

System Relations in the Vocabulary of the Russian Language

Nigmatova Gulnoz Khamidovna

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan, Bukhara

Khasanova Shakhnoza Bakhodirovna

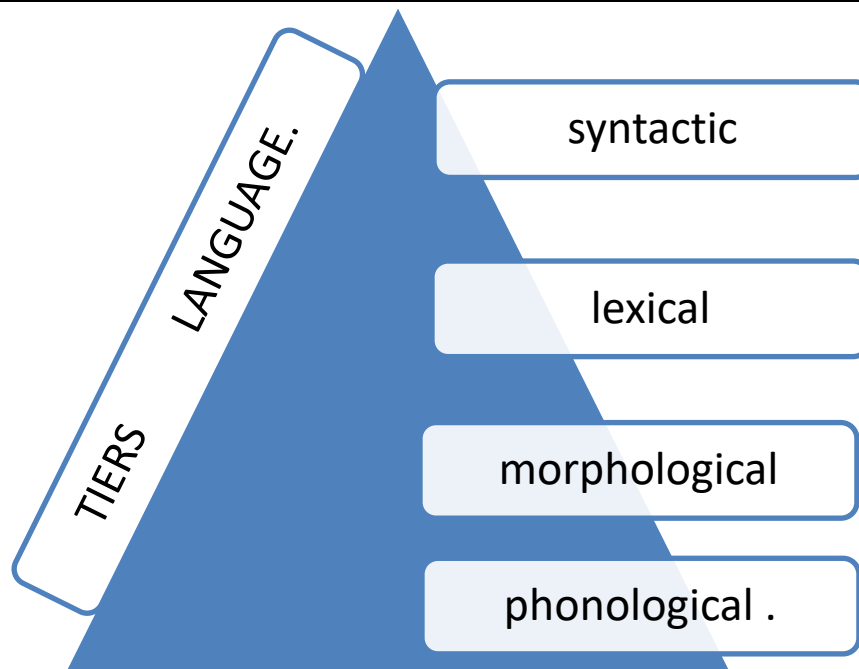
Student - undergraduate, Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan, Bukhara city,

Shahnozaxasanova1994@gmail.com

Annotation. The article deals with the systemic relations of the Russian language, their role and interrelation. It is impossible to analyze lexical units separately; they must be considered in relation to each other. Systemic lexical relations include paradigmatic (level), syntagmatic (linear) and derivational.

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Main part. Systemic relations introduced by F. de Saussure remain relevant in our time. We all know that a language is a hierarchical, level system consisting of subsystems which includes a phonological tier (phoneme), a morphological tier (morpheme), a lexical tier (lexeme) and a syntactic tier (sentences). Syntactic is the highest link, tier, respectively, the phonological lowest. The words of the first subgroup form the center, the second and third - the periphery. Through the periphery, thematic groups are connected with each other. For example, the words dawn, sunrise, sunset are not only included in the group of names for periods of time, but also refer to natural phenomena. The last group will include the words: rain, snowstorm, fog and others. Thus, thematic groups intersect, overlap each other in separate parts. On the whole, the semantic space of the language is continuous, but its individual sections have different "population density", different degrees of order.



Units of a lower level are part of a higher level, forming a hierarchical system of the language. The lexical tier is one of the language subsystems. It is one of the levels of the general language system, which is characterized by a homogeneous composition, hierarchical structure, openness and mobility, manifested in the constant interaction of units with each other and with the environment.

It is impossible to analyze lexical units separately; they must be considered in relation to each other. Systemic lexical relations include paradigmatic (level), syntagmatic (linear) and derivational (demonstrating word-building connections).

Paradigmatic relations are relations between units of a language based on their similarities and differences and united by the commonality of some features. They make up the five oppositions. The simplest of them are pairs of words connected by opposite meanings, i.e. antonyms:

hot-cold, soft-hard. Similarity of meaning (synonymy): violet - lilac - lilac. The similarity of form - the difference in meanings (homonymy): ballet tutu - a pack of cottage cheese.

Syntagmatic relations are relations of compatibility. They are inherent in both language and speech. Arise on the basis of the combination of words with each other. For example, the word "experience" is combined with the word "grief" or "happiness". Those. experience grief. In Russian, you cannot use the phrase to experience the sky. The lexical meaning of a word is tied to its semantic features. The specificity of the lexical context is manifested in the fact that usually the range of compatibility of words with each other is limited. For example, with the verb to cut, you can use the noun knife, scissors, with the verb to earn - money, in the context of the verb to bark - the nouns dog, puppy, etc.

Most often they arise as a result of the use of words not in a direct, but in a generalized symbolic sense. For example: But it was no less scary in the rest of Russia, where a huge, settled life for centuries suddenly broke off and a bewildered existence reigned, causeless idleness and unnatural freedom from everything that human society is alive with (I. Bunin). Antonymy is the basis of an oxymoron - a combination of words (most often an adjective and a noun) that are opposite in meaning is used to create an antithesis. The difficulty in distinguishing between homonymy and polysemy leads some linguists to argue that only words of different origin can be considered homonyms. There are complete homonymy (coincidence in all forms, rare) and partial (non-coincidence of individual forms). The implementation of the first or second meaning is determined by its lexical compatibility, context, situation or topic of communication. So, from the context it is clear that in the sentence Vladimir Ippolitovich got up on the alarm clock at half past five, the word alarm clock is used in the first meaning. The vast majority of words in the active vocabulary have several meanings. Each meaning of a word is called its lexical-semantic variant. Lexico-semantic variants are interconnected by common semantic features, which gives reason to consider them the meanings of one word, and not homonymous words. The meanings of a polysemantic word are usually related based on the similarity of realities (in form, appearance, color, value, position, social function) or contiguity. In the example above, this is a feature-based relationship. In accordance with this, metaphorical and metonymic connections of meanings are distinguished. The ratio between direct and figurative meanings does not remain unchanged: for some words, historically secondary meanings become primary.

Lexical compatibility can have a quantitative characteristic; in some cases it is very wide, almost incalculable, for example, play ball, piano, dice, cards, chess, guitar, play a role, etc., in others, contextual partners of a particular word can be given list, for example, object objects with verbs inhale (air, smell, steam), drink (milk, kvass, lemonade), fish (fish, pike, catfish), etc. Cases of extreme narrowness of lexical compatibility are presented in the phenomena of the so-called "permanent context", when the compatibility of words is limited by their obligatory connection with only one or two words: hope, burning brunette, pitch darkness, etc. Such words belong to stable phrases, that is, phraseological units.

Along with paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, a word can also be in associative-derivational relations with other words.

For example, the word "milk" in its different meanings is connected in different ways by derivational relations with the words "dairy, milkman, ...".

If we take the meaning of the word "milk", which is determined by paradigmatic oppositions milk - reverse - milk, cream and syntagmatic combinations drink milk, pour milk, condensed milk, then this word will enter into derivational relations with the following words: milk - milk - milkweed, milkman and etc. Such relationships also exist between the meanings of a polysemantic word. For example, figurative meanings are perceived by us in connection with some other (basic) meanings, i.e. are derivationally related. For example, play chess and play on your nerves; knock on the door, knock with a hammer, chatter teeth and chatter clock. The clock can not knock, it is ticking, but in this case, it counts the time loudly and clearly. When considering various types of polysemy, we have already noted that in a number of cases the

meanings of polysemantic words are combined on the basis of associative features. For example, the word "knot" in the Old Russian language had the meaning of "things wrapped in a piece of cloth." The reason for the emergence of this meaning is association by adjacency (metonymy): things wrapped in a piece of cloth were tied in a knot, and the whole object received the same name.

Conclusion. Thus, we came to the conclusion that systemic relations in the vocabulary of the Russian language consist of paradigmatic, syntagmatic, associative-derivative relations that are interconnected and interdependent on each other.

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