LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF PHONETIC TERMS (EXAMPLE OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE)

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Annotation: *The Uzbek language, like other national languages, is one of the languages that has ancient roots in the world. It belongs to the Turkic group of the ancient Altai family of languages. The Altai family of languages not only consists of one Turkic group of languages, but also includes the current Japanese, Korean, mangur, eldest, Mongolian languages. The Turkic languages group consists of 24 national languages. But first of all it is important to learn the origin of the language in ancient times.*

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Linguistics requires not historicism, but consistent synchronism; psychology needs the help of sociology, so that a person is filled with social. Scientists have introduced new concepts about phoneme and morpheme. Phoneme is derived from the pronunciation of the same sound as the saying obyektiv exists, a stable psychic unit is understood. This difference between sound and phoneme turned out to be very promising. Morpheme is an independent part of words with any feature-the root and all kinds of consonants. Speech sounds can be learned from different sides: from a historical point of view,on the comparative side, in terms of comparing the speech sounds of the current Uzbek language and local dialects, by experimenting speech sounds with the help of various instruments, etc. Accordingly, phonetics in the theoretical plan is divided into general phonetics and private phonetics,and in the practical plan-historical phonetics, comparative phonetics, descriptive phonetics, experimental phonetics.

The historical development of the present Uzbek literary language can be divided into three main periods, referring to the stages of development of the single national language and the strong connection of the literary language with different writing systems:

1)ancient Turkic language (this period in turn the most ancient Turkic language is divided into two stages, consisting of VI-th century and ancient Turkic language VI-X centuries);

2) old Uzbek language;

3) present Uzbek language.

1. The ancient Turkic language includes the period from the V-XIII century BC. Written monuments found in the regions of Central Asia, East Turkestan and Sibiria testify to the fact that Turkic peoples have their own culture and literary language since ancient times. This literary language is the ancient common literary language of the Uzbek people and Turkic peoples, and in linguistics it is also referred to as the "all-Turkic literary language". The most rare examples of the ancient Turkic literature language are "Orkhun-Enasoy", "Uygur" inscriptions, as well as "Kutadggi bilig" and "Hibat-ul haqayiq" by Yusuf Khoshib, who was

considered the first written epic of the Turkic peoples, and "Devonu loğotit turk" by Mahmud Koshgari, one of the founders of comparative-historical linguistics. Some information about the literary language of this period can also be found in the general Turkish-based dostu, such as "Alpomish", "Gürüğli", which was once famous among the Turkic peoples.

Analysis of ancient written sources confirms the formation of Turkic national languages on the basis of the Universal literary languagelasa also indicates that they are not fully compatible with any of the current Turkic languages, on the contrary, there is a specific language unsurlari for almost every of these languages. Therefore, it can be recognized as a grandfather language. Ancient written sources, in addition to the above, prove that the Turkic peoples, which began to be divided into nations by the XI century, had a specific general culture, art, literature, writing and literary language from ancient times. These sources also indicate that the ancient Turkic literary language was ranked among the "dead" languages after the formation of the Turkic national languages by the XIV century. Thus, in the XI - XIII centuries, among many modern Turkic languages, the Uzbek language will also have its national appearance.

2. The old Uzbek language of literature includes the period from the XIV century to the first half of the X1X century. As the first examples of the national literary language, the language of works belonging to the pen of Representatives of classical literature such as "Muhabbatnamə" of Khorezmi, "Yusuf and Zulayho" of Durbek, Lutfiy, ATOI, Sakkokiy can be noted. In the development of the literary language of this period, the contribution of Alisher Navoi is incredibly significant. In particular, Navoi developed the Uzbek literary language from a stylistic point of view with his world-famous masterpiece, with the Work "muhokama- ul lugatayn" gave the scientific-theoretical basis of the Uzbek literary language, its artistic style. The great services of Alisher Navoi are so obvious that he first drew attention to the problem of literature tilni management and was able to solve it at a high level on the basis of modern talabi, while exposing the issue of extensive use of the internal possibilities of his native language. Therefore, the literary language based on Navoi was consistently developed by his followers over the next centuries. In particular, this is evidenced by the fact that many dictionaries such as "Badoi Al-dictionary", "Sanglox", "Dictionary atrakiya", "Abushka" (old Uzbek-Ottoman Turkish) were created on the works of Navoi, as well as in the works of poets who lived after Navoi, even in the works of modern poets created in classical poetry.

3. The current Uzbek language of literature is widely used in all spheres of social life from the beginning of the last century to the present day. It should also be noted that even if there is a mutual agreement between the concepts of the national literary language and the literary language in general, they differ in their specific aspects. Because the national literary language is formed on the basis of the literary language up to Milliyet. For example, the composition of the Uzbek national literary language was based on the general literary language. Although this literary language was referred to as "Uzbek" at the beginning of the last century, the Uzbek language was practically without different names, such as "Turkic", "chigatoy", "sart", "khokani Turkic". Thus, subject to the normalized grammatic rules of the national language (generalqq language), the re ishlangan form is referred to as the literary language. Literature has both oral and written forms of language. The verbal form is relatively ancient, it is based on the normative means of speech such as T Tov, tone, accent orfoepic

(Greek consists of the concepts of "correct" and "speech") and serves to establish a direct connection between people. And the written form of the literary language is a form of language, strictly adhering to the rules of spelling, punctuation, methodological. After all, in written form, parts of speech: paragraphs and sentences, as well as their composition are distinguished by means of various punctuation marks. The written form was introduced in the later stages of language development, which is a weapon of communication between a certain space and time. The Uzbek language of literature, according to its dialectal basis, relies on the dialects of Tashkent and Fergana, belonging to the Karluk (chigil-Uygur) dialect, as well as on the dialects of such a central city. In particular, the literary language is phonetically based on the dialect of Tashkent City, and morphologically-on the dialect of Fergana.

After independence, the Uzbek literary language was officially proclaimed as the state language at the session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 21, 1989. Since that date, the scope of its validity has been increasing. In particular, the use of its lexical, semantic and phonetic capabilities in accordance with certain goals is noticeable through the development of functional styles, such as scientific, official-departmental, publicistic fiction, colloquial.

The main dialects of the Uzbek language. The Uzbek national language is one of the most dialectical languages. This is explained by its complex development conditions and ethnic diversity. In particular, its dialectal basis is 1) Karluk; 2) Kipchak; 3) Oguz dialects. Each of these dialects forms a unit of many dialects. In other words, the sum of syllables that are close to each other is called a dialect or dialect. Even if the dialects or dialects are an important internal source of the literary language, they differ from the literary language only in their verbal form, as well as in their phonetic, lexical and grammatical originality. Because shevas are a means of ensuring the mutual verbal communication of people living in a certain territory. Therefore, the scope of their use will be limited in relation to the literary language. This limitation is also noticeable on the example of the territorial limitation of the specific phonetic morphological and lexical signs of the dialect as follows:

The Karluk dialect consists mainly of a unit of dialects of the central city (Fergana, Tashkent, Andijan, Namangan region and cities) and has the following distinctive features from the literary language:

1) phonetic difference: a) the consonant k at the end of the word is pronounced in a y way: forearm, terak-teray, kerak-keray; b) the vowel a in the literary language is pronounced in the style of o: aka- oka, katta-kotta, Bahodir-bohodir;

2) lexical differences: qalampir -garimdori, narvon-shoti, hejilla, hovli-eshik;

3) morphologically differ: a) in the place of the present tense continuous verb –yap-vot\ -ut suffixes are used: kelayapti-kelvotti, borayati-borutti; b) in the place of the genitive case, the accusative case is used in such forms as the suffix-ni|–pi|-ri|-zi: darahtlarning|darahtlarni, bizning / bizzi maktab, bahor havosi | bohorri havosi, gapning \ gappi analysis; The Kipchak dialect consists mainly of the units of rural dialects of the regions of Uzbekistan-Surkhandarya, Sirdarya, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya and Samarkand and differs from Uzbek literary language according to the following signs:

1) phonetically: a) in some syllables, the sound j in place of the consonant y is used: yo'l-jo'l, yomg'ir –jomg'ir; b) the consonant g at the end of the word is replaced by the sound

v:tog'-tov, sog'-sov, og'moq-ovmoq; C) at the end of the word, the vowels q, k are lowered: sariq-sari, kichir-kichchi.

2) from a lexical point of view: *mushuk-pishak, do'ppi-qalpoq, ishkom-voyish.* 3) morphologically: a) in the present tense the verb –yap||in place of lay –jatir||the suffix votir is used: borayapti, borayapir-barajatir, yazayapti-jazavotir; b) in place of the agreement –di/–ti is used: House, kitopni-uydi, kitapti .

The word is one of the important elements of the language and consists of a combination of sounds and consonants within a certain meaning. However, any unit of sounds can not form a word or its meaning. For example, the sum of the sounds in the word apple in the form of mloa, oalm of the sounds in this word does not have any meaning, since the unit of sounds expresses the concept of fruit. By the way, it is also impossible to say such a union of consonants as a word. Therefore, the sum of any sounds and sounds is important not as a means of expressing meaning, but as a means of shaping the meaning of sounds and sounds.

The second important sign of the word is manifested through its expressive expression and storage feature. But they representalaydigan meanings are not the same. Because the word expressionalaydigan meaning is also divided into different types by the most common feature. In particular, some words denote something in the object-an event, a sign, a value, an action, etc., while others denote the speaker's emotion, attitude to reality, and sometimes only a grammatic meaning. But they are considered a word, no matter how they are pronounced.

Information about what the word has an object, a sign, action etc.is called a lexical meaning. For example, a pomegranate is a phrase in which the words stone give information about something, the words hard, sweet give information about the character shular. Hence, the word can be a noun – name of something in existence, a sign, an action, etc., or, on the contrary, it may not have such a feature. Words in the language can have one and more than one meaning. A phenomenon of meaningfulness is called monosemia, and a phenomenon of meaningfulness is called polysemia. For example, words such as marble, idea, conclusion, impression, and terms related to the fields of science are one - literal words. Two or more meanings due to their own and portable meanings are called multi-meaning (polysemantic) words. For example: a skirt is a skirt of a ChopOn, a skirt of a mountain. In linguistics, it is important to study the multi-meaning nature of the word. Because many meaningful words play an important role in the enrichment of the possibilities of language expression by means of the transfer of meaning through different methods, expressing other meanings than their own. Hence, many meaningful words will have in addition to their meaning portable meanings.

In the Uzbek language, there are four different ways of transferring meaning to polysemantic words: 1) metaphor; 2) metonymy; 3) synecdoha; 4) functionalism.

Metaphor (from the Greek word "extract") is the transfer of something, a sign or an action to another, a sign or an action in which the name is a mutual similarity. For example: he peeped two pallets of scales (I.Rəhim). Yormat cut watermelon. He took one Pallas himself and put the second Pallas in front of the passenger and Oroz (Oybek). The word blacks in the first example uses its own meaning in relation to the scales. Its similarity in appearance is also in comparison with watermelon slices in the second example the reason for

the application was. It will not be difficult to associate the similarities between them when the name migration on the basis of metaphors is within the framework of certain things. Mavhum in the context of Things, This is a bit difficult: I love dutor from one span. I learned an army from a bride (Oybek).

Noun migration on the basis of the metaphor not only does not belong to nouns with the name of something, but also in words belonging to another category threeraydi. For example: taqir-cho'l

Metonymy (Greek "renaming", "renaming") is the transfer of one's name to another on the basis of the interdependence of something or phenomena in space and time, their constant connection. The fact is that the thing is not the mutual similarity between the action and the sign, but the presence of a constant connection allows one to understand, imply, say the name of the other. The name on the basis of metonymy can form the basis of the following interrelations between things (horses) in the nomenclature: 1) on the basis of the general connection of the material from which something is made, its name is transferred to something else: the finished wick of the oil is extinguished by a lip of the lamp from the Sokhta (S.Ahmed). She was wearing a wick on the tip of her hair tiny (S.Ahmed); 2) on the basis of the general relation of things in terms of their specific action-state, feature, his name is transferred to something else: cradle is the cradle of school education and upbringing, swallow is the Swallows of our Lyceum; 3) on the basis of the constant connection of the place with what is located in it, its name is transferred to something else: a bowl, a spoon, a dish, a hall-hall laughed, a class-class is used in the sense of standing up; 4) action-the name of the event is transferred to the time of execution of the same action-phenomenon: shamToshmatov). Azan escaped as a close by way of a way (P.Tursun); 5) the name of the thing moves on the basis of its relation to the character inherent in this thing: a Fox is a cunning, a magnanimous man, a dirty-unscrupulous, disgusting person; 6) action, the object of the game moves as the name of the same game: Capricorn-Capricorn chop, etc.

In the framework of words belonging to the category of adjectives and verbs, there is also a phenomenon of metonymy, in which the movable meaning is based on the connection of the sign or action. For example: a short way - a short speech, a short voice, an immaculate sky-an innocent person, an innocent soul; a child to feed-hunar a person, if you feed the garden, the garden will be. Sinekdoha is a way of creating a new meaning by naming a part in the name of something and phenomenon or by naming an idol in the name of which this part belongs.

Types of words according to their relationship of form and meaning .A certain part of the words in the language, according to their form or meaning, form interrelated integrals. Words in such integrals form two groups according to their main characteristics: 1) according to the form of homonyms, omoshaks, omofons, omographs and paronyms; 2) synonyms, antonyms belong to a separate group according to the continuity or contradiction of their mutual content.

Sometimes the formality is relative, and the meanings of words are the same as they are said to be different, but there may be a slight difference in their writing, or sometimes the meaning of grammatics, even if they are in the form of parts. Accordingly, three types of formative words are distinguished: 1) omoshaks,2) omofons, 3) omographs.

Language is far from the deliberate actions of individuals, it is the spontaneous and independent power of peoples. Their national spirituality lives in the language in a continuous collective activity in which all its verbal forms are dominant. The linguistic element determines the cognitive attitude of people to the world, forms the types of thinking. At all levels - sounds, idioms, dictionaries - linguistic forms give an orderly structure to the matter. Such creativity flows continuously, through all generations of people.

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