

ASSOCIATION BASED ON THE SEMANTICS OF LEXEMES IN THE VERBAL ACT OF WISHES AND GREETINGS

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ABSTRACT

Changes in the meaning of lexical units are also reflected in semantic associations. Below we will consider the association based on the semantic properties of lexemes in the speech act of wishes and greetings.

Keywords: Association, semantic feature, associative linguistics, verbal association, associative attitude, psychological association, emotional lexemes, lexeme, linguistic units, speech act of wish and greeting, extralinguistic and paralinguistic means, words with figurative meaning. , speech communication, verbal and non-verbal means.

TILAK VA TABRIK NUQTIY AKTIDA LEKSEMALAR SEMANTIKASIGA ASOSLANGAN ASSOTSIATSIYA

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ANNOTATSIYA

leksik birliklar ma'nosida yuz bergan o'zgarishlar semantik assotsiatsiyada ham o'z ifodasini topadi.

Quyida leksemalarning semantik xususiyatlariga asoslangan assotsiatsiyani tilak va tabrik nutqiy aktida ko'rib chiqamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Assotsiatsiya, semantik xususiyat, assotsiativ tilshunoslik, verbal assotsiatsiya, assotsiativ munosabat, psixologik assotsiatsiya, emotsional leksemalar, leksema, lisoniy birliklar, tilak va tabrik nutqiy akti, ekstralingvistik va paralingvistik vositalar, ko'chma ma'noli so'zlar, nutqiy muloqot, verbal va noverbal vositalar.

INTRODUCTION

Based on the opinions of linguists who conducted research in associative linguistics, we analyzed the classification of associations. Based on this classification, we studied the verbal association of expressive words (wishes and congratulatory speech acts) and found from the research that expressive lexemes are also verbally associated based on their different signs. The associations formed in connection with the linguistic factors listed above can be classified

in several different ways according to their content: below we will analyze the associations based on the semantics of lexemes expressed in the verbal act of wish and greeting.

Association based on the semantics of lexemes in the verbal act of wishes and greetings. Lexical units in the language have not only their formal expression in human memory - material shell, grammatical form; it is sealed together with all the signs perceived by the language owner, such as semantic, stylistic-functional, pragmatic, acoustic. When the semantic essence takes priority from these signs, associative units are formed that are related to each other according to meaning proximity, connection, contradiction, etc. According to Professor A. Nurmanov, "... association can occur on the basis of both content and form, or only on the basis of form or only on content." D. Khudoyberganova connects the formation of associations with word meaning and word characteristics. In his opinion, "a person stores in his memory, along with the meanings of words, information about their properties that he feels in the objective world through his sense organs. Therefore, a certain word creates certain associations in the memory of the person who hears it.

In the language, the interaction of lexemes according to their semantic sign leads to the formation of various associations. In particular, the mutual semantic connection of lexical units in a synonymous relationship causes them to be remembered and associatively connected in human memory. For example, the associative pairs teacher - teacher, beautiful - beautiful, intelligent - wise are formed based on a synonymous relationship.

Associative connection of lexical units in an antonymic relationship is also based on semantic relatedness. It is known that any conflict requires opposing members. The interrelation of opposite parts through opposition causes them to remember each other in the memory of the speaker. This situation means that semantically conflicting lexemes also form lexical associations in the language. For example, a distant lexeme is associatively connected with a close lexeme, a bitter lexeme with a sweet lexeme based on an antonymic relationship.

If I tell the mirza that Valibek's arzanda is doing this and that, he may think that he is plotting against the great Beg Navoi and his family. Navoi thought.

"May you live long, reach our age and save us from the oppressor, we will pray for you until the end of our days," said the person who came. Seeing Navoi's full moon. (Navoi's conversation with the mirzas) In this text, before the verbalization of the sentence "May your life be long", it is observed that acts of prayer and wishes are reflected in the memory. That is, live a long life.

According to the linguist J. Deese, who studied the nature of antonyms based on associative experiments, the members of the conflict are so strongly connected to each other that if a person says one member of an antonymic pair, he is asked to say another word in response. , he answers with an antonym without hesitation.

Explaining the difference between antonymic and enantiosemic units, Yo. Odilov writes the following about the association of antonymic units: "In antonymy, the occurrence of one of the opposite members shows the other in an associative way, that is, when it is called good, its bad concept is reflected in our imagination, but in enantiosemy, this is not the case. Although enantiosemic units are readily available in a person's language memory, one meaning does not associatively recall another meaning due to their context. And D. Lutfullayeva says that it is not always justified to agree with this opinion in her studies about the association. According

to the linguist, although enantiosemic units are the result of contextual use, if they have a place in human memory with conflicting meanings, one meaning will remember the other meaning associatively. In our opinion, these opinions are also appropriate. For example, through the lexeme of wish, the lexeme of cursing along with wish and prayer is restored in the memory. Enantiosemic meanings of the lexeme to pray at the same time to applaud, to wish positively and to curse, to bless come to mind. It seems that in the analyzed enantiosemic units, one meaning associatively restores the second meaning in the memory.

It is characteristic that the changes in the meaning of lexical units are also reflected in the semantic association. For example, we have seen from small studies that in the Uzbek language, the association of four lexemes with a dessert eaten after a meal was in a strong position, but later, as a result of the expansion of the meaning of this lexical unit, the association of birthday took a strong position. occupied It notes that words with similar or opposite meanings recall each other in an associative way, so they change in a similar way or in parallel. It is understood that the relationship in the semantic structure of lexical units is one of the factors not only in the formation of verbal associations, but also in their change.

Speech acts of wish and greeting are also verbally associated based on the enantisemic sign.

Verbal association of speech acts of wish and greeting based on enantisemic sign	
May God take it and lift it up.	
May God take his life.	Let sadness go away.
Curse the skirt (curse the skirt)	
The hem of the baby's first dress is not returnable or sewn. This means that a baby will come to this family after that.	The hem of the blue shirt worn during mourning is not returned or sewn. In this situation, it means that there will be no more mourning in this house.

Another form of lexical associations based on semantic connection in the Uzbek language is formed through nested lexemes. Nested lexemes within the same topic mean semantically close concepts, so they are associated with each other in human memory. For example, the lexeme of wish enters into an associative relationship with the lexeme of greeting, and the lexeme of shame with the lexeme of regret.

In the Uzbek language, the associative pairs of the type "be healthy" - "wish", "lanat" - "curse", "happy - happiness" are formed on the basis of the type-gender relationship between lexemes, while "wedding" - "greeting", "mourning" - "forty" pairs are lexemes. formed on the basis of the whole-part relationship between The semantic connection of lexemes plays an important role in the formation of such associative connections.

It is interesting to note that semantic associations are embodied in the dictionary meaning of some lexemes. For example, the lexeme of pardon revives the associative units of forgiveness, guilt, criminal, shame, honor, regret, forgive, bend, blush in human memory. The recording of these associations in the Semitic composition of the lexeme of forgiveness shows that semantic associations are formed based on the lexical meaning of the lexical unit.

Lexemes are also verbally associated based on their semantic sign.

According to the relationship of meaning and form		
1	In the synonymous line	happiness, happiness, joy joy, joy
2	Antonimik qatorda	Joy - grief, sadness, pain
3	in the polesemantic line	Happiness is happiness Happiness is happiness Joy is entertainment
4	Paronimik	Joy is the kingdom Joy - happiness Happiness is happiness

Young researchers also expressed their opinions about this. For example, "This impulse word is an associative unit or an associative unit - a paradigmatic connection between an associative unit arises on the basis of the observed synonymous, antonymic, homonymous, nesting, partonymic, hyper-hyperonymic relationship between these words."

In our opinion, the word stimulus also creates a relationship of multiple meanings. The stimulus of excitement can come from happiness or sadness.

It is known that the function of associative units in the language is often performed by synonyms, antonyms, paronyms, nested words, lexemes from the same base, lexical units that are acoustically consistent in pronunciation, and are common according to the sign of culture and sociality. lexemes do. However, it is possible to observe that paremies, expressions, and similes are used as associative units. For example, the lexeme of the eye restores in memory the expressions "eye drop" and "eye touch" and enters into an associative relationship with them.

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