



SEMANTIC GROUPING OF SIGNIFICANT LEXEMAS

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Abstract

This article presents ideas about adjectives that express the character-property, property and valuable sign of persons and things. The specific characteristics of the adjectives representing the condition and color sign of persons and things have been revealed.

Keywords: primary education, sign words, adjectives, character, state, color, color, expensive.

The adjective mainly denotes the object, partly the sign of the action. The concept of a sign includes features, color, taste, shape, weight, etc. These are considered to be semantic groups of quality, and they are also based on certain semantic and grammatical features. One of the meaningful groups of such qualities is characteristic qualities.

Adjectives are mainly divided into 9 types in terms of semantic meaning:

1. Adjectives denoting character-property, property and value

Character-characteristic adjectives are words that are often used to express various characteristics of a person, that is, his moral, intellectual, social characteristics, personal characteristics, the character-characteristics of things and beings.

Such adjectives are often used to express human character. E.g., cute, naughty, polite, intelligent, friendly, kind, good, bad.

One group of them is generally used to express the characteristics of people, objects, and animals, while the other group is specialized only for expressing the characteristics of the object. For example, like a generous, honest, kind-hearted person.

Adjectives denoting character, property and value are divided into 3 types:

1) qualities characteristic of a person's character;

2) adjectives used to express the nature of an object (thing, animal, creature), event, and the like;

3) adjectives that are used equally for person and object characteristics.

Qualities characteristic of a person's character. A character trait can be both positive and negative. Accordingly, the adjectives expressing the character have positive and negative meanings. In addition, there are adjectives with an indifferent meaning (that is, neither positive nor negative).

a) positive qualities characteristic of a person's character: gentle, polite, left-handed, agile, intelligent, clever, faithful, loyal, skillful, pure, gentle, honest, original, joyful, neat, pure, good, bold, polite, honest, kind and others.



b) adjectives denoting a negative characteristic of people are often antonyms to adjectives denoting a positive characteristic: tyrannical, flawed, stone-faced, cruel, cunning, sly, insolent, rude, arrogant, arrogant, stubborn, selfish and others.

Negative and positive characteristics of a person are expressed by characterizing his words, thoughts, or body parts. Even though Grandfather Haji was a man of a simple nature who recited a proverb in every sentence, he was very open-handed, especially a man who was not good at accounting. (G. Ghulam)

There are other qualities of character-characteristics in which positive and negative aspects are not clearly visible. Their meaning can be understood from the text. For example: dovdir, apathetic, cheerful, mahmadona, meticulous, proud, silent, obstinate, shaddad, topori, etc. If the adjective apathetic is used in the combination of apathetic person to express a negative attitude, "He is not In the example of ` ` he insisted on putting on clothes", he showed a positive attitude.

Adjectives used to describe the state of an object (thing, animal, creature), event, and the like: domestic, actual, luxurious, anxious, easy, artificial, natural, expensive, cheap, etc.

Adjectives that are used equally for person and object characteristics: excellent, good, bad, excellent, durable, etc.

Characteristic adjectives are divided into simple, compound, double and repeated adjectives in terms of their structure.

Simple adjectives are divided into basic and artificial words:

Basic adjectives denoting character-characteristics: brave, garang, gol, dayi, lazy, soulful, zab, zakiy, zukko, ziyrak, lalmi, mahmadona, mechkai, merov, mudhish, muttaham, holy, rare, ignorant, unique .

Artificial adjectives denoting character: smart, strong, eatable, drinkable, related, guilty, interested, badin, blameless, desperate, dishonest, inappropriate; incompetent, unknown, inappropriate, combative, lively, forgetful, easy-going, shy, shy, hot-tempered, inquisitive, knowledgable, agreeable, needy, shy, whiny, precious, pitiful, boring, praiseworthy, surprising, sufficient, understandable, chiyildok, abildok, dirildok, akildok, scientific, personal, spelling; approximate, intellectual, public, Kazakh, rural, people-loving, humanitarian, patriotic, badass, indigestion, cosmopolitan, cosmopolitan, talkative, knowledgeable, warm-hearted, humorous;

Compound adjectives denoting character and characteristic: dilorom, dilozor, kafangado, atashnafas, khomkalla, sorposhana, kaltafahm, shirnisukhan, shurtumshuk, tall-parvoz, otabazori, now-answer, kamgap, kamsukhan, kamsukum, kamkharj, chortkesar, ebto `ymas, self-willed, greedy, non-begging, peace-loving, self-righteous, hypocritical, sarcastic, careless, self-centered, non-tepki, bread-winner, merciful, shrill, cruel, sly, ilikuzildi, unlovable, early-tempered.

Paired adjectives denoting character-characteristics: smart-conscious, mature-careful, crazy-reverse, believer-cain, crushing-crushing, kicking-unshakable, dali-guli, bosh-bayov, finder-holderman, light - fan.

Repeated adjectives denoting character and characteristic: At first glance, he says interesting things and makes people laugh; if you look at him, he bows his head in silence. (Kh. Tokhtabayev)



In the syntax of the adjectives denoting character-property, the qualifier is the determiner, the participle, the case, as well as the accusative determiner, complement, and imperative.

It comes as an adjective-defining: A well-behaved boy is liked.

Adjectives perform the syntactic function of nouns when they are nouns:

He comes to have: Good eats the ground, bad eats the head.

It comes as an indicator-determiner: The generous person's head hurts because of the generosity.

It comes as a complement: Don't go astray from good, approach to bad.

Adjectives of persons and things expressing the sign of status are expressed by various adjectives: object, event, human and animal state or situation:

1) signs of natural state; a) in a positive sense: beautiful, handsome, beautiful, graceful, graceful, slender. A handsome young man knocked on the door (Abdullah Qahhar). b) Defective signs: lame, crippled, crooked, lame, dumb, ugly, deaf, crooked. Taksir, this morning we came from Kokan, - replied the old man, who came from Novcha, wearing an umbrella (Oybek). As for his father, he was lame and used to do club training at the institute (Asqad Mukhtar).

2) adjectives expressing physical or physical states: strong, vigorous, fresh, gentle, old, old, weak, weak, weak...

Such adjectives can also be used to express the signs of the subject: The elder looked one by one at the yard, at the tin roof where the old mulberry branches were leaning (SaidAhmad). And the feeble navo played on the flute, squealed and moaned like a shepherd child (Asqad Mukhtar).

3) adjectives expressing the state of mind: happy, sad, alert, unconscious, awake, angry, angry, resentful, resentful, sad, sad, sad...

He used to flirt with a happy person and hurt with sadness (A. Qahhor).

4) adjectives expressing the life situation of a person: rich, rich, poor, poor, poor, gado, orphan, mushfiq, pauper, stranger...

A rich father had married the young daughter of his poor servant, leprous like an angel (Oybek). Let's take a walk in the victorious future, you and your happy mother (G'. Ghulam).

5) adjectives representing the temperature of the object: hot, cold, warm, cool...

Warm spring rain was falling (A. Mukhtar).

6) Adjectives expressing the state of cleanliness and impurity of an object: clean, neat, pure, pure, dirty, dirty...

All the rooms are neat, the window curtains are white, the household items are shiny (Said Ahmed). He is wrapped in a dirty, patchwork, guppy cloak, his bare feet are torn, and his head is covered with a hissing cap (Oybek). Warm and clean, clear days (Turob Tola).

7) adjectives expressing the state of oldness and newness of the subject: new, old, chukur, uvada, juldur...

What is more, there are many buyers of old cloth (Said Ahmed).

8) adjectives expressing the ripe and raw states of the object: raw, cave, chubby, ripe, ripe...

Chubby cherries and cherries made me feel a lot (Oybek).



9) adjectives expressing the wet-dry state of the object: wet, moist, salty, damp, dry, wet and dry. In the hearth in the middle, a wet bun is baking (Parda Tursun).

10) Adjectives expressing peaceful and turbulent situations: calm, quiet, quiet, calm, quiet, tranquil, restless, restful, etc.. (Oybek).

In addition to these, there are a number of adjectives such as smooth, bumpy, crumpled, flat, (sparse, dense, thick, thin, deposit, thorough, gujj, shawl, secluded, crowded, open, closed). almost all of the case adjectives listed above are graded, take form-changing affixes (modal shapers), and most are used figuratively.

Artificial adjectives are formed by the following additions:

-bar, -li, -dor, -ser, -be, -k, -q, -g`, -ik, -iq, -uq, -kin, -qin, -g`in, -kun, -g flour...; pictorial, bald, funny, full-bodied, sitting, pitiful, flowery, stoned, guilty, sad, flowery, bald, lazy, sergosht, somoman, bemajol, ignorant, bochabar bedar, besaramjon, bedavo, chirik, dull, dry, light, dead, crooked, closed, open, corrupt, closed, depressed, stagnant, thin, pale, lively, tired, g awkward, awkward, awkward, awkward, unknown, wrong, sharros, gulduros, mournful, unemployed, dervish, scientist, tentaknamo, disgusting, painful, dexterous, dreamy, lame, bright, happy, muddy, sticky. ..

Compound adjectives indicating status: dervishsifat, devsifat, devqomat, kafangado, sheryurak, ofatijon, bodomzakovok, igiroyok, shikastahol, bashkorong, yaqavayron, olazarak, tepakal, khanavayron, dilkhasta, kamgap, kamsukhan, tezpishar, kechpishar, qirkyamoq, homtalash, sahibjamol.

Paired adjectives indicating status: alag-da-jalagda, apok-chapak, hot-cold, drunk-alast, now-unozir, old-dusky, chala-chulpa, raw-ripe, saramjon-sarishta, hungry-naked, shadow-cool, khor-zor, loop-hole, tuppata-tuzuk, raw-khatala, entak-takak, kari-dry, yamak-yastak, harom-harish, alak-chalok, poyntar-soyntar, uvali-juvali, o`pok-sopok, ilang-bilang, rich-wealthy, hungry-lunch, mature-clean, wandering-wandering, healthy-healthy, crazy-inverted, single-lonely, stranger-benavo, ruined- it is prosperous, smooth, thick, liquid, burnt-cooked (moved from the verb), hungry-naked, shadow-cool, calm-harmonious, wrinkled-palm, lump-left, young - bare, ragged, dirty, broken, torn, torn, straight, full of hair, curly, crooked, patchy, opposite, jagged (writing), apok-chapak, alak-chalok (dream)...

Repeated adjectives denoting status: burda-burda, yol-yol (moved from the noun), biq-biq.

The syntactic function of case adjectives:

a) comes as a participle: This part of the story is part.

b) behavior (manner, situation) becomes a case: Grandfather Kain sighed painfully. (A. Qahhor)

c) with the determiner: Dadaboy is loud and pompous. (fist)

On the basis of the above, it can be concluded that status adjectives are actively used in our speech, expressing the different states of things or beings in pairs, repetitions, simple, combined forms.

In Uzbek language, white, red, black, blue, blue, yellow, green, maroon, pink, blue, red, sapsar, brown, alvon (colorful), golos, gungurt, nafarmon, ol, black and white, pink, brown, gray, novvot color, colorful, targyl, ola, chipor, chipor-chipor, dawn color, zalgaldok, mosh-ghuruch (moved from horse), golden color, gunafsha color, saman, toriq, chowkar, jiyron, boztoriq (representing the color of horse) constitute a separate lexical-semantic group. Such words are called adjectives of color. Some of their



specific features have been specially researched in Uzbek linguistics by scientists such as M. Sodikova, R. Kongirov, Z. Paradaev, H. Tajimatov.

Words denoting color can be basic, artificial, compound, compound. Words denoting color are formed morphologically using the following affixes:

The suffix -i is an affix that appeared under the influence of the Tajik language and gives the meaning of possessiveness: mercury (simobi) - the color of mercury. Jigari (jigar +i) dialect. the color of the liver. Sky (sky+i) dialect. the color of the sky. Gulobi (gulob+i) dialect. the color of pink. With the help of this affix, adjectives can be made into adjectives: blue (zangor+i), red (kirmyz+i) [26,97].

The affix -qi, -aqi (-aki) forms adjectives from nouns. For example, pistachio (pista+qi) is pistachio-colored or light green. Totaki (totu+aki) is the color of a parrot or the color of a parrot. This affix also makes adjectives from adjectives. Karaki (black+ki) dialect. the color of black.

The affixes -iy, -viy came from the Arabic language and form adjectives from nouns. For example, niliy (nil+iy) archaic is a zinc color. Golden (tillo+iy) in the form of gold, golden. Among them are parrots and celestials.

The affix -vash is archaic and forms adjectives from nouns: samovash (samo+vash) has a light color. Compound adjectives denoting color are made by syntactic method. For example, ot+ot - brown, gray, havorang, anordona, dovenek, pistachio, etc. In general, the word color is an active constituent in the formation of adjectives denoting color. In addition to compound color adjectives, there are also compound color adjectives. These are used to represent more color-denoting shades. For example, white yellow, white pink, black yellow, black red, black red, gray red, etc. From such adjectives denoting color, many additional adjectives are formed: black-black, red-red, sap-yellow, white-black, moss-rice, ochre-cypress, black-black, zim-ziyova, etc. besides the meaning of color, these also express the meanings of group, generality, and plurality. Adjectives denoting color are effectively used in speech. For example, kizilishtan, kokkarga, karakamish, etc. With the help of formative affixes: kokcha, akhcha, kirzhcha, karamug, mallavoy, etc. are also formed. For example, saffron, saffron, butter, black nut, etc. Adjectives denoting color appear in the following syntactic functions:

1. Comes as an adjective-defining: (Silver's) .. teeth white as mother-of-pearl under ruby-like lips were slightly visible. (A. Qadiri)

2. It comes as a noun: The flower is red. All four sides of the wall are white.

When the adjectives color - color are used, they become possessive, complementary, indicative-defining. If we look at the etymology of adjectives denoting color, we will see that adjectives such as red and green actually come from another word group. For example: this adjective, which had the same meaning as the word "red" in the old Turkic language, was derived from the verb qyz, which originally meant "to turn red" with the suffix -(y)l. There were four kulchas and two heads of red chillies in the tray. (Oybek)

The adjective green is derived from the verb ya:sh, which means "to have the color of a leaf" in the old Turkic language, with the suffix -(y)l. On the left are the foothills, on the right is a green cotton field, in the middle is a village. (I. Rahim)



The expression of degree forms of adjectives denoting color is unique compared to other types of adjectives. For example: the comparative degree form -colors made with the addition of roq; whiter, yellower, wider, longer, cleaner, smaller, shorter, etc. Sometimes the first syllable (or part) of an adjective in the form of a simple degree is repeated with a sound change (phonetic method): crimson-red, sap-yellow, green-green, black-black

A diminutive form is also formed by adding -mtir (-imtir), -sh(-ish), -gina (-kina, -kina) to some adjectives denoting color. For example, blue, dark, flowing, yellow, etc.

Morphological and syntactic methods are also used in assigning the level of color-denoting adjectives. Intensive forms of color-denoting adjectives are syntactically and stylistically multifaceted. For example,

a) intensive form means an excess of color from the normal state: red-red watermelon, like yellow-yellow silk.

b) represents the states of openness and clarity of color: blue sky, crimson velvet, yellow paint, etc.

v) intensive form is preceded by words expressing color and expressing an emotional and affective meaning: black sky, two red eyes, etc.

Two different methods are used to express the diminutive degree in adjectives denoting color:

a) morphological method: light colors that do not meet the standard are expressed using various affixes. For example, through the affixes -ish, -imtir, -g`ish, -gimtir, -gina, -kina, -qina, -roq. Usually, such additions are added to adjectives expressing color. These affixes are used in adjectives denoting color, meaning weak colors, that is, a certain color is lower than normal. For example, flowing satin, blue glass, yellow cream, red cloud, etc.

-ish, -gish affixes are also found in live speech in the forms -ich, -gich. For example, in M. Ismaili's work "Fergana before dawn" the word blue is used instead of the word blue: Big eyes, thin blue eyebrows... a Russian young man appeared.

The affixes -gish, -ghimtir are mostly used in the context of red and yellow words. When these affixes are added to the words red and yellow, the next two sounds are shortened and the stem is narrowed. For example, the red light of the Sun illuminates the scene. (A. Qahhor)

The affixes -mtil, -imtil, -mtir, -imtir, -g`imtil, -gimtir can be added to most of the original color names. The old form of these affixes is -tul, -umtul, -tul, -qumtul, i.e. inclined to the color of sand.

These affixes -chil, -sil, which are rarely used, are used in the context of the words white and blue. For example, Shakir spoke while brushing his thick and long beard covering his freckled face like a sesame seed. (S. Ainy)

There is a certain degree of uniqueness in the use of the diminutive form in adjectives denoting color. All of them do not agree with all the adjectives that express color in the same way. The functions of diminutive forms are almost the same. Reduces the color level. For example, a bluish yellow cloud, a bright yellow cloud.

In general, there are cases where there is some abstraction in the words meaning color levels. For example, a certain color is not understood when it is said to flow. A pale shade of any color can be called flowing: flowing chit, flowing marble, etc.



A specific color may not be understood even when it is called dark. Dark color of any color can be called dark: dark chit, dark marble, etc.

When the words red, yellow, blue are used, it is understood that there is a tendency to these colors: red-yellow, yellow-white, blue-gray.

There are also cases where diminutive affixes are added to adjectives denoting two colors in a row. Such use depends more on the style of the writer. For example, Mahkam looked at his bluish-yellow face like that of a corpse and got up in fear. (P. Kadyrov)

It should also be said that when degree affixes are added to words in a row, they must be in two different forms, i.e. -im, -tir, -ish or vice versa.

One group of color names taken by affixes expresses the lightness and lightness of colors, while the other group serves to express the inclination to another color with an additional shade.

It is known that light and light shades of colors are represented by shades of decreasing degree, and dark and dark shades are represented by shades of increasing degree. At the same time, the qualities of this form are also associated with different degrees of color. Phonetic methods are widely used in living language to express the degree of reduction of colors. In this case, the words ach, nim, sal-pal are used more often. That is, the vowel sounds in these words are pronounced long. Therefore, phonetic, morphological, lexical and syntactic methods are used to express the level meanings of color-denoting adjectives.

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