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TYPES OF WORDS ACCORDING TO FORM AND MEANING RELATIONSHIP IN MOTHER LANGUAGE TEACHING LESSONS

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ABSTRACT: In this article, there are opinions and comments about the types of words according to the relationship of form and meaning in mother tongue teaching classes, as well as help in increasing the knowledge potential of students and young people in the process of further reforming school education. all the following methods and methods serve to further increase the level of knowledge.

KEY WORDS: Homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, paronyms, orthographic literacy, Lexical synonymy, lexical homonyms, grammatical homonyms, phraseological homonyms.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье приведены мнения и комментарии о типах слов по соотношению формы и значения на занятиях по обучению родному языку, а также помощь в повышении познавательного потенциала учащихся и молодежи в процессе дальнейшего реформирования. школьное образование. все последующие методы и методы служат дальнейшему повышению уровня знаний.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Омонимы, синонимы, антонимы, паронимы, орфографическая грамотность, Лексическая синонимия, лексические омонимы, грамматические омонимы, фразеологические омонимы.

One of the most urgent tasks of educational organization is that the development of students and young people into mature personnel is realized with the perfect mastery of mother tongue literacy. In native language literacy, it can be said that the level of significance has been maintained by using alternative options of words and by being able to use them freely and comfortably in certain norms of linguistics. Also, the types of words according to the relationship of form and meaning are understood by their mutual relationship, as well as by their part and whole relationship. According to the meaning of the words expressed in the lessons of On Atili, they have multiple meanings, and according to the principles of similarity, the types of words according to the relation of form and meaning have a unifying spirituality according to expressive laws. . "Lexical synonymy is the grouping of lexemes according to the same meaning: shoulder, kift, omuz (first group); in; nest, attic (second group); such as Nur, Shula, Yagdu, Ziya (third group). Such groups are called synonymous lines in linguistics. In each synonymous line: the denotative meaning of the lexicons is the same, the expression schemes (meaning edges, stylistic colors, subjective evaluation, scope of application) are different. For example: lexemes free, free, hur, sarbas mean one denotation - "ownership of one's own will and rights". However, they also have distinct expression patterns. In particular, the lexeme of free is somewhat neutral, the lexeme of free expresses a high spirit, the lexeme of hur is characterized by an artistic style, and the lexeme of sarbast is outdated and bookish.[1] In fact, in the use of lexicons in native language classes, the way their semantic parts are related to the topic is also of great importance. Of course, the expressive meanings of words do not affect the relationship between the form and meaning of words. It can be said that the phenomenon of homonymy of words is understood in many cases in

connection with objects and living things, animals, or expressiveness of actions and situations. In this case, it is carried out in a form that is integrally related to proportionality, while maintaining relevance to the use of words and expressions used in our daily life. It can be said that the meaning of the words represents the semantic parts or the rules of form. The following can be counted in relation to the expression of the types of words according to the relation of form and meaning:

- According to the nature of formation;
- According to the nature of meaning;
- According to the nature of contradictory meaning;
- According to the nature of the sound change;
- According to the sequence of word lines;
- According to the expression of sounds;
- According to the stylistic characteristics of the words;
- According to the expression of things - things and objects.

Homonyms are words that have the same form but have different meanings. For example, smile, ashes are ashes. So, homonyms are different words that have the same form. There is no connection between their meanings. One should be able to distinguish homonyms and polysemous words. Homonyms are words with different meanings, and polysemous words are different meanings of the same word. Polysemy is when one word has different meanings in the text, and homonymy is when several words of the same form have different meanings. There are 3 types of homonyms according to what units they are: lexical homonyms, grammatical homonyms, phraseological homonyms. 1. Lexical homonyms are homonyms between words. Homonyms with the same form but different meanings are called lexical homonyms. For example, hair-man's hair, hair-work-action. 2. Grammatical homonyms are homonyms between adverbs. Adjectives with the same form are grammatical homonyms. The following cases are observed in them: The form of word-forming adverbs: happy (noun)-peaceful (adjective)".[2] In fact, it can be said that the semantic relationships and form features of words, in connection with the words of people, expressing their thoughts and opinions, bring out their own expressiveness. In this case, it can be said that it is also expressed by the transition of words from one meaning relationship to another is also important. That is why paronyms, antonyms, synonyms and words with opposite meanings are mutually combined and different aspects of the concept are easily understood. It is also considered important that the types of words differ from each other in most cases according to the relation of form and meaning. Therefore, it is known to everyone that they are called types according to the relation of form and meaning.

"Grammatical homonyms are homonyms between adjectives. Adjectives with the same form are grammatical homonyms. The following situations are observed in them: • Word-formative adverbs form joy (noun)-peaceful (adjective). Form compatibility between lexical form builders: U tarandi (individual form)-speech was spoken (passive form) • Word form and syntactic form forming adverbs form compatibility: Who are you? (former of syntactic form) - there is no life without water (former of adjective). Phraseological homonyms - homonymy between phrases.

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Phrases with the same word form and different meanings are called homonymous phrases: For example: to raise to the head - to respect. to raise a quarrel".[3]

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