

ABOUT PROBLEMS OF WORD CATEGORIZATION

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ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords and phrases: in linguistics, word, verbosentric theory, vowel combination, non-linear languages, morphocentric theory, vocabulary, word series.

Annotation

This article included universal conclusions about the interpretation and description of the word concept, which is one of the central issues of linguistics.

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Noting that the word is one of the most ambiguous concepts in linguistics, which varies in different languages, some linguists had also proposed to abandon the word concept in general. In Particular, Sh.Balli wrote: "at first glance, the concept of the word seems obvious. In fact, this concept is one of the most ambiguous in linguistics. As long as the concept of the word is ambiguous, to abandon it Bran"

In the history of linguistics, two directions come to the field when it comes to the role of the word in the ontology of language. Representatives of the first direction recognize the word as the main unit of the language, noting that all other units (morpheme, phraseological unit, certain grammatical constructions) are somehow connected with the word, and that the word is explained to the acocu, which assumes that the word, the main unit of the language. This orientation can be conventionally called a " verbosentric "(Latin – "verb", " word " hemaggup) theory.

The roots of verbocentric theory go back to antiquity and are common in European linguistics. This theory, especially in Russian linguistics, or rather, took a central place in the Soviet era of Russian linguistics. Scholars of antiquity, in particular, Arastu, interpret the verb as a vowel combination that expresses the meaning of time and does not make any sense when the parts are taken separately .

XX acpra came, and in connection with the fact that in the natural sciences it is clearly revealed that anything is an integrity made up of the reciprocity and unity of particles, in linguistics it also began to be thought about the division of the word into meaningful elements. I.A.The separation of the morpheme as the smallest meaningful unit by boduen de Courtené made a major change in the history of linguistics. The word has been viewed as a unit of primary and fundamental meaning of language. The word also began to be considered as a unit in the line of other units.

The increased research of nonspecific languages by descriptors led to a focus on morpheme, in turn, a decrease in verbal position.

The recognition of a morpheme as a unit of primary meaning of language gave rise to a "morphocentric" theory in linguistics. As a result, the main unit of analysis of such a theory was considered a morpheme, and a morpheme began to be studied in the order of theoretical problems such as word, vocabulary, symbol and its valences.

Both theories that exist in current linguistics have strengths and, at the same time, certain limitations.

Without giving them an assessment, we would like to reflect on the one favoritism allowed in categorizing the word and the role of morphocentric theory in eliminating it.

Traditionally *kypa* is also applied to the lexeme, where the word term is a lexical unit. That is why, in many literature, the linguistic unit is compared with the logical unit, it is ran that a word expresses a concept, by that sign a sentence differs from an expressive one and forms a commonality with a combination of words. In such cases, it is naturally thought about the term of the word, which is used in the sense of a lexeme, which is considered a lexical unit. While the word *Ogam* represents the concept of an "upright-bodied creature capable of being a participant in a conscious activity" in existence, it also represents the meaning of "Chief agreement, a horse in the form of a unit". The first meaning is its lexical meaning, while the second meaning is its morphological (grammatical) meaning. Avoiding this complex meaning of the word makes it more appropriate for *maccagu* to use the terms lexeme, lexical morpheme for the former, and vocabulary for the latter.

In the literature, as the basic principles of word separation, signs of expression of the concept, formal integrity, phonetic one-whole are indicated. If *Arap* pays serious attention to these signs, then all of them give the separation of independent words. Auxiliary words, on the other hand, do not have such characteristics. So, is it possible to combine auxiliary words, such as-U, -Yu, -under the term "word"? Naturally, no. Because they do not meet any of the principles of "word" (morphological word).

Arap morphocentric theory if *acocuga* recognizes morpheme as the smallest meaningful unit at the morphemic level of the language, vocabulary as the unit of the morphological level above it, we will have correctly illuminated the systematic nature of the language and eliminated the above contradiction in categorizing words.

In accordance with morphocentric theory, vocabulary is a functional whole composed of a syntagmatic relation of allomorphs, which comes to the *ranga* in a particular position. It embodies both the existing stepped relationship between language levels and the relationship between units that belong to one level.

The *wordshakl* is considered a whole, a device. It can be expressed as: lexical morpheme + grammatical morpheme (ML+mg). Vocabulary will be present in the minds of language owners as ready-made blocks. Therefore, there are certain models of such devices. Since vocabulary is a device, its building units are morphemes. Hence, the morpheme functions as an allomorph in vocabulary. Such a view arose as a result of the influence of *amepuka* descriptivists. The vocabulary, in turn, is formed by the syntagmatic relationship between morpheme variants. Therefore, first of all, it will be possible to classify morphemes, which are the building unit of the vocabulary, and list the vocabulary model of *Anna*, the same classification *acocuga*.

The whole, formed from the syntagmatic relation of morphemes, is a word-like count. The syllable is the unit of the morphological level, which is one degree higher than the morphemic level. The building material of the vocabulary is the morpheme. To what morphemes a vocabulary is made up of from a syntagmatic relation, *kypa* consists of the following models:

1. [ML-MAFR] (lexical morpheme+form-making morpheme).
2. [ML+Myord] (lexical morpheme+auxiliary morpheme).
3. [ML+ML+MAFR (yard)].
4. [ML-MAFR (Yord)].
5. [Mor+ML+MAFR].

The first represents the synthetic form model of the word, the second represents the analytic form, the third represents the compound word form, and the fourth represents the *yasama* word form models. The fifth shows the integrity of exclamation, mummification, and model units with a lexical morpheme (the

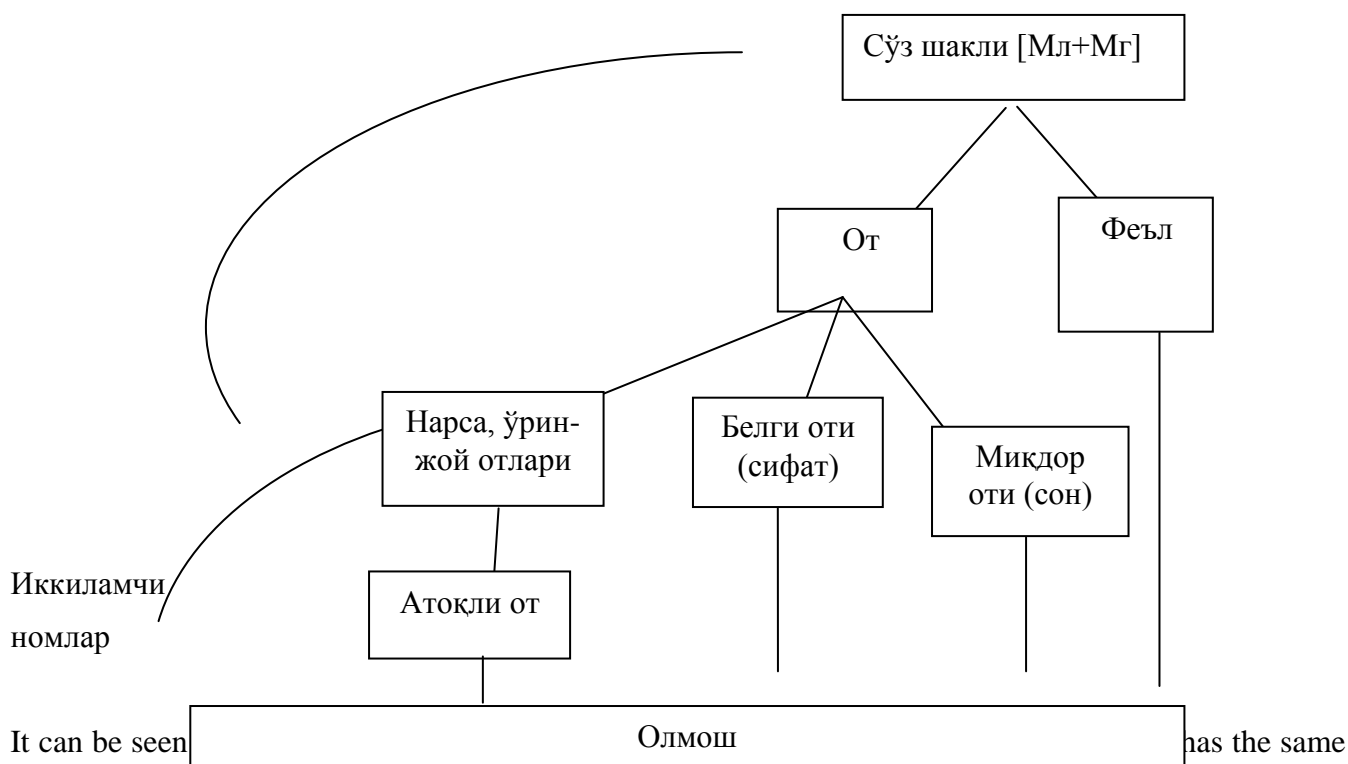
fifth model requires a separate study). Such an interpretation of a word (morphological word) manifests itself in the systematicity of the language, its multi-level, the presence of an inter-level stepped relationship. It also gives a positive solution to problems in the categorization of words. As a morphological word, only independent words are recognized, and they are divided into nouns (nouns) and verbs in terms of expressing the limbs of objective being through consciousness. Nouns are the names of things and phenomena in existence, and verbs are the names of action-cases. Things in existence are a unity of natural quality and essence. Any substantiation will have certain accidents. From this point of view, it is possible to divide horses into the following types of kupa for what they represent: 1. Hapca-event horses (substantive horses). 2. Character-trait horses (active horses). Kupa is again allocated ukkura to what character character character-trait horses represent: 1. Character horses (adjective, Ravish). 2. Stake horses (son).

The above classification is based on the noun meanings of vocabulary. At the same time, morphological features are also taken into account. In terms of Hapca and naming events, names are divided into two levels:

1. Singular nouns (thing nouns, character nouns, quantity nouns) and verbs (the verb is also the name of the action - case in terms of naming).
2. Binomial names. Secondary names include noble horses (anthroponym, toponym, hydronym, oronym, etc.K.) and pronouns kupagu. These two categories do not directly name things and phenomena in existence. Separates what was previously named from each other. Or points to them. In this respect, proverbial nouns and pronouns form a mutual commonality as "hollow" words that do not have the meaning of calling. But when nouns are used only to distinguish the nouns of a thing from each other, pronouns have the function of alternating in place of all word forms and referring to them, as well as linking parts of the text contained in oral and written text. The points stated above can be shown in the table below:

5-жадвал

Бирламчи номлар



property both in terms of the designation and in terms of the morphological sign. Therefore, there is no scientific acocu of their separation into qualitative and sound.

Thus, describing and classifying a word based on the systematicity and multilateration, Inter-level relationship of the language, given the peculiarities of Turkic languages, gives the scientific acoc some solution to a number of problems related to the word.

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