



Differences In the Types of Lexemes and Words Related To "Bread", Their Features in Lexicology

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the "lexeme" as a unit of lexical meaning that exists regardless of the number of possible inflectional endings or the number of words, and the "word" as the main structural and semantic unit of the language, which serves for naming objects and their properties, phenomena, relations of reality, having a set of semantic, phonetic and grammatical features specific to the language. The concept of a lexeme is introduced in order to reflect the difference between a word as a system of grammatical forms or its separate word form and a word as a set of lexical and semantic variants that implement it. The meaning of the word reflects the general and at the same time essential features of the subject, learned as a result of people's social practice. Types, bread, forms, examples, varieties of lexemes and words in linguistics are also considered.

Keywords:

Bread, Word Form, Lemma, Form, Words, Lexeme, Unit Of Language, Inflectional, Unit Of Lexical Meaning, Derivational, Structural-Semantic, Abstract, Term, Synonymy, Connotation.

1. Introduction

One of the key concepts of lexicology and linguistics as a whole is lexema. The majority of other phenomena can be expressed using this term. But first, it is worth referring to the history of this concept. It was first introduced into circulation by the well-known linguist A. Peshkovsky at the beginning of the last century. Subsequently, such scientists as V. Vinogradov, A. Smirnitsky, A. Zaliznyak worked in different years over the concept of this term.

A **lexeme** is a unit of lexical meaning that creates endings regardless of the number of possible flashes or the number of words. This is the basic unit of meaning, and all capital letters in the dictionary appear as lexemes. From a formal point of view, a lexeme is an abstract unit of morphological analysis in linguistics, an approximate joint form of one letter. For example, in English, run, runs, ran and running are forms of the same lexeme run.

A lemma (or basic form) appears as a funny concept, which is a certain form of a lexeme, conditionally chosen to convey the canonical form of the lexeme. Lemmas are used in words in the quality of headwords, and other forms of lemmas are listed hereinafter, if they are not a form of a slope or a slope of the same word.

Lemma (engl. Lemma) - this is the initial, vocabulary form of the word. For the systematic and proprietary, this is the form of the imperative loss of the single number, for the chapters and chapters, it is the infinitive form. Basic understanding in the field of corporate linguistics, and automatic processing of the natural language. The process of automatically attaching a slow text to lemmas is called lemmatization.

Different paradigmatic forms (word forms) of one word are combined into one lexeme. For example, dictionary is form of the same lexeme, by convention written as "dictionary".

In a number of concepts, different semantic variants of the word are included in the lexeme, depending on the context in which it is used (for example, "bread" in the sense of the name of food and in the meaning of what gives taste or interest to any statement, thought). The obsolete meaning of a lexeme is a group of associated words. Now the term semantic field is used in this meaning. The lexeme is a very important concept of morphology, and, as a result, many other concepts can be expressed through it.

The **word** is the central unit of the language. A word is the main structural and semantic unit of a language that serves for naming objects and their properties, phenomena, relations of reality, having a set of semantic, phonetic and grammatical features specific to a given language. Describing a word as a linguistic unit, it is necessary first of all to distinguish it from other significant units: from morphemes and word forms. The introduction of the term lexeme can be considered as follows: "The concept of "lexeme" is introduced in order to reflect the difference between a word as a system of grammatical forms or its separate word form and a word as a set of lexical and semantic variants that implement it. The lexeme reflects the nominative functions performed by the word and its ability to convey various lexical and grammatical meanings <...>. The lexeme expresses what remains unchanged with all grammatical modifications and reflects the idea of the word's identity to itself." Lexemes can only be significant words. For example: word forms-arise, arise, arise, arise are reduced to the initial (dictionary) form = lexeme arise

II. Experimental methods

The lexeme belongs to a certain syntactic category, has a certain meaning (semantic meaning), and in inflectional languages-a certain inflectional paradigm. Thus, in many languages, the y lexeme has many different forms. For example, the y lexeme run is the third person singular form of the present tense runs, the first person singular form of the present tense run (which is also a past participle form and an indefinite verb

form), the past tense form ran and the present participle form running. The words runner, runners, runnable do not belong to this token. When using a particular form of lexemes, they are guided by grammatical rules. In the case of English verbs, such as run, these are the rules for the agreement of the predicate with the subject and the agreement of tenses, which determine the use of a particular verb form in a particular sentence.

The lexical composition of the language consists of lexemes. In many formal theories of language, there is a concept of categorization of lexemes, which allows you to keep records of the number and type of complementary elements of the lexeme.

The concept of a lexeme is the main one in morphology. Consequently, many other concepts are defined through the prism of the lexeme. For example, the difference between inflection and word production can be explained through lexemes:

- * Inflectional rules (inflection) establish a connection between the lexeme and its forms.
- * Derivational rules (word production) establish a connection between a token and other tokens.

The lexeme is not a linguistic construct. This is a real language unit that is on a par with such units as phoneme, morpheme, and communicatetheme. It is always represented by a specific type of word (or rather, its form). A lexeme is an abstract and concrete unit at the same time: abstract due to the fact that it is a distraction from the forms of (concrete) implementations, and concrete because it always has one or another specific lexical implementation. The choice of the form that acts as an its representative in the dictionary is determined by the choice of the main form, which in our linguistic consciousness is more associated with such criteria as independence, the least variability and conjugation with other aspects, etc. For example, the choice of an infinitive as a representative of a verbal lexeme is due to the fact that in it the verb sign is represented as such, regardless of the grammatical categories of tense, mood, person (gender) and number. This allows you to focus

as much as possible on the lexical meaning of the verb word.

III. Development of oral speech skills.

So, a word is the main structural and semantic unit of a language that serves to name objects and their properties, phenomena, relations of reality, having a set of semantic, phonetic and grammatical features specific to each language. Every word is a unity of sound and meaning. What is the meaning of the word? For example, "A word contains an indication of a certain content peculiar to it alone, and at the same time an indication of one or more general categories, called grammatical categories, under which the content of this word is summed up on a par with the contents of many others." An indication of certain general categories, grammatical categories, are grammatical meanings. An indication of a known content (meaning) peculiar to a given word, unlike others, is called a lexical meaning.

Or else: the lexical meaning is the content of a word that reflects in the mind and fixes in it the idea of an object, property, process, phenomenon. The question of lexical meaning is extremely complex. The lexical meaning can be expressed through the connection of a word with the object of reality that it calls, and with the concepts that have developed in connection with its use.

The lexical meaning of a word, in addition to its subject and conceptual relatedness, is related to the meanings of other words: for example, within a synonymic series or an antonymic pair. Compare the meanings of the words of the synonymous series "**bread**": food, food, food product. Each of them has in lexical meaning, in addition to the general sema, distinctive features and emotional and stylistic coloring, which will also determine their compatibility with other words: hot bread, delicious bread, earnings, white bread, black bread, soft bread, fresh bread, stale bread. It is with this aspect of lexical meaning that the concept of significance is associated (according to F. de Saussure, values).

The lexical meaning of a word is the content of a word that reflects in consciousness and fixes in it the idea of an object, a property, a

process, a phenomenon, and so on. This is the correlation established by our thinking between the sound complex and the object or phenomenon of reality that is designated by this complex of sounds. The carrier of the lexical meaning is the basis of the word. The meaning of the word reflects the general and at the same time essential features of the subject, learned as a result of people's social practice. Lexical meanings can be specific and abstract, general (common) and singular (proper).

The significance of a lexical unit is an internal property of a unit that it possesses due to certain relations with other units of the system. Let's take a group of verbs: to go, to swim, to fly. The words of this paradigmatic series have a common sema "method of movement", but at the same time they differ in such sema as space and mode of transport. These differential values constitute the value (significance) of the tokens.

If we continue to list the verbs of movement: crawl, jump, walk, run, then their value will be sema denoting the way of movement. Thus, we see that there are three aspects in the lexical meaning:

1. subject relatedness (relation to the denotation);
2. conceptual relatedness (relation to the concept);
3. the relation to the meanings of other words (significance).

How do the terms lexeme and word relate? In some cases, they denote the same fact of the language. So a person is both a word and a lexeme; From are words, but not lexemes. In the sentence "A person is a friend to a person" - three words, but two lexemes. Therefore, the term lexeme diverges from the term word. The latter names both the service word and the form of the word. Word forms that differ only in grammatical meaning are not considered separate lexemes (cat). They form a paradigm, that is, a system of word forms of one lexeme.

IV. Activity monitoring

LEXEME	WORD
" <i>BREAD</i> "	There is always a lot of bread in our store.
food, meal, food product;	The opening of the bakery will take place soon.
delicious bread, fresh bread, salty bread, sweet bread;	Yasmina buys fresh bread every day.
white bread, black bread, rye bread;	Black bread contains a lot of vitamins.
hot bread, stale bread, soft bread;	Sabrina loves hot bread.
earnings, survival, means;	I will not live without bread.
a grain, a plant;	A well-fed person counts the stars in the sky, a hungry person thinks about bread.

V. Conclusion and Recommendation

A word is a lexical representative of a concept, most often of a conceptual type, which has a sound shell, is a syntagmatic member of an utterance and appears in one or another morphological form, the totality of which forms its linguistic representative paradigm. More or less unambiguously, this language status of a word presented in the dictionary reflects the term "lexeme" (word-lexeme). The use of this term is due to the fact that language consciousness, which determines the scientific knowledge of the language system, allows us to systematize the results of the functioning of the word in terms of the conceptualizing and categorizing functions of the language.

The following types of words are distinguished:

- 1). Significant, that is, words that directly express concepts. This type of words includes nouns and adjectives, verbs and adverbs.
- 2). Official words. This includes prepositions, conjunctions, particles, auxiliary verbs that lack an independent lexical meaning, but have a grammatical meaning. Service words do not convey independent concepts, but relations between words expressing concepts.

3). A special position between significant and official words is occupied by pronominal words, numeral words, interjection words. These words often assume only the background of other more independent words to which they relate. For example: Did he go to Moscow? (Who is he-a student, an engineer, etc.).

Or "Unfortunately! - she exclaimed." Unfortunately, it can express, depending on the context, What a pity! How annoying! Or "How many books do you have?" - "Three", that is, "three books".

The structure of a dictionary entry defined by a lexeme:

- 1.The lexeme represented by the main (dictionary) form.
- 2.Abstract lexical semantics, reflecting a typical communicative situation, a general concept about the subject or phenomenon of reality.
- 3.Specific lexical semantics reflecting the nominative features of objects and phenomena of reality.
- 4.Implemented language forms: - morphological forms; - syntactic forms; - ways of representing partial meaning (methods of verbal action (processality), methods of substantive objectivity, methods of characteristic quality); - connotative forms; - stylistic forms.

Thus, the main, lexical meaning of the word is supplemented, complicated by certain grammatical meanings that are materially expressed in external, sound differences between individual varieties-grammatical forms of the word: this gives the word a certain formality. Words turn out to be grammatically, both morphologically and syntactically formed, adapted in a certain way to their joint functioning in coherent meaningful speech. This formalization of the word gives it a certain completeness, which makes it quite easy to distinguish it from speech. The concept of a lexeme is considered as a more abstract entity comparatively, because it includes not only word forms, but also what is interpreted in the tradition as other independent words-lexemes.

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