

## Description of Some Issues Specific to Lexical Layer Units

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**Abstract:** The achievements in linguistics are huge in all areas of this science. Nevertheless, there are issues that are still waiting for their solution and need to be reconsidered, which should also be considered as a necessity for the future of scientific development. Therefore, it is necessary for such issues to receive their scientific description in the literal sense today. We would like to focus on one of these issues below. It belongs to the range of controversial issues related to the expressive side of lexemes, which are considered linguistic units.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, lexema, sema, concept, lexical layer.

It is well known to all experts that lexical units in the language constitute the vocabulary of the language [3, 19-20], and are considered its main unit and sign. However, views related to the expressed side of lexemes, together with the generality of its expression plan and related concepts, there are also signs of specificity that there are specific opinions and views in the science of linguistics [6, 77-91] about their description. Lack of diversity has been causing the essence of the issue to remain problematic and interpretable.

At first glance, it seems that there is no room for any controversy or dispute regarding this issue. Agreeing with such views, in our opinion, shows that the essence of the issue has not been deeply approached, or that the existing achievements are outdated for today's science [7, 8-11], and it is a reason to note that they should be reconsidered.

If we think about what the ambiguities in this field can be seen, we can say that there are a number of concepts such as word and lexeme, meaning and concept, sema and semima, which, at first glance, serve in a positive way to solve the problematic issue, but scientific research in the same field instead of concretizing the concepts, it also causes unique complications in understanding the views on this matter.

First, the concept of lexical layer in the language itself is literally explanatory. This is due to:

- 1) The question of the unity of the layer called by this name;
- 2) The literal presence of not only lexemes, but also phraseological and other similar units in this layer;
- 3) Existence of inconsistencies in the description of lexemes and word concepts;
- 4) Misleading aspects of descriptions in terms of lexical and lexical meaning;
- 5) The issue of phraseological and lexical meaning and others.

Secondly, the existence of inconsistencies in the description of issues related to the representative side of these layer units:

- 1) The issue of interaction of lexical, lexical, phraseological meanings;
- 2) Word and concept relationship;

- 3) The issue of words and things (subject);
- 4) Description of the issue of word, lexeme, vocabulary, semantics;
- 5) Illumination of the issues of meaning, understanding, meaning.

Thirdly, the fact that the factors underlying the fact that phraseologisms, paraphrases, and lexemes are in the same layer as units of the lexical layer today do not justify themselves:

- 1) Approaches to clarify the signs of lexical layer units based on commonality;
- 2) The question of the basis of the principles in the determination and classification of these strata units;
- 3) The derivation characteristics of the units of this layer;
- 4) Semantic description of lexical layer units and their common and specific signs and others are among them.

Regarding the description of the above issues, first of all, the description of several existing concepts, such as word and lexeme, meaning and concept, sema and semima, are not deeply approached, and the definitions and descriptions given to them cause misleading situations.

When talking about linguistic units, a lexeme is said to be a linguistic unit. However, other units comparable to it, in particular, such as phraseologism and paraphrase, are left out of consideration. In addition, there are auxiliary words in the language whose place in the language system is determined neither at the morpheme level nor at the lexical level [5, 38-59]. Therefore, in our opinion, clarifying the issue of the unity of this layer remains extremely urgent. If it is necessary to recognize that this layer contains not only lexemes, but also phraseological and other such units, then it seems necessary to determine the name of this layer based on the nature of its units [4, 10-13]. It should be said that any lexeme is also a word. However, not every word can be called a lexeme. For example, auxiliary, conjunction, preposition, article, preposition, etc. can retain the status of a word. However, they are not able to have the status of a lexeme at all. We believe that it is possible to explain the description of the problem regarding the existence of inconsistencies in the description of the concept of lexeme and word mentioned above.

Of course, the opinions and arguments in this regard, in turn, are integral to the description of lexical and lexical meaning, and we consider it appropriate to note that the lexical meaning is based on denotativeness and the dependence of lexical meaning on connotativeness is not always taken into account [2, 191-198]. True, in this regard, it is necessary to note that despite the fact that the lexical and lexical meanings of ambiguous words correspond to each other, it can be one of the misleading aspects.

It is also important to pay attention to the fact that the issue of the expressive side of the phraseological unit and the lexical meaning is one of the noted controversial issues. When expressing an opinion in this regard, the integrity of the meaning, how the words move from the language to the point according to the law, that is, focusing on different aspects in the actualization of the lexeme and phraseological unit, must be of great importance in concluding that these units can be a unit of one layer or not.

As we have already mentioned, the presence of inconsistencies in the description of issues related to the expressive side of lexical layer units is also noticeable. In our opinion, the difference between lexical, dictionary, and phraseological meanings [1, 135-140] is that some of them, in particular, phraseological units have not lexical meaning, but phraseological meaning, and the lexical feature is not in any word, but only in lexeme. allows to record that.

We think that today the reasons for the existence of phraseologisms, paraphrases, and lexemes in the same layer as units of the lexical layer are literally manifesting themselves. This includes the approach to clarifying the signs of stratum units based on a commonality, the fact that the principles of defining and classifying stratum units do not justify themselves in the literal sense, the fact that different aspects of the derivational properties of stratum units are not taken into account, the semantic description of these units and their generality and specificity. This allows us to note that the concept of the lexical layer in the language itself is literally explanatory.

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