

LOCALIZATION RELATIONSHIP EXPRESSION THROUGH PREPOSITIONS

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Annotation

This article covers the Uzbek language as a whole, the concept of space, and the helpers, which are formed by the relationship of interrelated and mutually demanding elements.

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In today's complex globalization period, urgent problems arising in the field of spirituality, preservation and improvement of the spirituality of our people, especially the preservation and protection of the hearts and minds of the young generation from the influence of various harmful ideas and ideologies require special attention. Because today in some regions of the world, as a result of ideological attacks, it can be observed that great moral losses are taking place, the age-old values of the nation, national thinking and lifestyle are being lost, morals, family and community life, conscious way of life are in serious danger.

The introduction of the field theory to Uzbek linguistics is connected with the beginning of the use of system-structural methods in relation to language units. Among the scientific researches carried out in this regard, I. Kochkortoiev, A. Nurmonov, H. Ne'matov, R. Rasulov, E. Begmatov, T. Mirzakulov, Sh. Iskandarova, O. Bozorov, A. Sobirov, H. The scientific observations of researchers such as Hojjeva, B. Qurbonova, M. Ergashova are important in studying the lexicon of the Uzbek language based on field theory. In particular, the introduction of the concept of field into Uzbek linguistics is given in detail in the researches of Sh. Iskandarova and A. Sobirov. [1]

Until now, this concept has been interpreted in different ways in Uzbek linguistics studies devoted to the study of the meaningful field. Collected them can be divided into two large groups. The scientists of the first group consider a class of linguistic units of equal value united on the basis of a specific meaning as one meaningful field. In such a case, the field becomes common with the linguistic paradigm. For this reason, they try to distinguish between the concepts of the substantive field and the paradigm, and take the sign of different levels and uniformity as a distinguishing sign between the two concepts. Accordingly, if the concept of meaningful field is used only in relation to lexemes united around one common field, that is, if it is used only in relation to the lexeme level, then the paradigm can be used for almost all units of the level. In this case, the concept of a paradigm includes a class of lexemes united on the basis of a certain common meaning, a class of syntaxes, as well as a class of phonemes united into one class on the basis of a certain common sign.

The second group of scientists, although they took the same level and different levels as a distinguishing sign between the paradigm, meaningful field and different levels, but they apply this sign

to the relationship between the members of the paradigm and the field. We approach the content field from the second point of view and recognize the different levels of members united in one content field. The theory of the semantic field has become widespread. The number of scientific studies is increasing. Clarifications are being made to this theory. Field theory is associated with a certain classification system of the dictionary content, which is divided into relatively large and small groups. The concept of semantic field is one of the main concepts of current lexical semantics. In linguistics, the problem of studying the semantic field was solved in parallel in the lexicographic aspect. The general structure of the dictionary structure and some features of the field structure in the lexicon were determined in the compilation of ideographic dictionaries.

When defining the field, various relations between words are analyzed not separately, but in the general system of all lexical-semantic relations. Semantic field - recorded in one or another semantic layer is a set of semantic units that have similarities and are connected by specific semantic relations.

Detailed analysis of the "local" sign characteristic of different levels is one of the important conditions of the onomasiological approach, which works with the "from content to form" principle. Since auxiliaries are equal to affixal morphemes in terms of meaning and function, on the one hand, analyzing them on the basis of a certain meaning, that is, a "local" sign, in relation to the "from content to form" principle, on the other hand, units united by a certain form, internal grouping of morphemes by content, it is possible to work in relation to the semasiological approach based on the principle "from form to content". In traditional scientific views, it is emphasized that auxiliaries are a set of words used to express means, purpose, cause, time, space and other such relationships. In the views of later periods, auxiliaries in nouns and verbs are interpreted as units belonging to the object of morphemics.[4] In both interpretations, it is taken into account that auxiliaries have lost the leading dictionary meaning. Nevertheless, if we assume that the presence of a certain semantic sign in the structure of auxiliaries should not be ignored, it is possible to analyze how the "locality" scheme that we are covering is formed in the auxiliaries.

T. Mirzakulov divides auxiliary morphemes into three types of word-formers, word-adders and modal units according to their meaning function, and includes auxiliaries as word-adders.[4] Without objecting to this opinion, it can be pointed out that auxiliaries are used together with other words (to add words) and bring out a certain meaning only when they are side by side with them. . At the same time, in combining words, it is necessary to take into account the meaningful relationship between them (eat→food, come→home), as well as the means of connecting them, in particular, the auxiliary morphemes. For example, the presence of a "local" sign in the Uzbek language auxiliaries toward, along, inside, against, until, till means that these units are connected with other "local" units (in particular, leading morphemes) opens the way. T. Rustamov believes that the issue of lexical and grammatical meanings of auxiliaries is a theoretical issue and helps to determine the origin of auxiliaries from words with independent meaning.[5] According to him, the general lexical meaning of the auxiliaries "toward", "toward", and "toward" after joining nouns is to express the direction of movement to a certain point. Auxiliaries in the Uzbek language are divided into pure auxiliaries and auxiliary nouns, and auxiliary nouns are "local" semantic units that retain a certain root meaning. In linguistics, such auxiliaries are distinguished as auxiliaries that mean different directions, and they can be divided into internal groups on this basis: Auxiliaries with the "Direction" symbol: ost (tag), tepa, ust. These units are in the direction at the bottom or bottom of the object; also refers to a direction on top of or over: under a tree, under the ground, over flower beds, as in soil. So, the semantic content of ost (tag) auxiliaries includes the "low" term; "top" is distinguished among the meanings of the superlative, they contradict each other; their unifying schemas are called "direction" schemas. From front, back, side, inside, and side auxiliaries, front and back auxiliaries form a mutual contradiction through the "beginning" and "end" symbols. The general term for them is "locality", "direction", "lying" terms. "center" (middle), "intermediate" (intermediate), "beginning" (head) and the differentiating sema is considered. It is known that auxiliaries in the Uzbek language are syntactically divided into three

groups. For example, auxiliaries marked "local" along with words in head and indicative agreement; auxiliaries to, until, and along with the words in the agreement of departure; It is noted that the auxiliaries of starting and starting are used together with the words in the ending. Also, vertical, horizontal and mixed types of auxiliary nouns with the "local" sign are distinguished. We analyze the internal differential properties of the auxiliaries with a common "local" sign. After all, locality applies as a characteristic phenomenon for all levels of the language. Assistants united on the basis of the "local" character in the Uzbek language will have different internal themes. Including:

Auxiliaries with the word "direction": toward, toward, towards.

Assistants with the name "chegara": until, next, since.

Auxiliaries with the suffix "ich (kari)": ichra.

Auxiliaries with the word "Vosita": over, through, with, along.

Also, in the meaning of the preposition along, the meaning of "continuity", "far" is also observed: along the river, across the city.

So, according to scientific sources, "the field concept reflects the functional-semantic integration of units belonging to different levels on the basis of a common content or similarity of form. Different branching of morpheme form or meaning within the framework of the level of morphemics makes it possible to use tools specific to other levels as well." [4]

It is necessary to have a certain content compatibility in the structure of any linguistic units that enter into a syntagmatic relationship. The same ratio applies to "local" cells and other units interacting with them. As a result of the localization of locality-neutral lexemes with the help of destination, place, output agreements and auxiliaries with the "local" meaning, they can be located on the periphery of the locality microfield.

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