



## NEW VIEWS ON DIVIDING WORDS INTO CATEGORIES

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the initial division of words into two groups, independent and auxiliary words, word combination, sentence, semantic-structure of words, lexeme, word classification. There are two important aspects of words to be considered in morphological classification in word categories.

**Keywords:** word, language, grammar, lexeme, phrase, sentence, semantics, lexicon, dialectics, dictionary, word groups, part of speech, syntactic.

## СЎЗЛАРНИ КАТЕГОРИЯЛАРГА АЖРАТИШ ЮЗАСИДАН ЯНГИ ҚАРАШЛАР

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**Аннотация:** Ушбу мақолада сўзларнинг дастлаб икки гуруҳга бўлиниши мустақил ва ёрдамчи сўзлар ҳақида, сўз бирикмаси, гап, сўзларнинг семантик-структураси, лексема, сўзларни туркумлаш ҳақида маълумот берилган. Сўз туркумларида морфологик таснифда сўзларнинг икки муҳим жиҳати эътиборга олиниши айtilган.

**Калит сўзлар:** сўз, тил, грамматика, лексема, сўз бирикмаси, гап, семантика, лексик, диалектика, луғат, сўз туркумлари, гап бўлаги, синтактик.

## НОВЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ДЕЛЕНИЮ ПО КАТЕГОРИЯМ СЛОВ

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**Аннотация:** В данной статье даётся сведение, во-первых о делении слова на 2 группы, а также о самостоятельной части речи и служебных словах, словосочетании, предложении, семантической структуре слова, лексеме, классификации слова. Говорится, что при морфологической классификации слов по категориям должно учитываться два важных аспекта.

**Ключевые слова:** слово, язык, грамматика, лексема, фраза, предложение, семантика, лексика, диалектика, словарь, группы слов, часть речи, синтаксис.

## Introduction

A word is a language element that describes a being, an event, a concept, and their properties. The word has a sound and a meaning. Every word is made up of one or more sounds that take on a material meaning: they are pronounced and heard. But not all sounds are words. In order for a sound or a combination of sounds to be a word, it must have a meaning, that is, the owners of a language or dialect must be able to express and understand something to each other through these sounds. The word usually has many meanings.

One-word words are rare in the language. The word can have both original and figurative, lexical terminology and other meanings. The word sound (term) in linguistics mean a speech that is spoken with an articulation. The non-terminological meanings of the word (sound, noise, etc.) are its lexical meaning.

Some words in an Uzbek language may sound the same: ot-noun (name), ot-verb (throw), ot- animal (horse). Such words are called synonyms. Opposite words, such as day and night, laughing and crying, are called antonyms.

Words belong to a category according to their grammatical features and are used in speech in their own specific forms. For example, the word apple belongs to the category of nouns in the singular (apple) and plural (apples) forms, conjugation (apple - the main conjugation, apple - the infinitive, etc.), possession (apple - the first person, singular, apple - II person, unit). A word is a unit of speech that expresses an idea.

Phrases are a syntactic category formed by the semantic-grammatical combination of two or more independent words in a speech process. A phrase is used to make a sentence, but it differs from a sentence in that it does not have an intellectual-intonational completeness.

## The Main Part

There are two types of phrases: predicative and non-predicative. A phrase has a predicate and is formed from a participle to form a sentence; and the non-predicative phrase is formed by one of the main parts of the secondary parts or by cross-linking.

Phrases are different from fixed phrases in that they are free. There are two types of phrases: dominant and subordinate. The subordinate element defines, interprets, complements and concretizes the meaning of the dominant element in different ways [1].

In this sense, word groups are defined as follows. Word groups are the basic lexical and grammatical groups of words in a language. Words are divided into the following categories according to their semantic and grammatical features, types of word formation and grammatical form: man, labor, sky, book, etc.; red, blue, white, running, etc. quality category, I, you, he, all, and so on diamond series; come, take, worked, read, take a series of verbs; still, in the summer, how much, and b. and so on. Uzbek words are divided into 11 categories. Phrases are initially divided into two types:

- 1) Independent words;
- 2) Auxiliary words.

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Independent words include noun, adjective, number, rhyme, verb, form; auxiliary words include modal words, pronouns, auxiliaries, conjunctions, and prepositions.

Word and sentence, that is, modal words, are also included in the category of auxiliary words. This, in turn, indicates that modal words have not had a significant role for a long time.

Of course, since it is part of speech as a word, here's what we can say about it:

Speech is a grammatical and intonational unit of speech based on certain language rules. A sentence is a set of words and phrases used to form and express an idea, to express reality and the speaker's attitude to it. Speech is the simplest form of expression. One of the important features of a sentence is its grammatical, intonational and intellectual integrity and relative completeness. Predicative and intonational concepts are the basis of speech, without which speech cannot be formed. Every word has a purpose. "Another type of speech is the urge to form a sentence. Predicative means to tell a message about a real being. Intonation plays an important role in determining the type of speech according to the purpose of expression. Intense forms a sentence, speech phonetically, grammatically - shows the completeness of the thought, the modality of the sentence. When it comes to expressing an idea, it's about how the idea relates to reality and so on. «All types of statements can be affirmative or negative» [2, p. 207].

If we look at the above, we can see that they are controversial. First of all, it is generally accepted that there are other types of sentences, such as pronouns, which are essentially divided into three groups. Second, while it is said that the main means of speech is predicative, there is no suggestion that prepositions do not have

predicative. When thinking about modality, there is no comment on the modality of modal words. In general, the word plays a key role.

An object or event is reflected in the human mind and is expressed in certain forms in language. A material being, an object or its property, an event or event reflected in the human mind is called a concept. A linguistic expression of a concept is a word.

In turn, the word is understood or shared by members of the community.

There are three main ways to study the semantic structure of words. According to the first method, the semantic structure of a word is related to its morphemic construction. The second method examines the semantic structure of a word in relation to its syntactic use.

The third method looks at the semantic structure of a word separately, within the lexical-semantic group of the language that contains the word. A common feature that unites these three methods is that the semantic structure of a word is considered as an element of the lexical system of the language, which does not reflect the use of the word in speech, in a particular situation. As a result, in later linguistics, the semantic structure of a word is studied in relation to the functional use of a language sign. It uses the concept of «semantic triangle».

Since the semantic triangle is the sum of the graphemes of the word formulas in the text, the connection of the word is considered when it is considered as an element of the system of signet (concept expressed in words) and denotation (object that can name a word). Given the use of word semantics in speech, it is based on the relationship between the phonetic and the denotative side.

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In the teachings of Ferdinand de Saussure, the expression of the word (acoustic image) and the aspect of meaning were shown, and the connection between the denotations of meaning (object) was not revealed.

The semiotic direction that emerges as a result of looking at language as a system of signs distinguishes between primary (words and phrases) and secondary (phrases and sentences) signs.

It is important to note that if a lexeme is a linguistic unit, the word is its speech event, the speech unit. Therefore, the lexicon has the characteristics of readiness, generality, binding, which are characteristic of all linguistic units, and the word has the characteristics of unpreparedness, individuality, voluntariness of speech units.

One of the main signs that a lexeme is ready and that a word is not ready is that it must always be ready for it to appear in speech, and that the speaker must only use it.

It seems that a lexeme is ready to be spoken in the mind of a speaker as a whole of form and content, not formed in the process of speech on the basis of a certain pattern, on the basis of a word-formation pattern. For example, in the minds of Uzbek speakers, the lexemes «pen», «red», «ten», «finger» are used as a reflection of the concept in the mind that represents something, an object, an action, a quantity, a sign cabinet. He is ready with his words, waiting for the «command» of the speaker. To the speaker, it is «inherited» by ancestors as a formal and semantic integrity. The speaker cannot change its form or meaning in general. They can be used in a different sense in speech. But since language in the public mind is not accustomed to expressing this meaning, it can have the property of generality and stability. For example, the speaker may use

the lexeme «sculpture» to mean «work». My statue is finished, like. However, the meaning of «work» is temporarily attached to this form, and this combination is not viable because it is a deposit.

When a lexeme occurs as a word, it brings out only one aspect.

The speaker selects the unit needed in the speech process from the paradigm on the basis of similarities and differences, and creates a variety of combinations in the speech within the syntagmatic capacity. Just as the essence of a lexeme in speech is never fully realized, so the syntagmatic possibility becomes only a necessary reality. Because, as the dialectic says, the essence does not appear in one event - the whole, the possibility does not come true. Speech is just a part of it.

The lexeme is richer and broader than the word. However, the word in speech is «enriched» by various «foreign» - contextual events that are not directly related to the lexeme, and are formed to occur in speech. The «richness» of a lexeme is «its own». The word, as it is said, «enriches» at the expense of events that do not belong to it, combining phonetic, morphological, syntactic, methodological meanings and other non-linguistic factors that do not belong to the lexeme on which it is based.

... That's how a lexeme and a word can be described. A lexeme, that is, a word, is a ready-made, general, and obligatory, unified form of action in the minds of members of a particular language community, consisting of a unit of form and meaning. An object is a linguistic unit that expresses concepts and relationships that express objects, signs, quantities, etc., and combines words and grammatical morphemes in speech. A word is a specific form of lexeme and word formation that has

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a definite form and meaning realized in speech [3, p. 90].

The most important issue in Uzbek linguistics, which has not yet been resolved correctly and precisely, is the «semantic category». Defining the essence of this event allows you to create the essence of many events related to the word. Unfortunately, such an important issue in Uzbek linguistics has not yet been resolved.

... So far, the study of the Uzbek language as a system has focused on the meaning of words and related events, including the semantic category and its essence. But in no case has he found a clear and correct solution, and the problem remains [4, p. 3].

Academician A. Hodzhiev emphasizes that when grouping words in the dictionary, first of all, pay attention to the differences between «category» and «categorization». ... When it comes to categorizing words, first of all, it is necessary to clearly define the difference between the concepts of «category», «classification» and other (similar) concepts (events). Second, it is necessary to determine the criteria for categorizing words and to classify them according to this criterion. So far, due to the failure to achieve these two goals, the semantics of categorization, the phenomenon of word classification has not been solved correctly, precisely and at the required level. This is the basis of the errors, contradictions and confusions in this matter.

Prior to the emergence of the concept and term «semantic semaphore» in Uzbek linguistics, depending on whether words have a lexical meaning or not, first of all, independent and auxiliary words, in turn, independent words «noun», Auxiliary words such as «adjective», «verb» were divided into such categories as «auxiliary», «connecting», «loading». Words that do not

have the characteristics of independent and auxiliary words, but differ from them, are divided into such types as «pronoun», «imitation word», «modal word». This fact alone shows that categorization applies to language groups that are fundamentally different from each other, that is, it would be recognized that all such units are word groups [5, p. 4].

So, it is possible to see that in the available sources there are different opinions on categorization of words.

Prof. Sh.U. Rakhmatullayev divides words into two groups: lexical units and grammatical units [6, pp. 127-129]. Of course, it is impossible to agree with this opinion, because it is not correct from today's point of view to call the vocabulary as a whole as a group of words, and secondly, those included in grammatical units are also words. Therefore, it is reasonable to say that the dictionary is a classification of units.

In general, vocabulary is extremely difficult to classify because lexicon and grammar, language and speech, language and being relations are so intertwined. A word is a basic and necessary unit for both vocabulary and grammar.

Since word groups are groups of words divided by one or another character, lexical, morphological, and syntactic problems are solved by groupers.

In Uzbek linguistics, the main focus is on the classification of word groups, and the relationship of word groups, their points of intersection, convergence and distance are still neglected.

In determining the number and composition of word groups, as in world linguistics, it is common in Uzbek linguistics to take into account the semantic, morphological and syntactic features of words. Until now, however, it has been customary to divide words into clauses,



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relying mainly on their semantic properties. Some linguists base their classification on spiritual and syntactic features.

Some linguists, in order to avoid logical contradictions, follow one of the main requirements of formal logic to classify the phenomenon of existence: it is necessary [7, p. 177].

From this point of view, it is now customary to classify words on the basis of semantic, morphological and syntactic features. Naturally, in certain semantics, a certain morphological feature and syntactic feature are combined.

If a word does not have a semantic, morphological, or syntactic character, it cannot be classified in detail.

From today's point of view, words are classified according to the three sources mentioned above.

.... Therefore, in some sources, textbooks, and manuals, authors classify words on the basis of three character units, relying primarily on one of them as the leading, primary criterion, while changing the classification base several times in the same classification. For example, Uzbek words are dominated by morphological features.

Therefore, although imitations have all the characteristics of independent words, they are included in the list of independent words because they are morphologically invariant. It should be noted that not all three criteria have the same position in the definition of word groups. This is evident primarily from the syntactic functions of words. Because the ability of perform and a syntactic task are present in all independent word groups. In this case, it is not used to differentiate word groups, but to equate them. In terms of syntactic function, there are only independent and auxiliary words. But even then, there is confusion when it

comes to the noun or verb used as an auxiliary word. It is important to consider their syntactic functions in the internal classification of independent words. After all, the expression of a particular syntactic relationship is their essence, the meaning of the category.

The morphological classification takes into account two important aspects of words: the potential for word formation and the specific grammatical categorical meaning associated with specific word groups.

According to the first aspect, morphological variables and invariant words are distinguished, according to the second aspect; morphological groups of words, word groups are distinguished.

Since independence, words have been classified semantically as follows.

- a) An independent lexical word (verb, noun, adjective, number, form, imitation);
- b) A word with an independent lexical meaning (rhyme and pronoun);
- c) Vocabulary (auxiliary, connecting, particle).

The meaning of a diamond is the meaning of the word it replaces. Therefore, it should be considered as an independent lexical meaning. The word-sentence (affirmation-denial, suggestion, exhortation and modal word) can even come as a whole sentence. It's different from a word without a lexical meaning, but with a context, it has a lexical meaning. For example,

- Go home.

-«All right»

The word «All right» in a sentence has the same lexical meaning as the word «go». But this meaning is not independent.

Morphological classification of words.

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According to this classification, words fall into two groups:

- a) A variable lexeme;
- b) A fixed lexeme.

A variable lexeme can accept lexical forms. The fixed word does not have this feature. Variable lexemes include verbs, nouns, adjectives, and numbers.

Invariant lexemes include imitation, form, auxiliary, connective, and preposition. There is a classifying grammatical form for the variable category. For example, numbers in nouns forms of subjective evaluation, ratio in verbs, variable, cases, and degree in adjectives. The fixed word does not have this form.

There is no place for a pronoun in this classification because it has a system of changes specific to all the independent word groups it refers to. Therefore, there is no such thing as a noun-diamond, a verb-diamond, an adjective-diamond, a number-diamond, a noun-diamond is numbered (has a number category), a verb-diamond is relative, modified, changed, quality - diamond is graded, number - diamond takes the form of numbers.

Syntactic classification of lexemes.

The syntactic classification of lexemes reflects their inability to communicate with other lexemes in speech, and their inability to be a part of speech.

- a) A word that is not used to be a part of speech: pronoun, modal, word-sentence;
- b) A word used to be a part of speech: verb, noun, adjective, number, imitation, rhyme;
- c) A word used to be a means of syntactic communication: auxiliary, connecting, loading.

A word is not syntactically related to another word; it has the ability to be

independent, that is, to be separated. Independent and auxiliary words have the property of connecting, from which auxiliaries cannot be a separate part of speech, but syntactically connect. An independent lexeme can be an independent part of speech.

The semantic, morphological and syntactic complex of Uzbek lexemes is extremely diverse [7, pp. 178-181].

Of course, a word is a basic and necessary unit for both vocabulary and grammar. Since a phrase is a group of words divided by a particular character, the problem of distinguishing it is solved by the lexicon, morphology, and syntax.

It should be noted that in Uzbek linguistics, the main focus is on the classification of word groups, and another important issue - the relationship of word groups to the point of intersection and the distance between them is often overlooked.

“Modern Uzbek language. In morphology, we see the following definition of grouping words:

... In Uzbek linguistics, as in world linguistics, it is common to take into account the semantic, morphological and syntactic features of a word in determining the number and composition of a word group....

The discovery of intergroup relations leads to the classification of a particular type of word group on the basis of one or another feature. Therefore, one of the main requirements of formal logic to classify the phenomenon of existence, taking into account the need to avoid logical contradictions, is that “classification should be based on only one criterion.

Thus, it is appropriate to classify words on the basis of semantic, morphological and syntactic features. Naturally, the question arises as to whether

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these three characters form a dialect unit in each word. In other words, does a particular semantics have a certain morphological feature and semantic feature? For example, a word denoting an object, i.e. (subjective meaning), means a number, a contract, a possession, as well as a subject, an object. At the same time, it comes in an attributive function and means the sign of the object (gold ring, hourglass), the sign of the sign (loud, dangerous).

If a word does not form a semantic, morphological, and syntactic sign, then it cannot serve as a basis for classification. Because there is only one basis for non-contradiction. Therefore, in some sources, textbooks, and manuals, the authors rely on the classification of a word on the basis of three character units, one of which is the leading criterion, as well as changing the classification base several times in a single classification. This means that the morphological sign dominates the classification of words in the Uzbek language. Therefore, although imitation has all the features of an independent word, it is included in the list of independent words because it is a morphologically invariant word. Or a part of speech is classified on the basis of a syntactic sign, but in a compound sentence it is classified on the basis of a syntactic sign and ends with a semantic sign.

It should be noted that not all of the three criteria mentioned have the same position in determining the word group, of course. This is especially evident in the syntactic function of the word. Because the ability to perform any syntactic function is present in all independent word groups. This task is not to differentiate a phrase, but to equate it. In terms of syntactic function, it is divided into independent and auxiliary words. But even then, when it comes to the noun or verb used as an auxiliary word, there is uncertainty. It is important to

consider the syntactic function of the two independent classifications of a word. After all, the expression of a particular syntactic relationship is its essence, its categorical meaning [8, pp. 390-391].

Although in recent years, imitation words have been recognized as independent, they do not have a specific morphological category. But that is not the case. The morphological category of imitation depends on how it becomes part of the sentence.

A word does not enter into a syntactic relationship with another word, it has the ability to become an independent sentence, and that is, it has the property of separation. Independent and auxiliary words, on the other hand, have the property of connecting, in which case the auxiliary cannot be a separate part of the sentence, but serves as a syntactic link. An independent lexeme can be an independent part of speech.

In «Modern Uzbek language, morphology» the words in the dictionary are arranged «new» in semantic, morphological, syntactic terms as follows:

I. Independent words: verb, noun, adjective, number, imitation, rhyme;

II. Keywords: auxiliary, linker, particle.

III. Intermediate word: Word-sentence [8, p. 392].

However, it should be noted that the textbooks for academic lyceums, vocational colleges and secondary schools are classified differently. This means that in the Uzbek language, phrases, categorization, independent, auxiliary, intermediate phrases, phrases have not yet been resolved. The classification of all this on a scientific basis shows that it is one of the current problems facing experts.



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