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## ASYMMETRY OF FORM AND CONTENT OF A LEXEME IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, the different effects of a lexeme on a person, the information that people receive through the content of a lexeme, and the fact that the shape of some words in speech and their equality to several words (homonymous, polysemic–polysemous) or vice versa – several words are synonymous (synonymous), variant words, doublet words) are thought of various phenomena in linguistics.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Lexeme, Semema, nomema, phrase, form, meaning, pragmatic meaning, homonym, synonym, polysemy, variant, doublet, neutral word, significant, denotation, subject, mind, word, thing.*

### INTRODUCTION

It is difficult to give a concrete answer to the question of when linguistics developed as an independent subject. However, experts guess the early roots of linguistics to the 4th century BC. Despite the fact that linguistics as an independent science, is found in written sources in the X century BC, but it was fact that linguistics was founded by the Indian linguist Panini[1]. From the moment of the appearance of linguistics to the present day, the word is the most ancient and central, the most contradictory and rational and at the same time it is in the center of attention of linguists in the world.

The word, the essence of the word, the discovery of its semantic content continues in the views of modern linguists, starting with Aristotle's Poetics. In particular, the meaning of the word and its study in Uzbek linguistics has been conducted for a long time – Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu RaikhanBeruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Mahmud Kashgari, AlisherNavoi– although this study is an integral part and the direction of Uzbek linguistics was formed in the middle of the century [2].

With the advent of systemic-structural linguistics, it became necessary to approach the language as a whole system and to determine the status of its components – level units, as well as to define the lexeme as a unit of the lexical level. Lexeme (Greek Lexis-phrase, speech revolution) – a unit specific to the vocabulary of the language; lexical and semantic element of the linguistic structure [3]. Lexeme (glossema) and lexeme 1 A word, a structural element of a language, a type of word that differs from a part of speech or a unit of speech, manifests itself in the process of speech); analogy is ema. 2. A phrase is a whole. 3. Lexical morpheme [4].

A lexeme is a type of morpheme, ready for members of society, general, obligatory, consisting of a stable combination of form and content, forming something, a sign, a sign and a relationship in reality and including grammatical morphemes in speech and vocabulary [5].

A word is the smallest basic part of language (speech), used in various grammatical meanings and functions, which has its own sound shell, which can express the concept of objective things-events, the relationship between them or the relationship to them. A word is a basic element as a sound form in Phonetics; in lexicology as a lexical unit (lexeme); in morphology it can be the expression of different grammatical meanings and possession of forms expressing these meanings; in syntax word can be an object of study, since it serves as a material basis for constructing words and sentences. Lexical word, semantic word, morphological word [6]...

The definition of the essence of words and lexemes, their definition by their status attracted the attention of many linguists – A.Khodzhiev, M.Mirtozhiev, Sh.Rakhmatullaev, Sh.Shoabdurakhmanov, A.Nurmonov, Kh.Nematov, R.Rasulov and R.Safarov [7].

A lexeme is the basic unit of a language. It serves to denote the elements of the universe that surround us. A lexeme is not only a function of naming, but also a function of transferring our knowledge about the world to future generations (cumulative task), understanding (perceptual) and influencing the listener (expressive). This shows how adaptable the lexeme is.

It should also be noted that although the lexeme and the concept are in a dialectical relationship with each other, not every new concept can be expressed in a separate word. If we continued to apply a new word to each concept, the language would lose its communicative function, leading to some level of waste. A characteristic feature of the language is that it has the ability to express an infinite number of concepts using a series of units that can be stored in memory. Consequently, new concepts are mainly expressed using existing units based on that language model [8].

The terms word and lexeme have often been used interchangeably. But they are different. A lexeme is a whole, consisting of the relationship of a sememe and a nomeme, and their semantic content consists of the relationship of nouns, expressions and functional semaphores. Any lexeme definitely uses a "call" sememe from these semaphores. Therefore, this sememe is the central sememe of the lexeme, and the remaining sememe is the boundary semaphore.

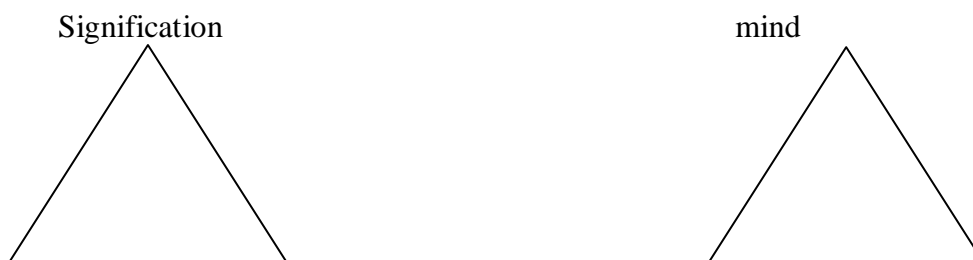
The word term also includes units other than lexemes, that is, units that do not have noun semantics. For example, it is true, for a word, not a lexeme. Because they don't have a semaphore. It only has grammatical meaning. Therefore, the word includes lexemes with grammatical meaning and units with auxiliary, prepositional, modal nouns.

A word is a sound or a set of sounds based on the expression of an existing or non-existent object, event, phenomenon, entity in objective world.

A word is an object of objective world, a unit of a lexical level according to the noun expression of an event; an object of objective being is a unit of a morphological level according to the grammatical meaning of an event. For example, the book source of the dictionary indicates its unit of the lexical level by the expression of the read, this indicates that this is a noun, a simple unit, a consonant, that is, the lexical meaning of a word is its unit of the lexical level, indicating the grammatical (morphological) meaning.

The grammatical meaning of a word is expressed using formal indicators. Lexical meaning (thing, event) is a direct or indirect perception in human consciousness and is associated with the general cognitive abilities of a person, mentality, culture, volume of thinking. Both formally and materially, the general meaning of the word is a product of personal thinking and it cannot exist in the language [9]. The issue of the "common meaning of a word" has been the subject of much debate and different discussions. The general meaning of the word is divided into denotative, connotative and pragmatic. Denotative meaning is a direct reflection of an objective being in a person's consciousness.

**Figure 1**



Denotation

object

word

object

An objective being (the world around a person) is reflected in a person's consciousness with the help of certain signs (words). If there is no trace (code) of this sign in the mind of a person, it will not be possible to perceive it. For example, if the speaker speaks complete, the acoustic image (signification) reaches the listener's consciousness (signification), but the listener cannot return it to the object, because there is no trace (code) of the sign "completeness" in his mind. (In fact, this is a large pile that stumbles in the middle of a threshing floor for grinding whole grains, and a horse, donkey, or bull tied it in a circle, separating the crushed grain from the stem.) That's why A.Potebnya said that speaker gives not his opinion to the listener, he hints listener's opinion in his mind. Therefore, when the speaker says tulip, the listener understands tulip in his mind, not the speaker's tulip. Of course, there will be community in the thinking of the same nation.

Denotative meaning is out of any emotional expressiveness. The connotative meaning is the extra meaning and has an emotionally expressive color; the emotionally expressive color can be

positive or negative. The connotative meaning is used as an extra function of the denotative meaning, which is its next level.

The face is the name of the parts of head where the eyebrows, eyes, nose, mouth, or the front of the head, or the place from the right ear to the left ear are located, the place where the hair extends from the chin is denotation. The synonymous forms of this designation are *reyuz*, *jamol*, *orazdiydoturq*, *bashara*, *shikhtin* in Uzbek language. They are considered as a connotative meaning.

Pragmatic meaning is a social, practical meaning, a practical meaning invented by a nation to express gaps, unsatisfied aspects that have not been used for centuries, designations or connotations, socio-political, spiritual-cultural, geographical, religious-ethnographic, historical-literary and other aspects.

Facial mark forms such as *istara*, *farishta(li)*, *azroil (tukibor)* have a pragmatic meaning in Uzbek. The pragmatic form of a particular character in one nation may or may not be accepted in another nation.

For example, the pragmatic view of the Siberian peoples associated with snow may not exist among the Arab peoples. The pragmatic view of the Arab people about camels or deserts, the pragmatic view of the Japanese and Chinese people's about snakes and dragons, a pragmatic view of our cotton as national pride may not exist in other countries. This means that not all words may have a pragmatic meaning. Language is a sacred gift given to man by God.

Professor N. Makhmudov boldly declares that "man has been given a language for understanding man, the world, and God". Language is expressed in words. Man's mastery of the word, its use increases his ability to cognize the world. The simplification of the human way of life, the development of the first simple way of life (few number of objects and things) will undoubtedly be characterized by new words. On the other hand, the appearance of words lies in the goodness of the dialectic of form and meaning. As there is no sense without form, so there is no sense without form.

## Form

### Meaning

A form requires a meaning that is more consistent with a person's simple lifestyle in most cases, and this issue has caused a lot of controversy and controversy in the history of linguistics [10].

The development of world civilization required emotional changes at all levels of the language, including the lexical  $\rightarrow$  violation of the dialectical integrity of the original form and meaning of a word in ancient ( = Word! Roman linguistics –  $f$  (form) =  $m$  (meaning);  $f < m$ ;  $f > m$ ;  $f \leftrightarrow m$ ;  $f \leftrightarrow f$ ;  $m \leftrightarrow m$  – this process has been the focus of linguists' attention since ancient times, and each period expressed its attitude to this linguistic phenomenon.

In studying the types of words in Uzbek linguistics according to the form and meaning, a number of linguists conducted serious research such as Ya.D. Pinkhasov, F. Kamol, A. Khodzhiyev, M. Mirtozhiyev, B. Isabekov, E. Begmatov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, R. Shukurov, H. Nematov, R. Safarova, I. Kochkartoev and so on.

The primary aspect of the lexical meaning is the semantic aspect, the second aspect is the structural and functional aspect. While the semantic aspect focuses on the reflection of the universe, the second aspect involves the intra-systemic relationship of the lexeme. Some authors use the terms *nomeme* for the form side and *sememe* for the content side, taking into account the unity of form and content in the lexeme [11].

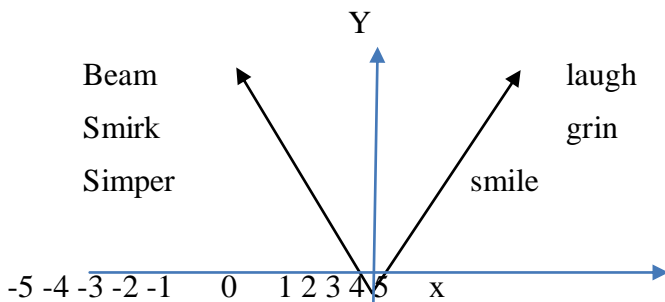
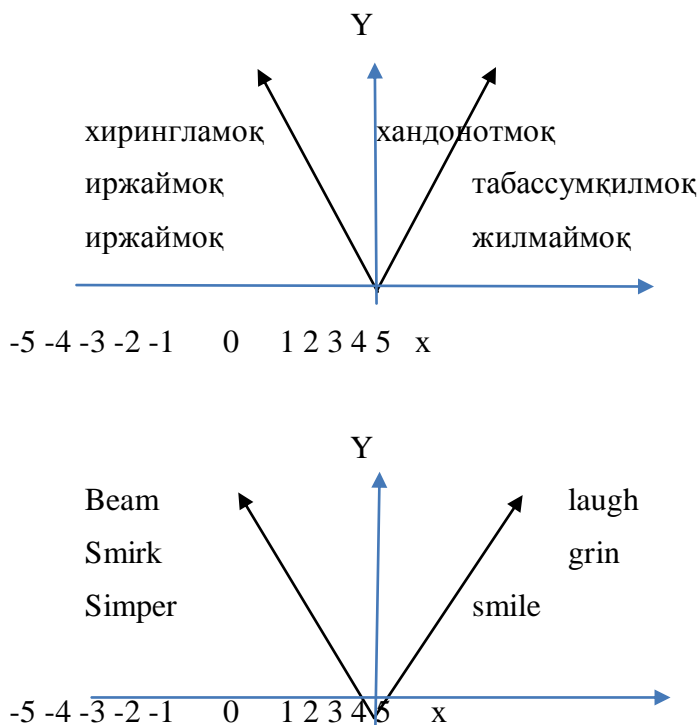
When analyzing the semantic content of a word, O. Espersen states that the form is the primary aspect, then in the onomosiological method, the meaning is primary, *semasiologic* method, the onomosiological aspect goes to  $f-m$ , and the *semizological* aspect goes to  $m-f$  [12].

Words in the language are divided into synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, poronyms, variants, doublet words in accordance with the dialectic of form and meaning.

Summarizing the opinions of experts in this field, words that combine into a common meaning, distinguished by the subtlety of meaning, can be called synonyms.

*Kulmoq, jilmaymoq, tabassumqilmoq, iljaymoq, tirjaymoq...* (*laugh, smile, beam, grin, smirk, simper*) based on a common meaning expressing joy, words expressing sadness such *asyig'amoq, ingramoq, sixtamoq, bo'kirmoq, dodlamoq...* (*Crying, moaning, squeezing, roaring, screaming*) are a group of synonyms united by a common meaning and they differ in semantic brilliance. The central element of the group is the main word dominant, a neutral or moderate word which is out of emotional and expressive coloring.

**Figure 2**



A word in a synonymous group is divided into two: positive and negative emotional-expressive series according to their emotional-expressive features.

The owners of the speech situation – the speaker and the listener – basically choose the speaking word, emotionally expressive positive or negative for the purpose of the speech situation, and the speech goal is achieved.

The level of emotional expressiveness of a word depends on the abilities of the speaker. Emotionally expressive, mainly synonyms, polysemantic words (variants), variants, phonetic (lengthening, shortening, pairing, exchange of sounds), lexical (choice of words), morphemic (replacement of additional variants), syntactic (replacement of parts of speech) in the presence of doublets) method;

Emotional expressiveness is realized through synonyms, essentially synonyms of words, grammatical and situational synonyms. Word synonymous are like *yuz*, *bet*, *aft*, *bashara* or *chol*, *qariya*, *keksa*, *oqsoqol* grammatical synonyms are phonetic – *dedi*, *deydi* (*e-ei*), *tamosho*–*tomasha* (*o-a*), *ikki*–*ekki* (*i-e*), *morpheme*–*beaql*–*aqlsiz* (*be-*, *-siz*), *puldor*–*serpul* (*-dor*, *ser-*) and others. Even in the mentality, customs, rituals, taboos and euphemisms of a particular people, the speaker's emotionally expressive attitude to the idea expressed by him (died, bitten, fell asleep, died, enslaved, disappeared, flew away ...) is presented.

Morphological – a synonym for contracts with auxiliary organizations: *qalambilanyozdi*, *qalamdayozdi*; *ukasigaoldi*, *ukasiuchunoldi* and so on. The syntactical–*kattalarningbittasi*, *kattalardanbittasi*; *bo'shvaqtlarkitobo'qirdi*, *bo'shvaqtlardakitobo'qirdi*; *mehmonlarkeldi*, *mehmonlarkelyapti*; *bushubhasiz*, (*so'zsiz*, *tabiiy*) *bizningyutug'imiz* or asparadigm of speech [13] and so on.

Semantics is the expression of such meanings as affirmation-negation, positive-negative: *Khandalagitushmagur*, *Khandalagitushgur*, *bo'yyietganyigitlarbordemaysizmi?* *Yaxshigapirdi*(in the sense of bad speech) – *Yomongapirdi*(in the sense of good speech), *Dahshatgapirdi*(in the sense of good speech) – *yaxshiginagapirdi*(in the sense of negative speech); *Hazillashyapsiz!*, *Hazillashyapsizmi?* (Past tense, present tense, future tense) and so on;

The difference between two words belonging to the same language in meaning and style is called a variant (variant word). For example, *kabutar* – *kaptar*, *nabira*–*nevara*[14].

Variant words are the norm of the literary language regardless of their style and their positive or negative meaning. One variant of variant units of a word, variant of a morpheme (allomorph - *dek*, *-day*, *-gi*, *-ki*, *-qi*), variant of stem, and so on;

Doublet (<fr. Doublet <double – binary) words are two words or two units belonging to two languages with the same semantic structure. *Talaba*– *student*, *lingvist* – *tilchi*, *tilchi* – *tilshunos* and others. Doublet words can vary depending on their mutual use. Novelty, scientific character, differs in originality and can express the speaker's individual attitude – value [15].

So, when we evaluate a lexeme as a unit of language, we see that it has a certain form and aspect of content. But in lexemes, form and content do not always coincide.

In many cases, as it is shown above, one form itself can have multiple meanings, or, conversely, one content can be represented by multiple forms. The following examples and events can be considered as examples of the following opinions of our linguists: “The reason for the disparity of form and content in a language is that the essence of linguistic symbols (units) is not simply associated with the combination of form and content” [16].

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