The Main Signs of Differentiation of Lexemes

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Abstract: In the article it is described that a language is a device that uses various linguistic units with high efficiency, has its own distinctive main features, as well as lexeme groups that differ in semantic, morphological and syntactic aspects.

Keywords: universe, language, language level, lexeme category, classification category, traditional linguistics, semantic and syntactic similarities, transposition, multi-facetedness of lexemes, classification of lexemes, stylistic color, source of classification.

Language is a structure that uses different levels - semantic, morphological, syntactic, and even phonetic means with great economy and high efficiency [2, 49]. The main economic factor of language is manifested in the fact that when a language distinguishes something from another, it is limited with its main means of differentiation and does not emphasize this distinction by means of other levels [3, 73]. Therefore, while distinguishing the parts of speech such as noun, adjective, numeral, and verb (i.e., adjusting a certain classifying category to each of them), by morphological aspect, it does not exert additional effort to differentiate these categories additionally by semantic and syntactic aspect; and on the contrary, it differentiate them by morphological aspect and converge them by semantic and syntactic aspect. Therefore, all of these categories unite into one group - the group of nominees. For this reason, parts of speech words can be distinguished in terms of meaning. For the same reason, the semantic differentiation of the parts of speech words has become a problem that has created the most confusing barriers in our traditional linguistics. As a result, should we call (gold) a noun and an adjective, (good) an adjective or an adverb, should we call (teaching) a noun or a verb, (fit) a verb or an adjective? Such problems have long attracted our linguists to research [4, 16]. The truth was completely on a different side – in the semantic and syntactic convergence of morphologically different lexemes. Hence, the task of linguists is to determine their similarities in other aspects after they have identified the main feature of the differentiation of these lexemes. Therefore, in comparison of the words (die), (kill) and (death) one can look for morphological ideas as well as semantic and syntactic similarities. Because these words are morphologically different, semantically they describe the situation in different ways..

We can distinguish groups of lexemes that differ in semantic, morphological, syntactic aspects in the following order: if signs, interjections and imitations are separated on a purely semantic basis, nouns, adjectives, numerals, verbs are separated on a purely morphological basis, conjunctions, auxiliaries, interjections and modals are separated on a syntactic basis. If adverbs are left out of this separation, particles are separated as another unit of level - the phonetic means.

Only after looking at lexemes in terms of classification we will be able to think about transformation, the transition from one category to another (transition, transposition).

The transition from one category to another (transition, transposition) is essentially of two kinds: language and speech. In language transition, a lexeme of a particular category loses its semantic syntactic or morphological sign, which is characteristic of the linguistic stage, and takes on a semantic sign that is specific to another category. For example, if the participle forms of the verb

lose their voice meaning, they become an adverb or an auxiliary; all the adverbs such as ko'ra (according to), qarab (towards), yarasha (appropriate to), qaraganda (than), qarata (toward): ertalab (early morning), oralab (through), tonglab (early morning), tunlab (late at night) are among them. Participles also fall into the category of adjectives if they lose their voice meaning: chiniqqan (fitted), qorayganroq (light darkened)… If action names are known from the voice meaning, they will be substantivized.

When imitations discover the nominative meaning, they turn into the noun or adjective part of speech (chaq-chaq - in the sense of friendly chatting, gulduros (thundering, rumbling), chiq-chiqa (tick-tock), pichir-pichir (whispers)). As a result of the generalization of the meanings, nouns, adjectives, and numerals can be turned into signs: (person), (thing), (a day), (this century), (this place, here).

The interjections discover the nominative meaning and turn into the nouns: (dod (screaming and wailing for help)), (oh), (Ah, ohh). As a result of linguistic transformation in most cases homoform lexemes (more precisely, homoforms) will be formed. For example: "Ko'ra-ko'ra ko'zi qotdi" (Seeing again and again, his eyes got stuck. "Menga qaraganda u kattaroq" (He's bigger than me), "Yerga qaraganda yuzi qizardi" (He flushed when looking down) and so on. Although linguistic transformation is not often debated, speech occasional transformation has caused hot debates in linguistics.

In Uzbek linguistics, adjectives, numerals, verbs, adverbs, interjections and imitations which have possessive and case inflections are included in the categories, whose case categories are unreasonably classified, as substantivized words. [1, 198]. In our interpretation, neither possessive nor case categories can be a factor in the transition from one category to another; while a lexeme manifest its semantic, syntactic, or morphological ability at the language level in speech, it may show different aspects of its nature. For example, the word (gold) can be a subject in a sentence and can also convey the meaning of an object.

The problem of the multi-facetedness of lexemes and their classification can be concluded by the following general conclusions.

In Uzbek linguistics, different opinions have been given on the classification of words and lexemes up to the present. We have tried to justify them from the point of view of systematic linguistics. First of all, it is necessary to distinguish the classification of lexemes from the classification of words, because one of them can be classified as a linguistic phenomenon, and the other cannot be classified as a speech phenomenon that is not limited by any boundaries.

Since lexemes are linguistic units, their classification should be based on the abilities and opportunities of the lexemes at the language level, not on the verbal nature of the words.

The conclusion is that lexemes, like any being in the universe, are multifaceted. The reason is that they also have material appearance, structure, historical-etymological aspects, and the use of semantic forms, stylistic colour and other aspects. Accordingly, any aspect of lexemes can be separate sources of classifications.

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