordshakl are different units, phenomena, and the significant scientific, practical-methodological significance of their understanding, application, interpretation is half a century ago, etc.Separately substantiated by Usmanov[7]. However, the application of differentiation theories to language education, strict adherence to them, in particular, the differentiation interpretation of the word and lexeme, the main linguistic units of the language, and the colloquial unit, speech, are not practiced at the level of today's scientific and practical demand. As a result of this, serious mistakes and shortcomings are made in the teaching of lexicology, lexemics, morphemics and morphology.

It seems to us that the main reason for the fact that in our linguistics there is still a clear stop on the separation and designation of the main units of the language system (their amount goes from six to seven to ten to twelve) is also when the same full-fledged word theory has not been developed. In this case, the main problem is the creation of a universal-general definition-taffifi and classification of the word. A positive solution to this theoretical problem associated with the word is important both for the understanding of the word itself and, of course, for the differentiation of the lexeme, the word, directly related to it. This work is extremely necessary to improve the effectiveness of language education, in particular, the teaching of the units of the language departments mentioned above.

As you know, when we say a word, we usually remember a lexeme, which is a type of vocabulary meaning that refers to its concept. This is why, when developing a word theory, you first have to figure out the lexeme.

So what is a lexeme? He"... A type of morpheme that is ready, common, obligatory for members of society, consisting of a stable combination of form and content, forming something, character, properties and relationships in reality, attaching grammatical morphemes to itself in speech and vocabulary..."[8]is it? .

Of course not. Because in reality the lexeme is the main type of word, not the morpheme. True, the word may have become grammaticalized or morpheme as a result of the development of thinking and language. In this sense, the morpheme, so to speak, is the third generation of the word (the second generation is a grammatical word[9]). Can a mother be a child of her child? The morpheme is born from the word, the word is not from the morpheme. It is true that the form-meaning-task development of certain words in our language caused a morpheme, but the fact that this morpheme turns into a round word and

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[7] Усмонов С. Ўзбек тилида сўзнинг морфологик тузилиши. Т., 2010. 6-б.

[8] Neymatov H., Rasulov R. Fundamentals of system lexicology of the Uzbek language. T., "Teacher", 1995, 37 - p.

[9] Бу ҳақда қаранг: Жамолхонов Ҳ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Т., Талқин, 2005.6- б.

becomes a lexical morpheme is an impossible phenomenon for the Uzbek language.For this reason, with any condition, a lexeme cannot be called some kind of morpheme, a lexical morpheme. According to its current state, any morpheme is not a lexical unit with a lexical meaning, or, conversely, a unit with a linguistic meaning is not a morpheme. A compound word is therefore also called such a unit, the basis of which is a lexical unit with a vocabulary meaning, and they operate in the formation of a new word with one edge of their own linguistic meaning or meaning - are activated. This meaning and the meaning – function of the word-forming morpheme are interconnected and come into contact, giving rise to a new linguistic meaning and a new word that represents it. For this reason, this meaning is the meaning of the word formation[10] [11,49-54-B.], referred to as. So, in no case can a word with a lexical meaning, which acts as the basis of a new compound word or wordform, made in the affixing method for the Uzbek language, be a kind of morpheme. Morpheme is not a linguistic unit with a linguistic (semantic) meaning, like a lexeme for the Uzbek language, but a language unit with a functional meaning, in other words, it is a formative tool, a formative suffix, and they are preserved in our memory as such additions in the case of various paradigms, used when the need arises, that is, For this reason, it goes without saying that this unit cannot be a lexical or dictionary morpheme. This type of morpheme is contrary to the nature of the Uzbek language. It is no wonder that one of the characteristics of our native language is also that.

But at the same time, it is worth noting separately that the lexeme is not a speech unit, but a linguistic unit character-characteristics: readiness for members of society, general and binding, formed from a stable combination of form and content, the formation of something, character, properties and relationships in reality, the attachment of grammatical morphemes in speech, in fact, are characteristic features) most of these characteristics are also

characteristic of the word. After all, as noted above, the lexeme is also actually a word, the main type of word with a lexical meaning. Hence, the word is greater than the lexeme, it is a linguistic unit that also includes it. There are also non-basic functions of the word, types that do not have the property of naming them as lexemes. Auxiliary words (auxiliary, connecting, loading, auxiliary and incomplete verbs) and words taken separately: modal words, imitative words, exclamations; pronouns are all among them. Almost each of these is distinguished by its own characteristics. Naming them based on this meaning-task will be the correct approach to the issue. With such an approach, six different types of meaning of a word as a linguistic unit can be distinguished:

1.Lexeme – the main type of meaning of a word-a word with a lexical meaning. 2.Leksogrammema (a word with a grammatical meaning that applies in place of lexemes - a pronoun). 3.Grammar (word with a purely grammatical meaning - auxiliary and connecting). 4. Subject (modal word and charge representing the different attitudes of the subject). 5. Emotema (exclamation word that expresses different emotions, emotions,feelings).6. Mimema is a word that directly describes sound-sound, ghost-movement, figurative imagination). The word and its types of meaning are connected by the relationship of the opposite sex-species. Indivisible and indivisible are some-a form in the state of a separated phonetic whole and a certain meaning integrated into this form-an essence consisting of a dialectical unit of a task possession is a characteristic feature of all these units, a sign of common vocabulary. According to the same sign, all of them and each is a word. They are linguistic units that, although they do not represent a linguistic meaning, like the lexeme, have not lost the property of coming as an objective and linguistic reality or a meaning-task, determined by a subjective essence, and their representative in the case of a separate whole, a conditional sign. The next feature is also characteristic of binders and supports. They are units of language that, although specialized

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[10] Hajiyev A. Is a compound word a linguistic unit or a speech unit?// Extreme, 2004, № 1,49-54-B.

in the expression of grammatical meaning-task – muno - basket, have retained the word sign, lexical form-have not become an adverb. After all, a lexical word, a grammatical word, a linguistic word, an independent word, an auxiliary word, a word taken separately, an invariable word, a naming word, an indicative word, an expressive word, a pronoun, a assigning word lies on the basis of all that we call a multifaceted essence, a different meaning-a task, a visible word. All of them are also words, one type or another of it. Already by the word " every unit in the vocabulary is kept in sight. For example, the hand is a plural word, and also the word"[11] [6, 35-B.], I, too,in my opinion,a flower, a flower, a flower,oh-wow, a lash-Lush, a euro, a production, like, even, is a word.

Consequently, it will be necessary that the word sign characteristic of all of them is reflected in the definition, not overlooked, taken into account. After all, only then will it become a general-universal definition of a word and have the property of encircling any word.

It goes without saying that it is not an easy task to carry out this extremely complex, focused task, which requires a high degree of generalizing power and intelligence from the researcher, fine observation, sensitive insight, meticulous even deep linguistic knowledge, methodological skills. But above we were convinced that, not creating a scientifically based general definition of a word, we cannot get a full-fledged, objective truth, if so, substantive information-concept-idea not only about it itself and its types, but also about all other units of language and language regarding the state of linguistic and speech. The fact that the word has an extremely multifaceted meaning-task and form-structure does not allow this. After all, in an objective case, the existing word today embodies generalities in its own private manifestations as a universal, at the same time, even greater than them, multifaceted, not yet realized, but able to be

realized is a commonality, in the process of speech, certain words(independent words, auxiliary words, words taken separately)of suffixes (synthetic, analytical, mixed, paired, repeated forms, etc.) in the composition and structure of word combinations, sentences, organized sentences, compound sentences(sentence combinations), texts, these possibilities are repeated and repeated, sometimes not observed, in unfamiliar lexical-grammatical encirclements, a new meaning is considered a universal unit that manifests itself in modal extortion.

Those mentioned indicate that the word, indeed, is a linguistic unit, but when it comes to speech, it goes to the state of the constituent part of the wordform or wordform, which is the organizer of the sentence that expresses thought. Consequently, the use of the word term in relation to a linguistic word outside of speech, stored in the memory of a person's language, and a colloquial one, is in every possible way expedient. And the word outside the speech is"... it has no sense complexity. The number does not even have the meanings inherent in these forms, since it is free from the forms of Concord"[12] Consequently, such words, no matter what meaning (vocabulary, grammar, modality) they mean, become linguistic, are considered a linguistic unit with a common, obligatory, ready-made meaning and form for all owners of the language. Speech, while in the sentence they, as noted above, are expressed as a non-verbal, synthetic form of the word (including Form 0) or within the framework of an analytical, double, repeated speech, in the status of their dominant-subordinate relational constituents, that is, the main, independent, leading or auxiliary, auxiliary, non-essential part or equally relevant components of the word, as well as

But in practice, in colloquial practice, both in oral speech and in written speech, these units are conditionally called words, depending

[11]Турсунов У. ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили.Дарслик.Тошкент,"Ўзбекистон", 1992. 35- б.

[12] Hajiyev A. Is a compound word a linguistic unit or a speech unit?// Extreme,
Ҳожиев А.Тил курилишининг асосий бирликлари юзасидан мулоҳазалар.// ЎТА, 2004,4- сон,47- бет.

on their main meaning, basis and lexical form, as well as convenience, ease of understanding, acceptance, and habit. And in fact they, in speech, are in the status of the wordform in the position of one or another grammatical form of the word. When it comes to a colloquial word, or rather, words that are manifested in speech, it is correct to understand them in this sense, to mention and note only by saying that they are called Words.

It should also be remembered here that it is desirable to call this unit as an addition, contrary to the phrase and the sentence, and in order to distinguish it. The word term is also the most convenient and acceptable term in this respect. So it turns out that there is not only practical-speech comfort, but, to some extent, an emotional scientific basis in the so-called colloquial, not colloquial speech. It is also used to distinguish a word from it, which at first glance is used in speech, by contrasting it with smaller and larger units. In relation to words manifested in speech, it is possible to use the word term in this sense, joining them to be called Words with this condition.

But it is clear that it is not related to the essence of the word, but to the word term, such a non-trivial term, its application, functional aspect. In essence, the word is a linguistic unit that has a common and obligatory, ready-made meaning and form for all owners of the language, all sorts of things related to the objective and subjective world in their language memory - the constant name of phenomena in the form of an Indivisible or Indivisible phonemic whole, a stable expressionist, a conditional linguistic sign, an acoustic C.) is a unit of language maintained by forming various associative paradigms with units similar to itself as. The lexeme is a key type of linguistic word, a word with a linguistic meaning that expresses a concept. There are other types of the word from the lexeme.But not yet a clear and consistent classification of types of linguistic word meaning has been implemented. The word categories and the classifications[13] given in some literature do not

fully respond to this. Consequently, the types of meaning of the word are also a problematic issue that requires special observation. In its positive solution –the use of terms with the addition of EMA gives a good result. After all, linguistic units differ from speech units using terms made with the same addition. With such an approach, the following 6 different types of words can be distinguished in Uzbek:

1. Lexeme.(A word that represents a concept that has a meaning).
2. Leksogramme.(a word with a grammatical meaning that is used in place of lexemes - a pronoun).
3.Grammeme (word with a purely grammatical meaning - auxiliary and connecting).
4. Subjecteme (modal word and charge representing the different attitudes of the subject).
5. Emotema (exclamation word that expresses different emotions, emotions,feelings).
6. Mimema is a word that directly expresses sound-sound, ghost-movement, figurative imagination).

The gender~species relationship between the word and its species is embodied. And the word and wordshakl are connected by the whole~piece relationship.

Conclusions

Based on our observations, analysis and descriptions above, the following conclusions can be made on the theoretical problem raised in the study:

1. The word is the main, base linguistic unit of the language. What is it, where, how, when, how many or who justified the universal name of living-inanimate, intangible elements, stored ready-made in our language memory, constant, relative invariant, stable term, conditional linguistic sign, expressionist, neurofonemic

[13] Jamalkhanov H. The current Uzbek literary language. T., Interpretation, 2005.5 - 6-B.; Seyfullaev R. and B. The

current Uzbek literary language.Tashkent, "University", 2009, 91 - P.; Tursunav He. and B. The current Uzbek literary language. Textbook. Tashkent, "Uzbekiston", 1992. 35 -, 50-51-B.

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image. As such a unit it has many types and types.

2. The main type of word is a lexeme. Vocabulary, all words with the meaning of suffocation, and each is a lexeme. There are several types of word other than the lexeme. It is advisable to call them by terms with a word-making suffix-EMA, which is characteristic of their specific nature, meaning-function and is assigned to call linguistic units.The word and its types of meaning are connected by the relationship of the reciprocal gender~species. Indivisible and indivisible are some-a form in the state of a separated phonetic whole and a certain meaning integrated into this form-an essence consisting of a dialectical unit of a task possession characteristic of all these units, a key word sign. According to the same sign, all of them and each is a word.

4. A word is manifested in speech in the field of grammar – a syntagmatic system that occurs as a result of the mutual logical-grammatical connection of various language units. Any language unit, including a word, is in a state in which a grammatical-intonation-stylistic processing is carried out in this field, receiving a grammatical description in the context of a grammatical form, manifested in the status of a lexical-grammatical unit. Accordingly, in fact, it will be correct to use the colloquial term in relation to the colloquial word. But since it is convenient and easy to understand, and according to custom, as well as at first glance it is convenient to distinguish from a word by contrasting small and large units, speech in speech is also called vocabulary in grammatical description conditions. Consequently, before calling them words, it is necessary to mention that they are called words only with the recorded condition. Otherwise, in essence, two different phenomena will be confused. But in cases that require scientific accuracy and consistency, so far it is advisable to use the names of the wordform and its types.

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