



FLEXIBLE OBJECTIVES OF CLIMATE LEXIES

Bakhtiyor Hudayberdievich Daniyarov

Associate Professor Of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute (Uzbekistan)

ABSTRACT

The fact that word formation is a legal process in the development of all languages, the synonymic approach of selfish words and words, for example, divided into different countries due to the social events that existed in a state that was close to 90's of the 20th century, the general lexem of the commonly used Uzbek and Russian lexemes in the Uzbek and Russian languages, the activation of the district lexem in the lexem of the old Uzbek language and the linguistics The semantic components of the ohiya is synonymous with the semantic components of these synonyms.

KEY WORDS

Word formation, syntax, synonymic series, lexical meaning, semantic component, literary principle, literary language.

INTRODUCTION

Modern Uzbek linguistics lexicon reflects everyday changes in society, is being renewed and developed. In the end of the last century the Uzbek language became the state language and the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan contributed to the expansion and development of the spheres, which contributed to the enrichment of the Uzbek lexicon, but to the expansion and renewal of synonymic components (Bécherel & Vellas, 1999; Ness & Lin, 2015). For example, contest - selection, ticket - ticket // patta; television - world-wide, district-district, president-president and others. However, every new lexical unit that arises in the language requires the use of obsolete words to be used for functional purpose and the specific nature of the study. For example, it is possible to analyze the case of the district in the Uzbek language and its synonym for independence after independence. In the Soviet Union, the term "district" meant "administrative-territorial unit within the country or large city." For various social reasons, after independence, the speech has been legitimized as a literary standard of the district and has come in many different forms, fully adapted to the words in Uzbek: district, district, depar, museum, district and so on (Carter, Gartner, & Reynolds, 1996; Kuralbayev, Myrzaliev, & Sevim, 2016). As a result, it is possible to observe parallel use of these units in a given newspaper in those years, for example,



Buvayda district of Fergana region, Denov district of Surkhandarya region, Kashkadarya region Kitab district. It was not only in periodical press, but also in Uzbek electronic media (radio and television).

LITERATURE REVIEW

It should be recalled that in the 90's of the last century, the appearance of different words of the district has led to a variety of controversy. Let's say which of these terms should be preferred: district or district? Controversy over the linguistic study of periodical press releases on these issues has become even more intense. (Masala: Ismatullaev X. 1990, Daniyarov R. 1989, Alikulov T. 1990, Musaev K. 1990, Nurmanov A. 1998, Toshaliyev I. 1990, Hojiev A. 1990, Abdurakhmanov G. 1991, Daniyarov R. 1991, Azizov O A, 1992, and others). The district - district is used actively in comparison to other lexemes (district, district, etc.), which is why we want to elaborate on them (Kuralbayev et al., 2016).

The Atomic Narcotic Committee (1989), established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on regulation and regulation of the Uzbek lexicon, proposed to use a definite lexical unit - the term name (since 1989) (For more information, see Abdurakhmonov G. 1930; Qosimov N., Ramazonov M. 1991). However, this term was not widely used in public speaking, while the majority of the Uzbek-speaking population (including the rural population) continued to use the Russian-language word at the time in the daily vocabulary. According to the Atamashunos committee, the term name must be used to refer to areas within the region, as it is characterized by the fact that the term conforms to the traditions of the Uzbek classic literature, its usage in Alisher Navoi's works, and the national character of the Uzbek people (Reisinger & Turner, 1998; Rothermel, 1972; Simon & Zhou, 2017). Azim Hodzhiev argued with this opinion in the periodical, saying that the word is incomprehensible to the general public, which is difficult to pronounce, and that the word does not mean the meaning of the word region, nor is it used in its place. (Hojiev A. Bush, although he / she would slaughter his butcher // The Soviet Uzbekistan newspaper, Tashkent, 1990, August 14). A. Hojiev approved the use of the term "nahya" instead of "rayon".

M. Mirtojiev (What is the language purity? // "Yosh lengi" newspaper, Tashkent, 1991, January 12) has said that the word "district" should be replaced with "district". The suggestions were made to put into operation some or all of the lexical units, such as district - district, so we paid special attention to these words.

MAIN PART

The district, which was proposed as a synonym for the district, was used as the ancient Turkic word (see DTS, 1967), the Kokand Khanate (1868) and the Bukhara Emirate (1920) as the administrative-



territorial unit. Compare this to the explanation in the Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia (UzSE, 11: 333): "The administrative-territorial unit able to mobilize 10,000 or more fighters". In one of the legal documents made in Bukhara, "Tuman" (Turkic - ten thousand) was first mentioned in 1299 as the term "administrative territorial unit" (Begaliev N. Nohiyami or district // "Literature and Art of Uzbekistan" newspaper) 1990: 5).

Historians acknowledge that the term was exactly used in the time of Temur's reign (1360-1404) and then until the invasion of Central Asia by Russia (the second half of the 19th century). For example, Hafiz Abbru, the historian of the Timurid era, listed the seven districts of Samarkand province at his Zubdat at-tavorix, which means the district name is the meaning of the district lexem (Begaliev N. Nohiyami or district? // "Literature and Arts of Uzbekistan" Newspaper, Tashkent, 1990: 5).

Famous historians of Central Asia V. Bartold, A. Yu. Yakubovskiy in their works describe the medieval history of Turkestan history, and in parallel with the word of the district, they used the tumen lexem of synonyms (Yakubovsky A. Yu. Timur. Sbornike: Voprosy, M., 1946, pp. 8-9, pp. 42-44, Bartold V. Tsarstvovanie Timura, V knige: Tamerlan, Epoxa, Lichnost, Deyania, M., 1992. pp. 472-490. . The works of these scientists have been combined with other lexical units and used to represent the historical and geographical appearance of the region in a figurative and precise manner. Famous Uzbek historians have also used the word district in their works for the translation or referral of the above-mentioned Russian scholars, if necessary (see Ahmadova B., The State of Karakalpakstan, T., 1986). The word "tuman" is also used in the ancient Uzbek (Central Asian - Turkic, Chigatay) literary language. For example, in the works of Alisher Navoi (NAL. -T., 1972: 616), see the following description: "District ;, 1. Ten thousand; 2. District (uezd, rayon) ".

This term was used even in the Soviet Union in the historical, historical, artistic, and scientific-popular sources, but in lexicon was not used side by side in the lexicon. For example: Abbosariq is one of the medieval names of the New Aryk channel in Urgut district. From the stream of Abbosariq, the Anhor district was drinking water ("Zarafshon" newspaper). The word "district" in the first sentence may be replaced by the word "region", because the Urgut district was formed during the Soviet era as an administrative-territorial unit. In the second sentence, such an exchange is incorrect. The phrase Abbosariq and Anhor County have a historical décor, and the historical linkage in the semantics of this change was abated, because these words appeared many hundreds of years ago, before the Russian word came from the district. It is characterized by the general semantics of the text that the surrounding word exists in the system of the Uzbek language in the past, and its



meaning is characterized by a set of specific dyeing semicolons (constants, populations) of national-cultural and historical character. The Abbasariq and Anhar (district) nomadic units also have additional meanings ("national identity," "historicity"). These scales are activated in the context. Tilshunos N.Begaliev, based on historical facts (in his article above), gives an account of Anhor district from XIX century to XIII century. But Abu Takhir Khoja Samarkandy, commenting on the events of the 19th century in the Central Asian region, said that the Anhar district was one of the largest districts in the Samarkand region in the last century and wrote: "Dargom aryi ... The irrigation of the Samarkand city, watering the Shavli and Anhor districts, and added to the Hawk River." (Abu Takhir Khuza Samarkandiy, Samaria, published in Tashkent, 1921. 1991.-B.21.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

It was clear that Arabic-language lexema was not suitable for literary norms. Secondly, it has never been used in the literary language in terms of synonyms of district or district. In the literary sources written in the ancient Uzbek literary language such as Alisher Navoi's works are used in terms of "country", "soil", "earth". (NAL, 1972: 471). Secondly, he was forgotten in all respects, except for the major part of the speakers in the Uzbek language, more precisely, apart from special historian and linguist-etilogist. Naturally, it does not appear to be in modern dictionaries since October (1917), in contrast to the district word "tar." - "istorism", but in contrast to the district word "esk" - "outdated".

When pronouncing the first sentence of the word, the tongue moves back to pronounce the consonant (h). It is difficult for the wave vocabulary (h) to coincide with the next tongue "i". Pronunciation of the thin sounds of "i" in this case is a short note of "o" which makes it difficult to pronounce. Perhaps in spite of the recommendation of the Atamashunos Committee and some linguists, the oral and daily conversation of the Uzbeks did not show that the word was used in the district. For example, in the English-Russian dictionary, the word "tuman" does not contain any lexema: "NUMB: tar. District, uezd, district, Samarkand district - "Samarkandskiy uezd" (O'RS, 1988: 454).

In the district, the word uezd is not used literally in Uzbek as well as in the district. It is clear that the word "non-existent" after independence has no clear and precise meanings of the word "smaller administrative-territorial unit, which is part of the region - the largest administrative-territorial unit" - the classical works of ancient Uzbek literary language, administrative-territorial unit. The use of the word nahya in the meaning of the region can lead to difficulties when reading the literary works (not only in art, but in all historical works). The word nahia is not always clear: does the term mean



district, district, or uezd, or the whole territory of a state? The word "tuman", unlike the word "district," is a "regional administrative unit within the region", which is clearly understood (in the media) for the current Uzbek language, as it was originally used to describe such a large area.

A particular lexema is closely interconnected with the semantic nature of other lexemes that interact with itself, especially when it comes to national-cultural and historical aspects, when the words are selected correctly, and the semantics of national-characteristic words are chosen and clearly understand the expression. In the above text, the same thing is evident in the sense of the semiconductor lexis and the semantic connection to it.

RESULT

During the Soviet Union, the word "district" was not used in the first sense (in medieval times this word was used to create new Uzbek words: the head of the street - "the commander of ten thousand soldiers", the buggy "district, khan's manager" and so on) They are still preserved in articles and tricks, and are still used as: "One Thousand, Thousand Tongues" or "Health - Diet Richness".

It is known that in the period from 2006 to 2009, there was created a 5-volume English-language Glossary, which contained more than 80,000 words and phrases, spelling terms, sheva words, and historical and archaic terms, which are widely consumed in modern Uzbek literary language.

CONCLUSION

In the dictionary, the word "district" is synonymous with the word "district" (TITLE, Vol. 3, T., 2007: 344). But the dictionary does not speak about the word nahya.

It is understood that "the semantic unity of words is their unambiguous self-esteem, their unity under one single sign." Shmelev D.N in the development of the Uzbek language after independence and language lexicon the occurrence of the renewal was based on the comparative study of the semantic structure of the synonyms of district - district.



REFERENCES

- Bécherel, L., & Vellas, F. (1999). A Word of Conclusion. In *The International Marketing of Travel and Tourism* (pp. 299–316). London: Macmillan Education UK. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-349-27486-4_12
- Carter, N. M., Gartner, W. B., & Reynolds, P. D. (1996). Exploring start-up event sequences. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 11(3), 151–166. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0883-9026\(95\)00129-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0883-9026(95)00129-8)
- Kuralbayev, A., Myrzaliev, B., & Sevim, B. (2016). Organizational and economic problems in the management of the spiritual - Historical development of tourism in South Kazakhstan Region. *International Review of Management and Marketing*, 6(2), 219–226. Retrieved from <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84963766187&partnerID=40&md5=2765faa70443b307d863a6c1cd41711c>
- Ness, D., & Lin, C.-L. (2015). *International education: An encyclopedia of contemporary issues and systems*. Routledge.
- Reisinger, Y., & Turner, L. (1998). Journal of Travel & Tourism Cross-Cultural Differences in Tourism : A Strategy for Tourism Marketers. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 7(4), 79–106. <https://doi.org/10.1300/J073v07n04>
- Rothermel, R. (1972). A mathematical model for predicting fire spread in wildland fuels. Retrieved from <https://www.snap.uaf.edu/webshared/JenNorthway/AKFireModelingWorkshop/AKFireModelingWkshp/FSPro Analysis Guide References/Rothermel 1972 INT-115.pdf>
- Simon, G. R., & Zhou, I. (2017). American journal of business and management AJBM. *American Journal of Business and Management* (Vol. 6). Retrieved from <http://worldscholars.org/index.php/ajbm/article/view/894/pdf>