THE ROLE OF ASSOCIATIVE UNITS IN THE CREATION OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE CORPUS

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the role of associative units in the creation of the Uzbek language corpus, their specific features. The attitude of the questions to the types of associative units, the formation of syntactic compounds through such units, their placement in the corpus are expressed. The associative connection of lexical units in an antonymous relationship is also based on a semantic relationship. It is well known that any conflict requires opposing members. The interconnectedness of opposing members through confrontation causes them to remember each other in the memory of the speaker. The associative meaning of a lexeme is realized through a word like a lexical meaning, but the lexical meaning is expressed in the lexeme, the associative meaning is formed in the linguistic consciousness of language owners in connection with a certain lexical unit.

KEYWORDS: *Corpus Linguistics, Associative Units, Associative Field, Antonymic Relation, Associative Relation.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the main tasks of Uzbek linguistics today is to create a national corps of the Uzbek language, thereby expanding the practice of using the Uzbek language, turning it into an Internet language and developing various programs. The National Language Corps is a system with electronic search capabilities to identify the features of national language units, a collection of digitized written and spoken texts of the natural language [B. Mengliyev, 2021].

It is known that in recent years a lot of work has been done to strengthen the status of the Uzbek language as the state language. In particular, in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev dated October 20, 2020 "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy Uzbekistan" all scientific, theoretical and practical issues related to the Uzbek language The task of creating a national corpus of the Uzbek language in electronic form, which contains information [Sh. Mirziyoev, 2020].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Body search allows the user to see all forms of a particular word with an array of examples, to see from which source the examples are taken, the meaning and interpretation of the word in philological dictionaries, to combine the search word with its right and left a list of words, the frequency or statistics of the use of the same word by this or that author, the original and figurative meanings of the word, the hidden model (possibility) of word usage, at different stages of language development allows to determine the status of application [B.Mengliyev, 2018].

Associative units are especially important in identifying all forms of a particular word and the latent model (possibility) of word usage.

In the analysis of the linguistic landscape of the world, it is important to study the perception of the external world and its reflection in language. The role of associative thinking in the representation of the world in language, the associative connection of language units, their grouping according to this connection, their role in the formation of a sentence or text show the importance of the associative approach.

The associative approach to language learning, the methods of associative analysis, do not allow the study of language materials separately from its owner. Associative analysis examines the perception of reality, cognitive knowledge, linguistic abilities, linguistic memory capabilities, and vocabulary of specific language speakers.

Associative linguistics, which works on the basis of associative experimental materials, mainly studies language and its units in a pure way, in other words, it analyzes the natural state of language before its use in speech.

The way in which language units interact with each other in relation to a person's psychological imagination is called an associative relationship. As the well-known linguist A.Nurmonov noted, "… Linguistic units, in addition to the speech process, are grouped into specific groups in memory on the basis of some common feature. For example, the word *education* is associated with a number of words in the mind, such as *school, book, teacher*. It is not difficult to see that this relationship is completely different from the syntagmatic one. The next relationship is not long, it is localized in the brain and belongs to the treasure stored in each person's memory. Such an attitude is an associative attitude"[A.Nurmonov, 2012: 98].

The associative connection of lexical units in an antonymous relationship is also based on a semantic relationship. It is well known that any conflict requires opposing members. The interconnectedness of opposing members through confrontation causes them to remember each other in the memory of the speaker. This means that semantically contradictory lexemes also form lexical associations in a language. For example, a distant lexeme is associatively associated

with a close lexeme, a *bitter* lexeme with an *sweet* lexeme on the basis of an antonymic relationship [D. Lutfullayeva, 2017: 29].

Here we analyze the results of the associative experiment. The following responses were given to the white lexeme by the subjects:Black - color, dark color; cauldron, charcoal; white, yellow, blue, green; black pot, black hair, black eye, black ink, black eyebrow, black charcoal, dark, black bread, black cherry, black earth, black cloud; dry, blackened or unbleached, house, black house; dark; without light, without light; bright, dark night; black forest; chess piece; if you walk close to the pot, the black is high; the shape of something; blackness, negative sign, evil, black intention, black forces, black day, black cold, black blood cry, black winter, black sweat, black inside (heart), black face; to be black, to die, to enter the earth, to wear black, to mourn, to wear the garment of mourning; black chair; black labor, black work, black pull; black people, uncle, misunderstood; black baby;to blacken, to make black. to darken, to turn black; Black Sea; Black grandmother, blackness, happy black;pupil, black sand, and etc.

I. In the associative field, the *black* lexeme enters into a paradigmatic relationship with the following units:

1) Synonymous relationship: *ink, darkness*;

2) to express the opposite meaning:

a) antonyms: white: - black, *white dog - black dog, engagement - mourning, white heart - black inside, white paper, black paper*;

b) Anti- Semitic attitude: black - whitening; black and white

3) Nesting relationship: there are also units in the field, such as ink and charcoal, which belong to the same nest as the word black;

3) species-gender relationship: black: *color, hue*;

4) Hierarchical relationship: black: *black, coal*.

II. Grammatical-structural features of associative field units:

In the associative field of the *black* lexeme, the following types of connections are observed in the relation of the *motivational word + the associative unit*:

Subordinate communication methods: a) management method. The control method is observed in the syntagmatic relationship of verb *to wear* response associated with the word black motivation: *black wear*;

b) in the method of adhesion: *black bread, black cherry, black soil, black cloud, black people, black clothes*.

c) In the adaptive method: *dark eye, pupil*.

The associative space is structurally divided into the following structural units:

Simple word associations: *black night, black forest, black night, black forest, etc.*;

Associations in the form of compound words: *soot/smut, black grandma*, etc.;

Associations in the form of compounds: wearing a mourning dress; *if you walk close to the pot, the black is high*;

Associations in the form of a fixed unit (phrase): recognizing black and white, distinguishing black from *white, black and white of the eye, and so on*.

III. Derivative properties of associative field units. In the associative field, the following units based on the black lexeme were encountered: blackness, blackness, blackness.

IV. Pragmatic features of associative field units. There are specific connotative units in the associative space, some of which are directly related to the *black* lexeme: *black happiness, black extinction, black cold, black blood crying*. All of these units served to represent the connotation in a figurative sense.

Units such as the *black dress, the pupil, and the black blood clot,* which are part of the associative field of the black lexeme, have a special national-cultural character.

It is well known that the semantics of semantic units in a language are, of course, revealed through contiguous meanings (close, contradictory, similar meanings). For example, the meaning of a white lexeme is clarified based on the meaning of a black lexeme. The associative meaning of language plays an important role in this process. The associative meaning of a lexeme is realized through a word like a lexical meaning, but the lexical meaning is expressed in the lexeme, the associative meaning is formed in the linguistic consciousness of language owners in connection with a certain lexical unit. Associative meaning is formed not only on the basis of semantic aspects, grammatical form, intonation, word structure, methodology, dialectal features of a lexeme, but also on the basis of extra-linguistic factors [D. Lutfullayeva, 2017: 17.].

Such associative experimental materials also play an important role in the creation and further development of the national corpus of the Uzbek language. The National Corps is a modern software system that provides a wide range of opportunities for comprehensive study of the language, the creation of dictionaries on various topics. It will be widely used not only by linguists, but also by specialists in any field.

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