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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PARADIGMATIC AND SYNTAGMATIC RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article reveals the essence of lexical semantics and paradigms, the place and role of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations in the integration of linguistic units in the lexical-semantic system. There is also explained the issue of special terms which require a certain terminological field when entering into paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations with the help of various examples in detail.

KEYWORDS: lexical-semantics, lexical system, paradigmatic connection, syntagmatic connection, grouping, equivalence, opposition, proximity (closeness).

Introduction.

The lexical-semantic system of a language is the vocabulary system of a certain language, a set of elements that have a regular relationship and form a whole. [1. P.248] The very name "lexical-semantic" shows the dual nature of the system. On the one hand, lexical semantics is opposed to grammatical semantics, on the other hand, lexical semantics includes smaller units of the word - lexical-semantic variants, which allows to reveal the structure within the word. The words included in the lexical system of the language are united by two types of relations - syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations. The meaning of language units can be studied on the basis of three aspects - relations:

- a) paradigmatic (similarity) relationship - the relationship of certain language units with language units of another paradigmatic series;
- b) syntagmatic relationship - the relationship of certain language units with other language units in speech;
- d) denotative relationship - existing thing or event, sign, action or situations that the language units themselves express and mean.

Materials.

The mutual associative relationship of language units of different levels was studied as a paradigmatic relationship by F. Saussure and his followers, and they united certain language units into paradigms according to common signs. Paradigm is derived from the Greek words *sample*, *example*, and means a series of analogies in language. [2. P.15]. So, it is a grouping of language units according to one or another common sign. The members belonging to the same paradigm have a common sign, but each of them has special signs that differ from each other. The fact that it has its own characteristics allows the members of the paradigm to contradict each other and live in the language system as a separate linguistic unit. This shows that the members of the paradigm united under a common sign consist of a set of mutually different signs. Therefore, each member of the paradigm has a specific structure [3. P.44]. As a rule, the lexical-semantic paradigm combines words related to the relations of equivalence (synonyms *dressmaker - tailor*), contrast (antonyms *longsleeve - shortsleeve*), closeness (semantic series: *clothes-outfit-attire-garment*).

The meaning and grammatical form of a word is determined depending on its position in the paradigm and in the semantic field. Paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations are derived from the denotative relation, which is the main relation. Because the denotative relationship connects language units with non-linguistic objects. The study of lexemes in paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships serves to reveal their meaning. Although this process is also observed with terms, it requires a certain terminological field when entering into paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, that is, the terms of a certain field enter into the above relations only within this field.

Research and methods.

Syntagmatic relations are linear relations that occur between different members of horizontal lines, correlating as determinants and determinants. For example, word groups according to the following types: object - quality (*dress - red*), whole - part (*shirt - collar, shoes - heels*), object and the action performed by it (*scissors - cutting*) and etc., such relations are often called special relations [4. P.159]. Paradigmatic relations describe the structure of any verbal groups or classes, which are "defined in language on the basis of the formal or semantic commonality of their members and are opposed to each other on one of these grounds" [5].

Syntagmatic relations of lexical units are based on the concept of position, and paradigmatic relations are based on the concept of opposition. Position is the position of a lexical unit in the text, which indicates its relationship with other units that are semantically close to it. There are strong and weak positions. Opposition is the formal opposition of a lexical unit to other lexical units included in the same paradigm (for example, the words *husband* and *wife* are the same paradigm based on "family member", but form an opposition if based on biological gender).

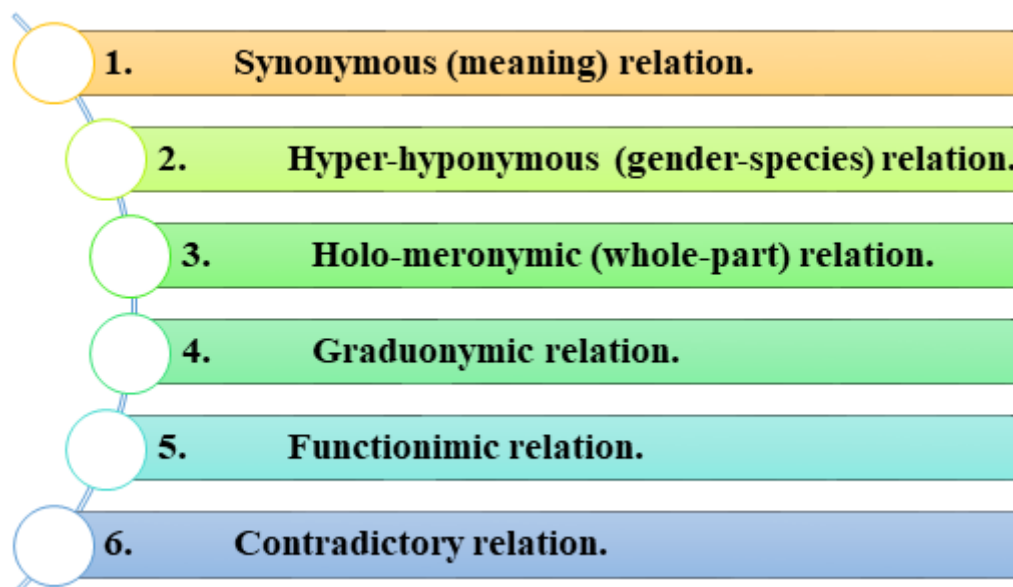
It is known that language levels are the layers to which the main units of language construction belong, and phonological, lexical, morphological and syntactic levels are distinguished in linguistics [6. P.106]. Terms, especially linguistic terms, are lexical level units. When studying the lexical nature of these level units, for example, terms, it is also based on the research conducted on other level units.

Professor A. Nurmanov divides the relations between lexical units into two: a) the relation of units belonging to the same level; b) relationship of units belonging to different levels. Taking into account the opinions of the linguist, it is appropriate to note that terms are units belonging to the same level, and words are units belonging to different levels. In addition, Nurmanov states: "The uniting of language units belonging to the same level and having the same value into a group based on a certain common sign is called a nesting relationship." [7. P.9]. At the lexical level, as at all levels, nesting relationships are widespread. Basically, the meaning and sometimes the form of lexemes serve as a common sign to unite them into one cell.

Results.

Therefore, the common types of relations between the members of the paradigm in the semantic

field can be divided into the following groups: [8. B.-130]



But it should be noted that this situation is not the end point. As can be seen from the above, A. Nurmonov recognizes the nesting relationship as a paradigmatic relationship. So, we can generalize that there are different types of paradigmatic attitudes.

As an example of synonymous relationships from design (costume) term technology, if we cite the terms *dress-clothes-apparel-wear-outerwear-suit* in English, in Uzbek, *kiyim, kiyim-bosh, kiyim-kechak, libos, ust-bosh, egin, engil, engil-bosh, ko'ylak, ustkiyim*, etc. can be the bright examples.

Discussion.

Hyper-hyponymic relations are examples of hyponyms such as *outerwear – ustkiyim, underwear – ichkiyim, headgear – boshkiyim, footwear – oyoqkiyim, special clothes – maxsus kiyim*, and in due time each hyponym turns into a hyperonym containing a number of sublexemes. “Hyper-hyponyms relations are realized in close connection with the traditions, socio-political life and history of the people, for example, the hyperonym “food” in the Uzbek language includes *soup, mastava, pilaf, ugra, lagmon*, combines hyponyms such as *manti, shovla, dimlama, kovurma*” [8. P.138].

There are certain lexemes that are also used to express holo-meronymic (partonymic) relations. For example, “suit” as a whole requires part names such as *sleeve, collar, button, side pocket, breast pocket, thief pocket, hem, lining* [8. P.142]. We cannot imagine a suit without a “sleeve”, as the whole is formed from a part, and the name of the garment changes completely.

The graduonymic (grading) relationship has been widely studied in linguistics. An example of this is *mini skirt- maxi skirt*, i.e. short and long skirt; *shorts-trousers*, i.e. short and long pants; We can give examples of *slim - plus (over) size*, i.e. small (skinny) - large size and others.

As an example of a functional relations, we can give the words *bag - briefcase - suitcase - sacvoyage – diplomat (attache case) - backpack*, because they are paradigms characterized by the task of carrying and transporting things.

Conclusion.

Contradicting relations, that is, contradictions in the semantic field, are more extensive than antonyms. *Mini - midi - maxi skirt; Oqish (oqimtir), oq, oppoq - whitish, whiter, white, very white (snow-white)*, in the paradigms of *oqish* and *white*, it represents mutual contradiction.

Extensive reforms in the field of design (costume) carried out by our country are the reason for

the continuous development and improvement of the terminology of this field. Thus, in conclusion, we can say that the term is a special word, more precisely, a word with special functions. A term can sometimes lose its terminological meaning in context and be used as a simple word. It should be noted that when a word has a terminological meaning, all its other meanings are not taken into account. The terminology of any science is not just a list of terms, but a semiological system naming a system of concepts that reflects a certain scientific outlook.

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