



ACTUAL ISSUES OF STUDYING LANGUAGE LINGUISTIC FEATURES IN A TRANSPORT UNIVERSITY

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ANNOTATION

This article examines the issues of linguistic units in the Uzbek language. In addition, the subsections of linguistic units included in the local field are defined.

KEY WORDS: *locality, concept, linguistic field, heterogeneity, phonetic unit, invariance, lexical unit, lexeme, semantic field, grammatical category, language means.*

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ В ТРАНСПОРТНОМ ВУЗЕ

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Аннотация

В данной статье изучаются вопросы лингвистических единиц в узбекском языке.

Кроме того определены подразделы лингвистических единиц, входящие в локальное поле.

Ключевые слова: *локальность, понятие, лингвистическое поле, гетерогенность, фонетическая единица, инвариантность, лексическая единица, лексема, семантическое поле, грамматическая категория, языковые средства.*

Human language is an unusually multifaceted phenomenon. To understand the true essence of a language, it is necessary to consider it in different aspects, consider how it is arranged, in what relation are the elements of its system, what influences it is exposed to from the external environment, for what reasons changes in the language are made in the process of its historical development, what specific forms of existence and functions are acquired by language in human society.

At the same time, it is necessary to first clarify, before talking about individual details, what property of the language determines its main essence. Such a property of language is its function to be a means of communication. Any language of the world acts as a means of communication between people speaking this language. The role of the communicative function in the process of creating a language is enormous. It can be said without exaggeration that the system of material means of language, starting from the phoneme and its concrete real



manifestations and ending with complex syntactic constructions, arose and was formed in the process of using language as a means of communication.

Any thing and chance, movement and state, quality and property finds expression in the mind of a person. Space and time are also no exception to this.

The expression of space through linguistic means creates a linguistic field. In linguistics, locality in close connection with space is expressed by various means.

The concepts included in the linguistic field have a heterogeneous property, since locality finds its expression in various tiers of the language.

The word heterogeneity comes from the Greek heteros means another, different. [1.] The concept of heterogeneity is interpreted in the dictionary of OS Akhmanova as a concept referring to different concepts. [2]

In recent years, the concept of heterogeneity has also entered Uzbek linguistics. In the existing literature, heterogeneity is recognized as a universal phenomenon and is opposed to the concept of homogeneity, which expresses one definite tier.

In particular, D. Nabieva, speaking about invariance - variability, notes that "any means influencing our sense organs and expressing real pronunciation are considered variant, and the sub-concepts of these means are invariant. Hence, invariance and variability together are not a homogenous series, but a heterogeneous phenomenon of different series" [3].

1. First of all, the process of speech is a product of the action of speech organs. Proceeding from this, any sound occurs as a result of a certain organ of speech. And these phonetic units form a local property. In particular, vowel sounds are formed in the oral cavity as a result of the flow of air leaving the lungs, in contact with a certain obstacle. It is this barrier that is considered to be the locality of this sound.

Thus, consonant sounds, if we accept the philosophical concept of "primary" and "secondary", matter is considered "initial".

2. In addition, visible and tangible units, their various properties are expressed in the form of lexemes.

That is, any language has an inherent structure of tokens. These tokens form the center of locality. By doing this, these lexemes are adapted to express tense and form a separate lexical-semantic group (LSG).

In the modern Uzbek language, words expressing locality "rin - place", "zhoy" location, "makon" location, "qishlok" - village, "shakar" - city, "avil" - ovul, "lka" - the region are the central sema.

It is characteristic in this case that these words in a sentence can have different meanings. For example: in the sentence "Shahrimiz obod

b'ylmoqda", the local word "shakar" comes first, and it performs the function of the subject and answers the question "where".

Or "Shakharning kurkiga kurk k'yshilmoqda" - "Our city is becoming more and more beautiful", the locality remains covered.

Or in the sentence: "Shahrimiz tobora rim b'ylmoqda" - "Our city is becoming comfortable" the lexeme expressing "shakar" in the sentence is in the nominative case as a predicate and plays the role of a subject.

In conclusion, it should be noted that any lexical unit related to locality can participate as a member of a sentence and it is stored in the local structure. From this it is clear that among the members of the sentence there is not only the place of the sentence, but their local concepts as well.

3. Locality is connected by the vocabulary of phonetic-architectonic units of any language. In phonetics, the words anlaut, inlaut and auslaut are used to express locality.

The phonetic system of a particular language differs from other languages. The phonetic system of lexemes and their place in the sentence have their own peculiarities. These are vowels and consonants, their free use, for example, the last place of a lexeme and their delimitation. Therefore, it is at this point that vowels and consonants lose their meaning, or in inlay open syllables appear for narrow vowels as a weak position, therefore, in this case, they are reduced, etc.

4. Polysyllabic lexemes with their shock positions are also associated with locality. A syllable with a vowel is a strong position, and a syllable with a consonant is a weak position.

5. Locality expressed by derivation is a secondary locality. Such local lexemes are formed by special derivational means: - zor, - iston, - gox, - loq.

6. Lexemes that have received certain relational forms enter into syntagmatic connections with similar forms. Syntagmatic relations of word forms can be expressed in relational morphemes, and they are also expressed by locality.

In particular, the case forms of the subordinate word, together with subordination, express strict subordination. In this case, the nominative and genitive cases are opposed, formed on the basis of locality. The accusative, instrumental and prepositional cases are characterized by a lack of locality. Therefore, the cases of the first group are considered local. In this case, the accusative case is considered intermediate. Since this case acts as an intermediate means between the first group when composing a sentence.

7. syntactic tasks of local lexemes in most cases are directed to the circumstance of place. This means that locality also takes place in syntactic structures. Such syntactic units also express locality;



besides, at the syntactic level, the place of the predicate has such a meaning that it is closely related to locality. In the structure of the sentence, it has its own definite place, that is, the members of the sentence, which have a determining place in terms of the tasks of the topic and the rem. However, when defining the members of a sentence and expressing the locality of a sentence with syntactic significance, the latter is of great importance.

Thus, locality is a category from a phonetic unit to the highest level of a language. At every level of the language there are means of expressing this category. All locality tools are logically combined into a single locality field.

All linguistic means, united in a linguistic field, differ in their linguistic paradigms from heterogeneous properties.

Based on heterogeneous properties, it is possible to subdivide linguistic units included in the local field and personally subdivide them into: heterogeneous locality, positional locality, nominative locality, derivational locality, relational locality, etc.

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