

## Results of Consistent Classification of Lexemes

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### ANNOTATION

The article deals with the topic of consistent classification of lexemes, which shows the main criteria for the classification of lexemes according to their semantic, morphological and syntactic capabilities.

**KEYWORDS:** *grammar, morphology, syntax, semantics, classification, language and speech, criteria, syntactic function, constant word, lexeme, polysemy.*

Language and speech are characterized by many aspects of themselves [2, 16]. Since the semantic, syntactic and morphological aspects of lexemes are a separate aspect of each lexeme, these aspects are separately the basis for the semantic, syntactic, morphologically sequential classification of lexemes [3, 31]. But these aspects are not individually independent features, but features specific to each lexeme, that is, each lexeme has these three aspects. Therefore, as we define the essence of each lexeme, we need to pay attention to all three aspects of it and describe. Hence, these aspects should be generalized in each classification. For example, if we analyze the lexeme *book*, we must specify the position of this lexeme as clearly as possible in three classifications: (*book*) is a type of semantically independent lexemes, a class of the nominative lexemes, a noun group, a certain type of noun, a lexeme belonging to the lexical row "Reading Materials" of the semantic group of the lexemes "teaching aids" of the subject group "Science and Culture", syntactically connected, can be a part of a sentence, a lexeme with unlimited syntactic function; morphologically variable, and a lexeme that can be used in the category of number.

Such a semantic-grammatical classification of lexemes enables us to draw detailed, deep and non-contradictory, but complementary conclusions about them, and it is richer and deeper than the definition of words given in the process of linguistic analysis in our traditional linguistics [3, 29].

The following major groups of lexemes are distinguished on the basis of semantic, syntactic, and morphologically consistent classifications.

Since the ones below the categories are directly connected with the semantic features and occur within the category, there is no need to reflect them in this diagram, because the internal subject groups of each category, their semantic groups of lexemes, the emergence of this or that general, semantic syntactic, morphological features in each semantic group and semantic group of lexemes should be studied separately (see table):

### SEMANTIC-GRAMMATICAL CLASSIFICATION OF LEXEMES

Stages	Aspects Group names	Semantic	Syntactic	Morphological
1.	Types	1.Auxiliaries 2.Independent	1.Detachable 2.Connectives	1.Invariables 2.Variables
2.	Classes	1. Describing 2. Nominating	1.can not be a part of a sentence	1.can be used in the category of number

			2. can be a part of sentence	2.gradables 3.Sortable 4.Relative
3.	Groups	1. Sign	1.Limited 2.Unlimited	According to syntagmatic relations
4.	Categories	1.Noun 2.Adjective 3.Numeral 4.Verb 5.Adverb 6.Modal 7.Interjection 8.Sign	1.Conjunction 2.Auxiliary 3.Particle	According to syntagmatic relations.
5.	Types	Within the categories	Within the categories	According to syntagmatic relations.
6.	Subject groups	Within the types	-	-
7.	Lexical groups	Within the subject groups		
8.	Lexical rows	Within the semantic groups of lexemes		
9.	Individual lexemes	Within the lexical rows		
10.	Meaning of the lexeme in speech	In the text	-	-

It can be seen from the table that while the division goes from type to individual lexical rows and lexeme, even to the speech stage of the lexeme in the semantic classification, it is limited to the category in the syntactic classification, and in the morphological classification it is limited to the class stage. The main reason for this is the individuality of the lexeme, its uniqueness, and the "too generalizing" nature of grammar.

This table allows us to draw a completely new judgment, a new conclusion in Turkic studies and linguistics.

The analysis on the topic showed that the morphology is more generalized, universal (common) than syntax in Turkic languages, including Uzbek. The semantic division of lexemes is carried out in 10 stages, the syntactic division is carried out in 4 stages, while the morphological classification is carried out in only 2 stages. This is due to the generality of the agglutinative construction and form-forming forms of the Uzbek language (generally, Turkic languages).

In the fourth stage of the given table we can see all the parts of speech that have become a tradition in Russian and Uzbek linguistics. This indicates that in traditional linguistics, the division of categories is carried out on a semantic and syntactic basis. Therefore, rejecting the idea that the syntactic factor in the division of the parts of speech is relatively incorrect in traditional linguistics, we should admit the idea of the famous linguist, academician I.I. Meshchaninov, who put forward the idea that meaning and syntax play a leading role in the grouping of the words and dividing into groups and in the historical formation of the parts of speech [ 1, 67].

Analyzing the categories of lexeme as a multifaceted phenomenon, we summarize their semantic, syntactic, and morphological features in the following table:

<b>№</b>	<b>Aspects (Types of lexemes)</b>	<b>Semantic</b>	<b>Syntactic</b>	<b>Morphological</b>	<b>Note( main feature of division)</b>
I	NOUN	Independent nominal lexemes nominating a thing and thingness	Unlimited, Can be a part of a sentence	Can be used in the category of number and variable	Morphological and semantic
2.	ADJECTIVE	Independent nominal lexemes on the basis of nominating the sign	Unlimited, Can be a part of a sentence	Sortable, variable	Morphological semantic
3.	NUMERAL	Independent nominal lexemes on the basis of nominating the quantity	Unlimited, Can be a part of a sentence	Sortable, variable	Morphological semantic
4.	VERB	Independent nominal lexemes on the basis of nominating action and state	Unlimited, Can be a part of a sentence	Relative, variable	Morphological semantic
5.	ADVERB	Independent nominal lexemes on the basis of nominating the place, time and manner	Limited, Can be a part of a sentence	Invariable	Morphological syntactic
6.	MODAL	Nominal lexemes on the basis of nominating the attitudes	Divisible	Invariable	Semantic syntactic
7.	INTERJECTION	Lexemes describing emotion	Divisible	Invariable	Semantic syntactic
8.	SIGN	Indicative independent lexemes	-	-	-
9	IMITATION	Lexemes imitating sound or appearance	Unlimited, Can be a part of a sentence	-	-
10.	AUXILIARY	-	Word for word	-	-

11	CONJUNCTION	-	subordinate lexeme, Can not be a part of a sentence	-	-
12.	PARTICLE	Emphasizing	a lexeme can not be a part of a sentence and connecting the word and the sentence	Invariable	Semantic

It can be realized from the table that in the grouping of the lexemes language emphasizes that it is a single system.

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