International Conference on
Linguistics, Literature And Translation

International Conference on Linguistics, Literature And Translation - double-blind peer-reviewed, monthly, open-access procedding published to get ecxellence on Research and Development. It publishes high-quality articles across the breadth of linguistics, literature and translation research. With its uniquely broad coverage, all articles are free to access across the globe, allowing authors to share their research and maximise its impact. The boletin on Linguistics, Literature And Translation is led by expert international editorial board members who take an objective approach to peer review, ensuring each research paper is reviewed and evaluated on its own scholarly merits and research integrity. Joining your work in the International Conference of Linguistics, Literature, and Translation means you will receive prompt and reliable publishing and a global platform for your research to reach its full potential.

Nested lexemes are an external signifier of presupposition.

Makhmudov Shukhrat Abdulazizovich
Tashkent University of Chemistry
Associate Professor of the
Department of Foreign Languages

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada uyadosh leksemalar va ularning presuppozitsiyaga ishochi vosita vasifasini bajarishi xususida fikrlar yuritiladi.

Annotatsion

This article discusses nested lexemes and their role as presuppositional tools.

Аннотация

В этой статье рассматриваются вложенные лексемы и их роль как пресуппозитивных инструментов.

Kalit so`zlar: presuppozitsiya, uyadosh leksemalar, yukamalar, assotsativ tahlil.

Key words: presupposition, nested lexemes, yukama, associative analysis.

Ключевые слова: пресуппозиция, вложенные лексемы, юкама, ассоциативный анализ.

It is known that in linguistics, units belonging to the same thematic group, representing concepts close to each other, are combined into a group of nested lexemes. Such lexemes are united in separate groups under one common theme, so they remember each other in human memory. For example, the lexemes of *shirt, pants, coat, skirt, jacket, coat* are units belonging to the class of clothing, and associatively they restore each other in memory.

When such lexemes from a certain nesting range are used in a sentence, as a result of their associative connection with a lexeme in their nest, the way to presupposition opens. A. Nurmonov wrote the following about this: "Often semantically close concepts, belonging to the

same class, related to each other open the way to presupposition."[1] According to the scientist, in the sentence "Ahmad also came", the concept of "Ahmad" is added to the concept of other persons close to this concept (Karim, Halim, Salim). Ahmed and other persons (Karim, Halim, Salim) are in the same class as personal words. [2]

It is understood that lexemes belonging to the same class, denoting concepts close to each other, can be restored in the sentence due to presupposition, as they recall each other in speech. Of course, it is very important to use the predicate in the above *sentence* . This ensures that the units belonging to the same group are recovered at the expense of the presupposition when used in a prepositional phrase. If this predicate is not used in the sentence, the presupposition is not expressed. Compare: *Ahmed also came. - Ahmed came.*

In the given sentence *, only -gina (kina, kina)* predicates are used instead of predicate ; when the lexemes *single, one, one, single* are used in the function of these predicates, the presupposition that informs about Ahmad and the people belonging to his group is expressed. Compare:

***Only** Ahmed from our class came to extra training* . (No other students from our class came to the extra session)

***Ahmed Gina** came from our class to extra training* . (No other students from our class came to the extra session)

***One** Ahmed came from our class for extra training* . (No other students from our class came to the extra session)

***One** Ahmed came from our class for extra training* . (No other students from our class came to the extra session)

*Ahmed came **alone** from our class to extra training* . (No other students from our class came to the extra session)

*Ahmed came **alone** from our class to extra training* . (No other students from our class came to the extra session)

In the given sentences, lexemes denoting *Ahmad* and students studying in the same class as him are correlated. *Only, -only* loadings of noun lexeme *Ahmad* ; the way to presupposition is opened in the sentence by referring to the members of their group under the influence of the grammatical meaning of the lexemes *used* in the function of these loadings.

As a result of these tools, which gave rise to the presupposition, performing the function of separating and demarcating Ahmad from the members of the group he belongs to, the

[1] Нурмонов А. Гапнинг пресуппозиция аспекти / А.Нурмонов, Н.Маҳмудов, А.Аҳмедов, С.Солихўжаева. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1992. – Б.119.

[2] Шу жойда.

sentence refers to the members of this group. As a result, in the given sentences , *only - only* loadings; not by the lexemes *alone, one, one, alone , but only through the combinations Ahmad, alone Ahmad, one Ahmad, single Ahmad, one Ahmad,* the reference to presupposition occurs.

U. Rahimov , noting that *the* presupposition refers to a separate implicit proposition together with the syntactically separating clause in the sentence, for some reason the presupposition expressed in the sentence "Only grandmother *Nisa was receiving news from him* (A. Qahhor) " can be called *only the presupposition of the presupposition, because if only* the presupposition is omitted in this sentence , the second implicit is expressed notes that the proposition is not understood.[3]

In our opinion, a presupposition in the form of " *No one else...* " is formed in the given sentence only through the combination of *Grandma Nisa*.

When units in nesting relationship come together, it is observed that presupposition is expressed in the sentence even if the above-mentioned prepositions are not used with their corresponding lexemes *single, one, one, single* . In such a situation, a presupposition that summarizes them in the speech through nested lexemes that come together in the sentence s expressed. For example: *Zoni dilim* ***chuchvarayu dimlama, pilaf*** (K. Tokhtaboev. "The land of sweet melons")

The presupposition "Chuchvara, dimlama , pilaf are dishes " is understood through the lexemes chuchvara , *dimlama,* pilaf used in the given sentence..

In the following sentences, the presupposition that summarizes them is expressed through nested lexemes used together:

1. - *Did you dream?... - What did you see?* - ***My mother, my brothers, my father*** ... (Kh. Tokhtaboev. "The land of sweet melons")

2. *There was an old* ***shirt and trousers, a hat, and a printed chit-made shirt*** *of Eshon's son who drowned in the pool during a seizure* . (G'. Gulam. "Shum boy")

From the first sentence, the presupposition " *My mother, my brothers, my father are members of my family* " is understood.

In the second example, the presupposition " *there were the old* ***clothes*** *of Eshon's son who drowned in the pool during the bultur seizure " was revealed* through the reference to the lexeme generalizing *clothes of the nested words shirt-trousers, hat, and printed chit* .

So, in the Uzbek language, nested lexemes, which mean concepts that are close to each other and belong to the same class, and their generalizing units, open the way to various

[3] Раҳимов У. Ўзбек тилида юкламалар пресуппозицияси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1994. – Б.88.

presuppositions in the sentence.

Literature:

1. Раҳимов У. Ўзбек тилида юкламалар пресуппозицияси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1994.
2. Нурмонов А. Гапнинг пресуппозиция аспекти / А.Нурмонов, Н.Маҳмудов, А.Аҳмедов, С.Солихўжаева. Ўзбек тилининг мазмуний синтаксиси. – Тошкент: Фан.
3. Нурмонов А. Кўмакчили конструкциялар пресуппозицияси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент. – 1986. – №6. – Б. 42-45; Маҳмудов Н. Пресуппозиция ва гап // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент. – 1986. – №6. – Б. 28-31.
4. Маҳмудов Н. Пресуппозиция ва гап // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент. – 1986. – №6. – Б. 42-45.