



Semantic Structure, Genetic Features of Lexemas under the Meaning of “Dedication”

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Abstract: *This article discusses the semantic-structural, genetic features of the semantic lexemes "Dedication", the conditional integration of the lexeme of Dedication, and the fact that the units of spiritual dedication and physical dedication can be divided into components, concepts of dedication category, and each of these elements concluded that it includes many concepts.*

Keywords: *language, lexeme, semantic lexeme, genetic traits, dedication, attitude.*

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, views on the theory of the semantic field are related to the study of word meaning. Everything in the world, events, actions are reflected in the human mind as a concept. The concept is expressed in the form of words in the sound system consisting of the whole meaning. Language represents existence. Therefore, existence is inextricably linked with language. A number of approaches to the relationship between language and existence have emerged. One group of them states the thesis that language and existence are inextricably linked, that language directly represents the objective world, while other philosophers reject the relationship between language and existence. Even those who recognize the relationship between language and existence give different answers to the question of whether language expresses existence directly or indirectly. A group of philosophers recognize the role of the subject in expressing the objective world, and state that it finds its expression in language through objective consciousness. Philosophers of another direction admit that language directly represents the objective world. They argue that mythical concepts such as a witch, a mermaid, and a giant do not exist, but that they are expressed in language, and that there is a discrepancy between the elements of existence and language units.

Today, in philosophical literature, in the works on the relationship between language and existence, it is recognized that existence finds its expression in language through consciousness. Therefore, the process of naming includes the stages of reflection of the elements of existence in the mind and the expression of this reflected, generalized image in the language.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The existence that surrounds us is reflected in the human mind in various forms and is expressed through language. Any thought that appears in the human mind is nothing but a reflection of the material world according to its content and form. The object of our study can be not only the objects of the material world, but also spiritual phenomena. All mental phenomena are indirect reflections of existence.

Because every concept, thought and conclusion is a reflection of the material world. Thus, a person has the opportunity to reflect in the mind, distinguishing general and specific signs of things and events in the material world. In the human mind, all things are gathered in the form of a system. Because the world itself is a system. The systematicity of the world is that it is a unity formed by the relationship of mutually conditioned, mutually demanding elements. This whole has the property of being divided into small wholes. The elements that make up the universe that surrounds us are united into classes according to certain common characteristics, and the elements



united into a class are separated according to different signs within this class. If the elements of the whole are in a mutually conditioned and conflicting relationship within the framework of wholes, at the same time, the whole and the whole interact in this way as its elements within the framework of a larger whole. Thus, the objective world is a complex system that combines classes from simple to complex, and at the same time, has the property of being divided into parts. For example, in the class of living beings, the animal world has a mutually conditioned and conflicting relationship with the elements of the class, such as the world of plants and the world of humanity, and each part that acts as a part for a living being unites small elements to form a smaller whole. , form a relative subsystem. In particular, the animal world is divided into different groups according to different characteristics: mammals and non-mammals; walkers and reptiles; water animals and land animals etc.

RESULTS

Including, it was found that there are more than 100 lexemes with courage. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" there are about 85 synonyms of the lexeme of dedication, and this situation shows how active the lexeme of dedication is in the Uzbek social consciousness.

If we consider the lexeme of devotion as a conditionally integrated category, units of spiritual devotion can be divided as components and concepts of the category of devotion. Each of these elements can form a separate microsystem and include many concepts. For example, the element of spiritual devotion has internal categories such as zealous, loyal, patriotic. Each of these is divided into internal microgroups.

DISCUSSION

Grammatically, lexemes with the meaning of self-sacrifice mainly belong to the categories of adjectives, nouns, verbs, and adverbs. Among such units, there are not many words related to adverbial and verb groups. For example: attitude - self-sacrifice, constancy, endurance, stability, determination, constancy, diligence, hard work, honesty, precision, serviceability, conscientiousness, precision, correctness, infallibility, used. The synonyms of the lexeme with devotional meaning belonging to the quality and noun family: quality - honest, benevolent, sincere, determined, obedient, resistant.

CONCLUSION

Arabic words are the majority in the acquisition layer of lexemes with courage. The basis of most of the words related to one's class also belongs to the Arabic class: honest, sincere, selfless, selfless.

Courage-like lexemes have a unique ratio of structurally simple and complex words: a) simple words: zeal, piety, discipline, hardworking b) complex words: noble, hardworking, perseverance, etc. Simple words are divided into simple root (zealous, piety) and simple compound (trustworthy, pious)), complex words compound (noble, hardworking), double (kindness) and repeated words can be divided into No repeated words were observed in lexemes with boldface.

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