

PARADIGMATIC RELATIONS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

D. Usmonaliyeva,

Student of Kokand SPI, Uzbekistan

M. Rakhimova,

PhD, Kokand SPI Scientific consultant

Abstract:

The importance and study of the concept of paradigm in linguistics, the views of linguists regarding the concept of paradigm are highlighted in the article. It is based on the researches of scientists in bringing scientific opinions that the paradigm of gradation, the manifestation of graduonymy as a linguistic paradigm, and the fact that graduonymy is a paradigm is considered a type of paradigmatic relation.

Key words: paradigm, paradigmatic relations, linguistic paradigm, graduonymic paradigm, syntactic paradigm, morphological paradigm, phoneme, structure of word creation, morphemics.

A paradigm is an ordered set of words belonging to the same lexeme, but with different grammatical meanings. Linguistic units have the property of reminding each other. That's why they live united in one system in the minds of the members of the society: For example: the phoneme a brings to mind the phoneme o, the phoneme u brings to mind the phoneme ò, the phoneme i brings to mind the phoneme u. But the phoneme a does not resemble the phoneme q or h.

Because they belong to two systems - vowel and consonant system. Vowels can remind each other in the system of vowels, and consonants can remind each other in the system of consonants. The reminder can be two-way: For example: face lexeme, on the one hand, units such as bet, khera, jamal, oraz, on the other hand, nose, , coz, resembles the lexemes ear, eyebrow, lip, and in this it is a member of two systems. Units that remind each other have a common, similar characteristic. These similarities and commonality are the signs that unite them and keep them in one system: For example: vowels are united under the common sign of "pure sound". But they must also have a different sign. For example, a is "non-labile", o "labile"



has a differentiating sign, and the sign "width" unites them. If linguistic units are considered as a system consisting of interrelated elements with relations of comparison and opposition, then in this case paradigmatics occurs.

In world science at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the study of the system of all sciences and its constituent units was brought to the main plan. As a result, there were structural psychology in psychology, structural mathematical theory in mathematics, and system-structural linguistics in linguistics. As a result of the introduction of a systematic approach to language in world linguistics, the concept of paradigm appeared in linguistics. The concept of paradigm was originally used as a terminological apparatus of philosophy. G.Bergman and T.Kunlar used this concept as a philosophical term, while Ferdinand de Saussure, a linguist who brought the theory of systematic laws to linguistics, used the concept of paradigm as a linguistic term in relation to the system of word forms and the pattern of forming grammatical forms. .

Following the ideas of F. de Saussure, Uzbek linguists say that it must meet several conditions to be a paradigm. "Units included in a paradigm should have the following characteristics:

1. When one unit in the paradigm is remembered, another member of this paradigm is also remembered (remembered);
2. Selection of one of the members of the paradigm from the unit that is in a paradigmatic relationship with each other for a specific speech situation;
3. While the members of one paradigm are similar to each other, each member differs from the other by some special feature;
4. Paradigm members can come in one position (position) in the speech and replace each other in a certain situation, take their place.

F. de Saussure's demand for the linguistic paradigm and its members has remained almost unchanged for almost a hundred years. Linguist Professor scientist B. Mengliyev, thinking that graduonymy is a paradigm, notes that there is also a graduonymic paradigm in the paradigmatic relation. "The relationship between graduonyms is a graduonymic relationship, which is a type of paradigmatic relationship. Together with the graduonymic relationship, all synonymous and antonymic relationships have the feature of recall. Paradigm members are units of



equal value and equal rights. Therefore, they belong to the same paradigm. Linguist B. Mengliyev explains the graduonymic paradigm as follows: "to say - to put on - to fight - to fight - to fight - to be destroyed - to be bloodied" is graded and differentiated based on the sign of the increase in the color of expression. This series is called graduonymic paradigm. In the textbook "Current Uzbek Literary Language" authored by Professor R. Saifullayeva, the ideas that graduonymy is a lexical paradigm can be a full basis for us. "The graduonymic series meets all the following requirements for the lexical paradigm.

References:

1. Mengliyev B. Hozirgi o'zbek tili. Darslik. T.: "Tafakkur bo'stoni" 2018
2. H. Jamolxonov. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili darslik. T: "Talqin" nashriyoti 2005.
3. Qosimova M. Tilshunoslikda daraja paradigmasi va daraja kategoriyasi masalalari talqin.
4. Bobonazarova. Tilshunoslikda paradigma va uning kelib chiqishi.
5. Sayfullayeva R. va b. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. O'quv qo'llanma. – T.: Fan va texnologiya, 2009. – B.60.
6. Mahmudova, N. T., & Tadjiyev, X. X. (2023). Thematic groups of telecommunication terms in the Uzbek language. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 36, 564-569.
7. Rahimova, M., & Nazirova, M. (2023). ERKIN VOHIDOV IJODIDA ANTONIMALAR. *Conferencia*, 85-88.
8. Rahimova, M. (2023). O'ZBEK TILIDA LEKSIK NOMEMALAR. *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University*, (1), 164-164.
9. Sharipovna, M. M. (2023). ABOUT THE GENESIS OF THE PLOT OF THE STORY "OGUZNOMA". *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 36, 123-127.
10. NasirovMaxsutali-o'g'li, Muslimjon, and MalikaxonMeliko'ziyeva. "RADIOALOQA TERMINLARINING DERIVATSION XUSUSIYATLARI." *Proceedings of International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies*. Vol. 2. No. 6. 2023.

11. Maxsutalio'gli, NasirovMuslimjon. "BADIY DISSKURSDA KOGNITIV METAFORALARNING ISHLATILISHI." *Proceedings of International Educators Conference*. Vol. 2. No. 6. 2023.
12. Tukhtasinova, O., Rahmatullayeva, D., Karimova, S., & Mamajonova, M. (2023). Characteristics Of Occasional Words. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 7(5), 111-119.
13. Tukhtasinova, O. (2021). Okkazional words dependence on speech (text). *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(3), 1761-1763.

