LEXICO-SEMANTIC STRUCTURE AND ITS ANALYSIS ON THE EXAMPLE OF VERBS

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ABSTRACT:

The lexical system and its subdivisions are the lexical levels that are separated at this stage into two major groups - independent and non-independent words. This division is based on privacy, and the sign of opposition is "spiritual and functional independence." In lexicology, language is studied as a system of lexical richness, because this richness is not a simple, mechanical sum of words and phrases, but a system of units and elements.
KEY WORDS: lexical system, independent and non-independent words, lexicology, system of lexical richness, words and phrases, syntagmatic features.

INTRODUCTION:

Words and elements in lexicology are in the "textile" and "cellular" relations of a whole "organism": the relationship between the expressive and semantic aspects of words, the whole and part relations between the lexical meaning and its semantics, this is evidenced by the paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of word meanings. Given that the basic unit of this system is the word, lexicology also deals with issues directly related to the word itself: the essence of the word as a linguistic unit, word structure (plans of expression and content, semantic structure), lexical meaning and methodological semantics, lexical meaning and etymology, lexical meaning development, udual and occasional meanings.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

L.A. Novikov also states that when there is a difficulty in the analysis of lexemes in the order of the lexical system, it is possible to compare it with another system and draw a certain conclusion on the basis of similarities between them. In constructing a lexical system, it is practical to take into account the similarities (analogies) between phonology and semantics. At an international symposium in Magdeburg in 1964, he considered highlighting such similarities between phonology and semantics. It was argued that phonology should define a system of semantic meanings as well as a system of sounds. It is pointed out that the lexical-semantic analysis is somewhat improved by the study of the phonological level and the transfer of the system of concepts to the lexical system.

ANALYSIS:

Lexical antonym is the grouping of lexemes based on their conflicting meanings. Like white and black, thick and thin. The phenomenon of anthropomorphism occurs mainly within the lexical units of a word group. In the adjectives:

a) According to the sign of volume: big and small, high and low,

b) According to the sign of temperature: hot and cold;

c) By age: young and old;

g) Character - according to characteristics; generous and stingy, brave and cowardly, wise and foolish;

d) According to the sign of the shape: straight and curved,

e) According to the sign of taste: like bitter and sweet.

The phenomenon of anatomy is also common within the lexicons of time, state, quantity, purpose:

a) Night and tomorrow, before and after (according to the sign of time),

b) Fast and slow, barely and easily (according to the sign of the state),

c) More and less, more and less (according to the sign of quantity),

d) Intentionally and unintentionally, in vain and in vain (according to purpose and meaning) and so on.

The affiliation of such lexicons to the category of quality and form has become somewhat controversial in recent years. In nouns:

a) In sign nouns: wealth and poverty, bravery and cowardice,

b) In opposite names: east and west, south and north;

c) In the names of the seasons: summer and winter, autumn and spring,

g) In the names denoting the opposite sides of the day: night and day, morning and evening.

In verbs:

a) In verbs expressing the meanings of opposite actions: to go and come, to enter and leave;

b) In verbs of adjective or form: such as expand and contract, increase and decrease, slow down and accelerate.

Sometimes the adjective form of a verb can enter into an antonymic relationship with a lexeme in the adjective group: read and uneducated, uneducated and educated. The phenomenon of anatomy is common in the adjective category, nouns and verbs are somewhat less common, and diamonds and numbers do not (except in some contextual cases).

DISCUSSION:

Contextual antonymy is the incorporation of non-contradictory lexemes into an antonymic relationship by the speaker or author within a particular context. This can be seen in the following verse: Sugar melts like white salt, but one dissolves salt and one dissolves sugar. The phenomenon of omomimia. Lexical homonymy is the phenomenon of equality in the expression plan (pronunciation and spelling) of lexemes. For example, grass ("fire") - grass ("grass"), belts ("hard, leather belt") - belt ("a deep place where water flows from rivers and mountains" ") such as. The lexical-semantic field and the lexical-semantic group are not the same lexical-semantic system. Opposite area from a group is a system of formations that are heterogeneous in nature by the nature of the relationship between their constituent elements (LSG, synonym series, etc.). According to A.A.Ufimtseva said, "the lexical meanings of individual words in lexical-semantic fields are combined on the basis of at least one common semaphore, the mechanism of combining lexical meanings of words that are the same in lexical-semantic groups and belong to a part of speech. That is, they are distinguished by a certain generality of their grammatical meanings ("subject" for nouns, "sign" for adjectives, "action" or "state" for verbs, etc.)

A specific lexical combination is a series of synonyms. It should be noted that a group, a subgroup, and a number of synonyms differ for a variety of reasons. It is enough to have one common semantic feature in their meaning to group words. The size of the lexical combination depends on which character or semaphore is chosen as the whole unit. A practical way to establish synonymous relationships is the technique of substituting one word for another in the context. Therefore, a synonymous series can include lexemes that belong to different lexical and semantic groups

and are located in the intersection zone of lines, subgroups, lexical and semantic groups.

Hence, the concept of field is understood as "a set of linguistic units combined with the generality of content (sometimes the responsibility of formal indicators) and reflecting the conceptual, reasonable, or functional similarity of defined events". The lexical-semantic field and the lexical-semantic group are not the same lexical-semantic system. A field, unlike a group, is a system of formations that are heterogeneous in nature by the nature of the relationship between their constituent elements (LSG, synonym series, etc.).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the lexical system plays an important role in the study of lexicology. Newly created or newly learned lexemes from other languages can become meaningful words over time under the influence of various linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Famous nouns are also conditionally added to the list of monosemantic lexemes. The lexical, phonetic and grammatical levels of a language are also interrelated: phonetic units make a word dependent, morphemes form artificial words, the possibilities of conjugation of words, their properties as a methodological tool to their lexical and grammatical meanings and relies on methodological semantics. This requires that lexicology be related to phonetics, morphemes, word formation, grammar, and stylistics. The lexical system and its subdivisions are the lexical levels that are separated at this stage into two major groups of words - independent and non-independent. This division is based on privacy, and the sign of opposition is "spiritual and functional independence".

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