Paradigmatic Properties of Noun Unities with the General Meaning of "Courage" in Uzbek

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Abstract: In this article, the paradigmatic features of lexemes with the word "Courage" are divided into two aspects, i.e. thematic and semantic. Courage is important because the similarities and differences of noun units with a common theme are studied on the basis of the table.

Keywords: courage, lexeme, paradigmatic, semantic, unities, similar, different.

I. Introduction

The words in our language have signs that are unified according to their general meaning and different from each other according to their specific meaning. "Courage" is observed in common nouns as follows. The paradigmatic relationship in lexical meanings is based on two aspects:

1) from a specific topic,

2) from a semantic point of view. When looking at the paradigmatic relationship in the lexical meanings of words from a certain thematic point of view, the words are divided into groups according to the lexical meaning within different topics. "Language units live in a person's memory in various system relationships, and the connection between the constituents of these system relationships is called a paradigmatic relationship." Such a relationship allows easy and convenient use of units in human memory.

II. Literature review

In Uzbek linguistics, A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov, E. Begmatov, Sh. Safarov, A. Mamatov, M. Hakimov, S. Mominov, D. Lutfullaeva, Sh. Usmonova, S. Boymirzaeva, A. Rahimov, In the studies of I.Azimova, N.Hoshimova, the language system was studied based on the principles of the anthropocentric paradigm. Since linguistic units have the characteristic

of reminding each other, the relatedness of the lexemes related to them is taken into account. In particular, the lexeme "courage" is reminiscent of the lexeme of heroism, the lexeme of brave is the lexeme of brave, and the lexeme of bravery is reminiscent of the lexeme of a hero. But the lexeme "courage" does not directly refer to the lexeme of goodness or evil. This is because they form their own spiritual groups through internal nesting. The units reminding the belief and its related lexemes will have similar symbols in common. In particular, the meanings of the lexeme "courage" include "bravery", "strength", "heroism", "courage", but they are characterized by the fact that they also have different signs, that is, courage is different from bravery, and heroism is different from bravery. In some places, it has the characteristic of merging with common themes.

III. Analysis

We will analyse the paradigmatic connection between units of nouns with the general theme of "courage" as the elements that make up the "spirituality" system. Paradigm includes lexemes wrestler, great, grandeur, strong, perfect, famous, selfless, determination, saint, successful. Common to all of them, the themes of "bravery", "strength", "heroism", "courage" unite under their common meaning. At the same time, each of them has its own meaning, that is, the expressions of the symbols in it differ from each other. This is reflected of the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Similarities and differences between units with a common theme of bravery</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General themes</th>
<th>bravery</th>
<th>strength</th>
<th>heroism</th>
<th>courage</th>
<th>audacity</th>
<th>doughtiness</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Courage</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>Wrestling</td>
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<td>Magnificence</td>
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<td>Generosity</td>
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<td>Perfect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Devoted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Famous</td>
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<td>Determination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Successful</td>
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<td>Power</td>
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<td>+</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Paradigmatic connection connects language units to each other in a "chain" form in a person's memory. When one of the lexemes is remembered, another invariant of the lexeme comes to life in the memory, on the basis of which the number of noun units with the common theme "courage" expands. The ability of lexemes related to the general noun unit "Courage" to enter into various relationships in the language system strengthens its independent place in the system. The paradigmatic relationship in the lexical meanings of words is studied under synonymy, antonymy, correlation. Synonymy as a phenomenon of inter-lexeme semantics is one of the most extensively studied lexical paradigms in the field of linguistics.

Two phenomena showing the paradigmatic relationship of lexical meanings: synonymy and antonymy are almost always recorded in textbooks and monographs devoted to lexicology and semasiology of languages. In our work, we took a semantic approach to uncovering the
paradigmatic properties of noun units with the general term "courage". It is researched by form and meaning when viewed from this aspect. It is known that polysemous words make up a very large part of the words used in Uzbek linguistics. Even in the "Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language" there are about fifty meanings of some words. This means that in polysemous words, various derived meanings have grown from the original head (leading) meaning of the word. In fact, lexemes have a semantic relationship with other lexemes based on their mutual semes. Polysemous lexemes with each sememe are included in the series of semantics separately. The role of synonyms in creating a synonymic paradigm of noun units with the common symbol "courage" is special. Each synonymous line forms its own paradigm. They are formed and enriched over centuries. In particular, lexical synonyms are the formation of a synonymous series of more than one word around the same topic. Units in a synonymous line are semantically interconnected. In particular, the lexeme [courage] is combined with the lexeme [generosity] on the basis of the theme of "bravery", with the lexemes of [бактург], [забардаст], [половнолик] on the basis of the theme of "strength", with the lexemes of [фаму], [суксулост] on the basis of the theme of "heroism" enter into a synonymous relationship. This type of meaning creates a semantic type.

It seems that lexemes such as wrestler, great, grandeur, strong, perfect, famous, self-sacrificing, determined, saintly, and successful are combined into one paradigm based on fire themes, which indicates that the above spiritual relationship is formed. Since the formation of mutual synonymy of noun units with the common theme "courage" in the Uzbek language is actively observed, we classify it into internal groups. Synonym is derived from the Greek synonym, meaning "one" and onoma meaning "name". A language unit that has different forms and expresses the same concept is called a synonym. The name and task schemas in the synonym lexeme schemas are the same and differ from each other with the expression schemas. These lexemes take place in different forms in the internal division of synonyms. In particular, lexical synonyms. "Lexical synonyms are called ideographic synonyms if they differ in the meaning of the ideographic scheme. Such synonyms are also called meaning synonyms".

"Courage" is a lexical synonym of nouns with the common meaning wrestler, great, grandeur, strong, perfect, famous, selfless, determination, saint, successful. In synonymy, the semantic relationship of words is the main condition that defines it. Accordingly, they are divided into two:

a) synonyms based on the exact same meaning of words, i.e. absolute synonyms: strong, wrestler;

b) synonyms based on the general similarity of the meaning of the words, that is, "semantic synonyms": grandeur, famous, successful. Such divisions are defined within semantic synonyms on the basis of issues such as mutual meaning proximity and similarity of words.

The naming schemes of such noun units are the same, they differ according to the change in the expression schemes.

IV. Discussion

Absolute synonyms. The appearance of synonyms and their enrichment in our language is related to the past, history and present of our nation. They do not appear by themselves. They occur in certain forms and meanings. In the synonymous line, the centre is the point. That point has a common meaning that is repeated in all language units in this line.

Such synonyms are interpreted differently by scholars. One of the lexemes in the semantic line claims dominance, others unite around the dominant lexeme and form a circle of semantics. "Dominant in the synonymous group is a word that meets the requirements of the literary

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standard in all respects. For example, it is indifferent (neutral) to emotional colour and style, represents the normative level of the character, etc.” With these signs, the difference in their spiritual limit is determined. In linguistics, synonyms based on the same meaning of words, that is, more than one word, are called absolute synonyms. Some linguists call them doublets. In some works, it is limited to saying that there are synonyms with the same meaning: it is not called an absolute synonym or a doublet. Absolute synonyms are a minority in Uzbek linguistics. V. M. Belkin suggests that synonyms in Arabic are absolute synonyms. In the above synonymous line, the word "great, strong, famous" is Uzbek, and the rest of the units are Arabic. But in our speech, the lexemes of great strength and determination are actively used and considered dominant in comparison to the lexeme of "courage".

g) stylistic synonyms have exactly the same lexical meaning according to the core symbols, and the words that occur with it differ from each other according to their belonging to a certain social stratum. the words wrestler, greatness, perfect, devoted, saint, successful belong to the historical layer; famous words of determination are characteristic of the artistic style. the word determination is stylistically neutral, i.e. the main word. characteristic of selfless and successful journalistic style. Also, the semantic range is always free like other linguistic paradigms. The composition of paradigms is related to history and today, but it changes, as new ones enter, and outdated members leave the paradigm. In particular, wrestler, great, greatness, strong, perfect, famous, selfless, determination, saint, successful, saint perfect lexemes are among them. Professor E. Begmatov, thinking about systematicity in the lexicon, cites the following as the scientific classification and visualization of the lexical wealth of the language as a specific system in linguistics:

1) the method of dividing words into word groups, that is, the system of word groups;
2) the method of classifying words according to the formation models, that is, formation methods;
3) the method of dividing words into functional-stylistic groups, that is, stylistic-differential groups of words.
4) the method of dividing words into certain subject groups, that is, of words subject groups and others.

Of course, these divisions form and change according to their specific characteristics. Lexical synonyms are formed in different ways according to their mutual spiritual relations. It is possible to divide the series of words that have created gradational relations based on three factors:
1) according to style
2) according to active and inactive
3) according to obsolescence and acquisition of modernity.

According to the style, it is often found in artistic, bookish (historical reflection) and journalistic form. This can be seen from top (inactive) to bottom (active).

bravery
heroism
fearlessness
daring

In this placement, the example of the artistic style (bravery, heroism), the example of the book

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style (courage, bravery, bravery) and the words of strength of the journalistic style do not have a place in the above line. Because they also reflect the sign of dominance.

Literary language units, in particular, synonyms, occupy a special place in the process of researching works of art, especially in solving linvopoetic problems. The Uzbek literary language, like other languages, has its own colourful synonymy layer. This synonymous layer shows the rich expressive possibilities of the Uzbek national artistic language and serves to increase the weight of the artistic lexical layer. "A group of interrelated words with a common meaning is called a synonymous series".13

Grading is also important in this line. The factor of active and inactive separation of gradational lines is caused by the speech situation, that is, a number of lexemes are associated with obsolescence in semes, non-occurrence in human speech from the point of view of the period, and little use. In the process, in fact, everything is obsolete. However, it was used in historical, religious and artistic works to express the spirit of a certain era, language capabilities, and national beliefs.

Currently, it is used in units of that text. Such words can be found by reflecting the level of usage from top to bottom.

- bravery
  - fearlessness
  - daring
  - heroism
  - strength

The above division finds its expression in artistic and religious or historical work.

Cognates of the lexeme "courage" are used in religious and secular texts with different meanings. It depends on what topic the text forms, that is, its specific meanings are reflected in the context. We will discuss this in detail in the next chapter.

Another paradigmatic relationship between the meanings of noun units with the common symbol "courage" is the phenomenon of antonym. "Antonym. Antonym is Greek anti - "against" and onoma - "name"14. A word, a phrase, and an adjunct with opposite meanings are called antonyms. Lexical units such as synonyms, antonyms and homonyms in the language of an artistic work are convenient and productive tools for revealing the artist's artistic and aesthetic goals. "Antonyms perform an important function in the language of an artistic work: they serve to reveal the object of the image with its inner conflict, to exaggerate and vividly express the event".15 In this respect, it enriches the language of the artistic work. The phenomenon of antonymy is based on the relationship between two linguistic units.16 The central parts of the adverbial unit form lexical anonymity. In particular, such units as bravery - lack of courage, bravery - cowardice, strength - weakness (bekuchlik), bravery - cowardice are formed. But not all of the lexemes of courage, strength, heroism, bravery, bravery, bravery, which make up the core part, may not have a lexical antonym. Any lexeme does not enter the relationship of antonym, because this relationship exists only between language units that represent reality, one of which is the opposite of the other. Also, to be an antonym, lexemes are in the same word group. If they are not within the same category, but they are in an anti-Semitic relationship between semes, they enter into an anti-Semitic relationship.

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V. Conclusion

Courage has a hyponymic relationship with common nouns. The mutual meaning relations between the elements of the hypo-hyperonymic lexical paradigms formed on the basis of the representation of the gender-species relationship in the objective existence, the logical-semantic relations between the elements of the relative lexical paradigm formed on the basis of the expression of whole-part concepts, exist in the lexical-semantic system of the language only on the basis of mutual differentiation from the linguistic point of view. It is possible to determine the exact boundary of the phenomenon of hyponymy and reveal the linguistic character of the paradigms formed on the basis of hypo-hyperonymic semantic relations.¹⁷

In the Uzbek language, the paradigmatic properties of noun units with the common theme "courage" acquire a special feature.

References:


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