



Structural And Semantic Aspects of Lexemic Units Expressing National Value in English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses that the study of values is one of the current areas in linguistics that requires in-depth analysis and research. In addition, the structure of concepts representing national values in English and Uzbek has been studied in several groups.

Keywords:

National Values, Lexeme Units, Structural-Semantic Analysis.

We all know that the concept of value is a concept that is widely used and is used in sync with a number of related concepts such as national value, universal value, spiritual value, moral value.

Values related to ethnicity and characteristics that are important to a nation are called national values. National values are closely linked to the history, way of life, spirituality and culture of the nation." [1]

In line with the above idea, we can say that values are a set of traditions and customs that have not emerged recently, inherited from ancestors for centuries, complex in a long historical process.

Due to its ability to contain many meanings, the study of national or other language values remains one of the current areas in linguistics that requires in-depth analysis and research. [2] Analysing various aspects of this concept while analysing the concept of value is the main goal of our research work. In addition, in order to study this concept in more depth and reveal the specific or unusual forms of a language, the structural-semantic aspects of units expressing the concept of national value in Uzbek languages, which have a special place among world languages in terms of

English and vocabulary, are recognized. Analysis and the formation of their thematic groups is the main goal of our research. [3]

There are common values of not only Uzbek and English, but also of other peoples, which are interpreted as universal values. A number of related concepts, such as land, air, water, life, peace, and eadjective, can serve as examples of the same universal value. [4]

It is appropriate to study the structure of concepts representing national values in English linguistics in the following groups.

Lexemic units denoting a compound value.

Softness, politeness, exactness, smile, sorry, home, joke, tea, sport, golf, thanks, please, turkeys, measure, weight, weather, food

Two-component lexeme units

Pancake day, Marmar championship, Family traditions, Memory Day

Three-component lexeme units.

Complete English breakfast, Guy Fawkes Day, National noun-racing

As we have witnessed, the structure of lexeme units expressing English national values varies. In addition to the fact that they have one, two, or three components, there are also language units that are structurally simple and

complex among the recognized language units. As an example, we cite below.

Simple words

Smile, sorry, home, joke, tea sport, golf, thanks, please, turkey, weather, food units that belong mainly to the noun.

In addition to the above statements, there are also complex words among the words that express national values.

Softness = soft + ness i.e. a noun made up of adjectives;

Politeness = polite + ness = adjective + noun;

Exactness = exact + ness = adjective + at;

Example of complex words in the form **Championship = champion + ship** = noun + noun.

From the above analysis, we can conclude that the lexeme units that represent the national value in English linguistics are mainly composed of simple words and complex lexemes in the form of adjective + noun. In the course of our research, we have witnessed that there are almost no double and repeated words among the words expressing the national values of the English people.

One of the main tasks of our research is to provide a structural analysis for a deeper understanding of the national values of the Uzbek people and a comparative study of the English language. In this regard, it is appropriate to classify the units that represent national values as follows.

Simple words. *Samarqand, Qarshi, Buxoro, Xiva, Shahrisabz, Andijon, Marg'ilon, Termiz, hayo, ibo, oila, kurash, halol, atlas, adras, adolat, haqiqat, do'ppi, yer, suv*

Complex words.

E'zozlamoq (noun+verb);

Poklik (adjective+noun);

To'g'riso'z (adjective+noun);

Sofdil (adjective+noun);

Erkinlik (adjective+noun);

Tinchlik (adjective+noun);

Yaxshilik (adjective+noun);

Baxshichilik (noun+noun);

Me'morchilik (noun+noun);

Compound words.

Mehmondo'st, bag'rikenglik

Couple words.

Sharm-hayo, qo'ni-qo'shnichilik, qarindosh-urug', karnay-surnay

As we have seen, the national values of the Uzbek people are different in appearance and structure. As it is known, lexemic units representing Uzbek national values are mainly simple words. Our analysis shows that we found that there were almost no repetitions among the units mentioned above.

At the same time, it should be noted that the words about the Uzbek national values are mainly one and two. We will think about this in more detail and in more detail.

Units representing a single national value

Atlas, adras, do'ppi, palov, mahsi, kovush, ibo, kurash, yaktak, tarbiya, odob, axloq.

Units representing two-component national value

Beshik to'yi, Sunnat to'yi, muchal to'yi, Xosil bayrami, Gul bayrami, Nikoh to'yi, Milliy o'yinlar, kelin salom, Otalar maslaxati, Maxalla polvoni, Na'munali qizlar.

The concept of value is a sacred concept for all peoples due to the fact that all peoples have national values inherited from their own ancient traditions and heritage. [5] As we have seen, it is no exaggeration to say that the British and Uzbek peoples are also loyal to and respect national values and traditions. However, there are some differences between the national values of the two peoples.

Below we will focus on the unifying and distinguishing features of lexeme units representing national values in English and Uzbek linguistics.

In terms of structure, the conclusions specific to the unifying characters present in both languages are as follows:

1. Simple words;
2. Adjectives in the form of adjective + noun;
3. Complex words in the form of noun + noun
4. Absence of repetitive words;
5. Lexemic units with one and two components.

The following are the distinguishing features:

1. Presence of three-component lexeme units (English)
2. Presence of pairs and compound words (Uzbek)
3. Presence of units in the structure of the complement + verb (action name) (Uzbek)
4. Absence of pairs and repeated lexemes (English)
5. Immediate complement (represented by an indefinite article) + the presence of words in the structure of the action name (Uzbek)

In addition to the above, we have witnessed through our analyses that sports, food, and holidays exist in both languages among the national values in the languages being compared. Furthermore, among thematic groups, moral, spiritual, socio-political values are common to both languages. It should be noted here that it has become a tradition for the British people to pay special attention to meal times as well as to talk about the weather. The Uzbek people are unique, modest, modest, and have a special place for the Uzbek people, such as respect for parents and elders. While conversations about personal issues are popular among Uzbeks, conversations about politics or the weather are especially valuable in Britain.

In conclusion, we can say that for both the British people and the Uzbek people, national values have a special weight and are valued among the people. Because it is a national value, in the linguistics of both peoples, the lexeme units that express these values are represented by different concepts in a situation arising from traditions and customs.

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