# Component Analysis Of Socio-Political Lexemas In Uzbek Language

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**Annotation.** In the interpretation of the lexical system as a totality of macro- and micro-systems, this article describes the interaction of such concepts as the linguistic landscape of the world (LLW), world-person-name triad, linguistic field. Integral and differential signs of lexemes of the lexical-semantic group with the archetype "gathering" belonging to the "social-political" paradigm were determined on the basis of component analysis.

**Keywords**: archisema, sema, integral sema, differential sema, assembly.

## Introduction

According to OLM, the world around us is made up of a family relationship of macro and micro worlds [1,5]. The macrocosm of this genealogical nature is conceptualized in the human mind, and these concepts are expressed in different ways in different languages. As a result, the universe - man - name triad appeared. This triad became a proof of Sepir-Whorf's hypothesis that each language is characterized by its own world view [2,19]. Because any language-specific differences are associated with differences in national mentality [3,396]. Prof. N. Mahmudov, who recognized this characteristic of the national language in his treatise "Language", quotes the following opinion of the German linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt: "The diversity of languages is not only the diversity of sounds, but also the result of the difference in seeing the world in each nation" [4,9].

In the development of socio-political lexemes during the period of independence, the national mentality was manifested on the basis of the social factor of the creation of national statehood. This can be seen in the emergence of official names such as Head of the Country, Supreme Court, Cabinet of Ministers, senior citizen, which are used in parallel with linguistic units such as president, parliament, chairman of the citizens' assembly, government, as well as in the re-formation of minister, cabinet, governor, anthem and other outdated lexemes.

The emergence of the concept of OLM caused the birth and development of the theory of the linguistic field in linguistics, while the processes of globalization and integration that occurred at the end of the 20th century caused the theory to become more actualized. According to Y. Hamraeva, "The development of science and technology has dramatically changed the vocabulary of the world's languages. As a result of this, the focus on collecting all the lexical units in the lexical reserve or in a certain area of social life and explaining them within the paradigms (semantic fields) to which it belongs has become stronger. [5,21].

On the basis of the "sociality" archiseme, lexemes united in one meaningful field are divided into small groups based on the commonality of smaller semes. One such microfield is a microfield united on the basis of the "gathering" scheme. Lexemes like meeting, convention, assembly, council, conference.... create this field. One of the members that make up this field is at the center of the field, and this lexeme gives the name to the field. This lexeme is an archiseme without expressive-emotional and other additional symbols. In the seme of lexemes surrounded by the center of the square, along with unifying semes

specific to the center, i.e., the square, additional semes also participate.

Such regularity, which is common to members [components] of the content field, is also expressed in the lexical-semantic field with the "assembly" archetype. Taking into account the integral and differential schemes of members of this lexical-semantic field, the entire field can be represented by the following diagram.



Figure 1. In the drawing above, the center of the field is occupied by the lexeme "gathering". This lexeme is explained in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" as follows.

Gathering 2 Gathering of relevant persons on an issue

gathering, assembly. [8,272]

As can be seen from the comment, this lexeme seme is considered a whole, which includes the semes "personality", "meeting", "discussion". All these semes are repeated in each lexeme seme within this field. At the same time, the lexemes located around the center include other semas besides these semas. These additional semes serve to differentiate these lexemes from the surrounding lexemes, as well as distinguish them from the central lexeme.

In particular, the lexemes assembly and council are very close to each other in terms of content. Even so, they have a certain distinguishing mark from being separate lexemes. The distinguishing feature between them is the

"methodical feature" theme. The assembly lexeme is stylistically neutral, has no stylistic sema, is unmarked. The lexeme of the council has this sign, it is marked. It is characterized by formal style.

In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the lexemes of assembly and council are explained as follows:

assembly 2 Gathering of relevant persons on an issue;

gathering, assembly.
Council 2 Mutual discussion, such a discussion meeting;

meeting. [8,352]

Therefore, the lexemes of the meeting and the council are privatively contradicted, and the sign of "methodological feature" serves as the basis for the contradiction.

Although the lexemes of assembly, plenum are part of the semantic field of "meeting" with the symbols of "gathering", "discussion", "official", they differ from other members of the field with the symbol of "organizational character". The other members of the field do not have this sign, unmarked, and the next two lexemes have this sign, marked. At the same time, the lexemes of assembly and plenum contradict each other in content. The sign that is the basis for their conflict is the symbols "elected" and "general meeting". Accordingly, the assembly lexeme does not have this meaning or is neutral, and the plenum lexeme has this sign.

These lexemes are explained as follows in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language".

Assembly Any issue of the members of the organization, enterprise or office meeting dedicated to the discussion. [8,523]

Plenum All elected members of an organization

plenary session with participation. [9,276]

Among the elements that make up the perimeter of the square are also lexemes such as forum, conference, convention, session, convention. The "broad authority" schema serves as a schema that unites these lexemes and at the same time differentiates them from other lexemes of the field. That is, in the opposition of meeting, forum [conference, session, congress], meeting

does not have a distinguishing sign, while forum [conference, session, congress] is marked with this sign.

In turn, the conflict between the lexemes of the forum and the conference is brought about by the differential theme of "dedication to a specific issue". At the same time, the lexemes of the council and the assembly are also contradictory. Although they are united on the basis of the theme of "methodological character", they show equivalent opposition with the character of its different components. The word conference is characterized by the scientific style, and the convention by the artistic style. The concept of "extensive competence" characteristic of the lexeme of forum, conference and convention sometimes acquires an international meaning, in which case it brings the international identifier of these lexical units. For example: international forum, international conference.

Also, the theme of "certain period" appears in the opposition of the conference, session, and "specificity of the field" and other themes appear as distinguishing features in the opposition of the session, congress. Below we will consider the explanation of these words.

Forum                A general meeting, conference. [10,359].

Conference        To discuss and resolve an issue, the government,

meeting, meeting of representatives of party, social, scientific and    similar organizations dedicated to the discussion and solution of a specific issue. [8,404]

Meeting        In general, it happens on the occasion of an event, a celebration

gathering, assembly. [7,85]

Session        Work and training are carried out periodically

period during which authorized bodies, courts or societies hold work and meetings. [9,491]

Convention        Now in Uzbekistan: with the participation of representatives of some

industry a large meeting held at the level of the republic. [11,385]

The lexemes of congress, summit, assembly, symposium are distinguished from other members of the field by the "international" symbol. If other members of the field do not have this sign or are neutral, these lexemes have a distinguishing sign, marked. That's why they include the "international" theme. In turn, these lexemes also have an internal differentiation sign. In the opposition of the Congress and the summit, the concepts of "heads of state", "high-level council" serve as a basis for conflict. The first member of the clause is marked, the second member is not. On the basis of the "international" scheme, the lexeme of the assembly, which unites with the lexemes of the congress and summit, is in turn distinguished by the "general meeting" scheme. That is, the first two lexemes do not have this sign, the assembly lexeme does. Compared to these three lexemes, the lexeme of the symposium differs on the basis of the theme of "dedication to a scientific issue". In this case, the lexemes assembly and summit do not have a differential sign, the lexeme congress has a neutral attitude, and the lexeme symposium has a differentiating sign.

It can be said that the above four lexemes form the next subgroup of the "meeting" microfield based on the "international" general scheme. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" these lexemes are explained as follows.

Congress        1 Regarding important political, scientific and other issues

held international conference, council. [8,398]

Summit                An important international meeting of two or more heads of state

meeting on issues, high-level council. [9,435]

Symposium        An international scientific conference held on a scientific issue

council, scientific conference. [9,507]

Assembly                An international community or several countries

Plenary        meeting        of representatives of a diplomatic and other nature. [6,47]

The lexemes of assembly and rally also have the meanings of "gathering", "personality", "discussion" and are included in the content field of "meeting". "Informality" is a differential sema in opposition to the lexemes of assembly, meeting.

The assembly lexeme does not have this distinguishing feature, but the assembly and rallying lexemes do have a distinguishing seme, and their content-specific aggregation is not formal. At the same time, the sign of "informality" also serves as an integral schema for the lexemes of assembly and rally. In this case, the conflict between them is created by the themes of "important event", "characteristic of style". That is, the collective lexeme is neutral in relation to these signs, and the unmarked rally lexeme has marked signs and is characterized by the peculiarity of the scientific method.

These lexemes are explained in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" as follows.

Gathering      1 Getting people's opinions or solving a problem

gathering for [8,272]

Rally           An important event often discusses political issues

a public meeting dedicated to. [8,602]

Based on the above analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. For all lexemes of the semantic field with the archememe "gathering", the themes "personality", "gathering" and "discussion" are considered stable signs.

2. The themes of "formality" and "stylistic specificity" are also the most repeated in the theme of semantic field lexemes. Of this, the term "officiality" is twice differentiating and thirteen times unifying; and "methodological characteristic" appeared three times as a distinguishing feature and twelve times as an integral feature.

3. Meeting, council; conference, convention; The "style characteristic" symbol, which appears as a differential sign in the opposition of lexemes such as gathering, rally, shows that they are mutually synonymous lexemes.

4. The lexemes with the most neutral attitude towards differential semes are the lexemes of assembly and council, which express the meaning typical of the words belonging to this paradigm in the most general way. Therefore, they can be freely used in speech. For example, forum participants - meeting participants, issues raised at the summit - issues raised at the council,

international conference - international meeting, etc. can be used alternatively.

5. Gathering and meeting lexemes with absolute or minimum differential semantics are the lexemes farthest from the center of the field, that is, the lexemes farthest away from the "meeting" lexeme.

6. Lexemes surrounded by the microfield with the archetype "gathering" belonging to the field of "sociality" can be divided into LSQs based on the following main differential signs:

a) according to the concept of "methodological specificity"; meeting, council;

b) according to the scale of "organization": meeting, plenum;

c) according to the term "broad authority": forum, conference, convention, session, convention;

d) "international scale" according to the term: congress, summit, assembly, symposium;

e) according to the meaning of "informality": gathering, rally.

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