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**Muhabbat Alimovna Hakimova**  
Bukhara State Medical Institute  
Teacher of English Department

**Zebo Tursunbayevna Nematova**  
Bukhara State Medical Institute  
Teacher of English Department

**Dilnoza Anvarovna Ziyayeva**  
Bukhara State Medical Institute  
Teacher of English Department

## GENERAL BASIS OF LEXICO-SEMANTIC COMPOSITION OF WORDS

**Abstract:** *Lexicology deals with general issues specific to the development of the vocabulary of all languages, as well as with the vocabulary of some derived languages. Lexicology works in conjunction with departments of linguistics such as semisology, onomasiology, etymology, and phraseology. Without such cooperation, the lexical-semantic phenomena in the vocabulary of the language, the linguistic facts about the development of the vocabulary can not be accurately covered.*

**Key words:** *Lexicology deals, semisology, onomasiology, etymology, and phraseology, lexicology, system of lexical richness, words and phrases, syntagmatic features.*

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The lexical, phonetic and grammatical levels of a language are also interrelated: phonetic units make a word dependent, morphemes form artificial words, the possibilities of conjugation of words, their properties as a methodological tool to their lexical and grammatical meanings and relies on methodological semantics. This requires that lexicology be related to phonetics, morphemes, word formation, grammar, and stylistics.

### II. Literature review

Professor E. Begmatov, thinking about the system in lexicon, gives the following in linguistics to imagine the lexical richness of language as a specific system and as a scientific classification:

1) the method of dividing words into word groups, i.e. the system of word groups;

2) the method of classification of words according to the modes of word formation, i.e. methods of word formation;

3) the method of dividing words into functional-stylistic groups, i.e. stylistic-differential groups of words;

4) the method of dividing words into specific topic groups, i.e. words into topic groups and so on.

“Semantic classes of words specific to a word group are lexical areas of the paradigmatic type, the members of which consist of somewhat complex groups with a common meaning (invariant meaning-identifier). These include synonymous and antonymous combinations of words, lexical-semantic groups. The semantic classes of words whose members are associated with constant (regular) oppositions are also called “semantic paradigms.” It takes into account different micro fields of certain paradigmatic areas.

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### III. Analysis

*Linguistic system and its microsystems.* The basis of the systematic study of lexemes is to combine them into certain series, groups, types, categories, more precisely, into small and large paradigms, based on their internal relations. In fact, the units live in the mind as paradigms, independent of our will. Our task is to reveal these paradigms, the laws of their existence. A group of lexemes combined on the basis of certain similarities, differences and contradictions is called a system or lexical system. The lexical system, like other systems, has a hierarchical structure. Just as language is a complex system of several subsystems, so a lexical system is made up of several subsystems. This hierarchy begins with the language and continues to the individual lexeme, and it is, as has been said, a strict linguistic relationship between the units of several stages. We will look at this step by step from language to speech below. Step 1. At this stage, the linguistic system, which is considered as a whole, is divided into phonological, phonetic, lexical-semantic and grammatical levels under the sign of "spirituality". These parts are in a privative conflict. In this case, the phonological and phonetic levels are indefinite, and the lexical-semantic and grammatical levels are indefinite. Because lexemes, which are units of lexical-semantic level, and morphemes, which are units of grammatical level, always have a certain meaning. Phonological units have a complex relationship to meaning. Because in fact phonological units are only considered as units with a plan of expression. Also, the fact that in some cases, for example, the amplification of meaning on the basis of the elongation of certain sounds, and the fact that some phonetic phenomena serve to differentiate the meaning, shows that phonemes are sometimes spiritual.

Due to the complexity of the linguistic system, its range of contradictions can be expanded. For example, under the sign of "expressiveness", these units of division are in conflict. In this contradiction, the definite article consists of a stylistic layer of phonological / phonetic layers that form the material basis of the expression of the language, and the description of the conflict can be given as follows: one has a distinctive sign. This suggests that they also have an equipotent conflicting relationship. Lexical monosemia (Greek: monos - "one" + semia - "sign") - a lexeme has only one meaning. For example, the Uzbek lexeme of rice means "rice grain whitened", the eternal lexeme means "eternal, permanent", the night lexeme means "part of the day from sunset to sunrise, from evening to dawn". represents. These lexemes have no other meaning. The phenomenon of monosemia is also called ambiguity in Uzbek linguistics. Unambiguousness refers to more terms, the initial period of use of newly created or newly learned lexemes: rectangle (math. term), gummaxona (newly created lexeme), super market (newly

mastered word) and others. Newly created or newly learned lexemes from other languages can become meaningful words over time under the influence of various linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Famous nouns are also conditionally added to the list of monosemantic lexemes.

### IV. Discussion

Lexical polysemy usually relies on the fact that there is a semantic direction between the lexical meanings in the semantic structure of a lexeme, which is different from lexical homonymy. A shift in meaning is when the name of an object (or event) is followed by another object or event. Such a shift is based on the relationship between two or more objects (events) of the same name. For example, the main (correct) meaning of the breath lexeme is "air inhaled and exhaled", but when you say warm your breath, the lexeme of breath means "speech" and "intention", not "air". for without breath and exhalation speech is not formed, and without speech thought-intention is not expressed: it is this connection and connection between breath and speech thought-intention that causes the semantic shifts in the content level of the breath lexeme.

The focus on macro paradigms such as semantic areas is related to the emphasis on "active" lexicology, lexicology of the speaker. In addition, they help to understand and convey the idea of continuity of semantic space in a dictionary, when using multi-step semantic analysis; it is possible to combine words from different semantic areas that seem inconsistent. Grouping words by semantic fields, for the sake of their apparent objectivity, conveys a human (anthropocentric) view of the world anyway. A semantic field is a combination of words that belong to different parts of speech. But within the semantic realms, the grouping of words into parts of speech manifests itself as a kind of global paradigm. These groups became the basis for the creation of the "Explanatory Ideological Dictionary of Russian Verbs." For example, it separates the verbs of action and activity in a separate grouping. The semantic field is a hierarchical structure of a set of lexical units that is combined with a common invariant meaning and reflects the scope of the general concept in the language. In terms of ideological description, we can talk about the transition from meaning to concept, to the means of expression.

Thus, the dictionary can be presented as a system of interaction of semantic fields that form a unique picture of the world for each language. The seven areas are defined according to the areas of human existence and consciousness (e.g., material being, space and time, movement, etc.). Trier distinguishes the paradigmatic type, Korttsig - the syntagmatic type. The number of units in the seventh area can be limited or very large. Researchers compare the structure of SP to the field of physics: it has a core part, a substance

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part, and a wave part. The joint entity is characterized by homogeneity, so heterogeneous semantic units are distributed in different semantic areas. For example: hair removal - 1. cutting your hair; 2. to be a monk. Different meanings of a polysemous word fall into different semantic fields. The conceptual field, as a set of ordered objects, is primarily based on hyper-hyponymic or generation-type relationships. The semantic units of a thematic field that are homogeneous in terms of solidarity are grouped into lexical-semantic groups (LSGs) or elementary micro-firms, relatively closed series of words in a part of speech, and so on.

## V. Conclusion

In lexicology, language is studied as a system of lexical richness, because this richness is not a simple, mechanical sum of words and phrases, but a system of units and elements. A group of lexemes combined on the basis of certain similarities, differences and contradictions is called a system or lexical system. The lexical system, like other systems, has a hierarchical structure. Just as language is a complex system of several subsystems, so a lexical system is made up of several subsystems. This hierarchy begins with the language and continues to the individual lexeme, and it is, as has been said, a strict linguistic relationship between the units of several stages.

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