

The Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic Reference of Words in the Uzbek Agriculture Vocabulary



Linguistics

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Abstract

The paper deals with the paradigmatic and syntagmatic reference of words in the Uzbek agriculture vocabulary, and also its lexical meaning is illuminated by author.

In Uzbek linguistics, many books, articles were written, and lots of research was done in order to study the lexical meaning of the vocabulary [1; 6; 13; 14; 17; 18]. In such research, the study of lexical meaning is mentioned to be as one of the most difficult and complicated phenomenon.

These research clarify the lexical meaning of the words, their comparison to each other and the components of the meaning. But a little attention is paid to the reference of the syntagmatic and pragmatic relationship of the meaning.

There are such kind of words in agriculture standing at the central point of view, without them it is difficult to imagine the word-stock of the Uzbek agricultural lexica. For instance: *peasant, sowing, seed, land, water, product, techniques, tractor* and *est*.

Land (*are, soil*) is a lexeme one of these words. In agriculture, *land* is considered the main means of producing. We will try to clarify the paradigmatic reference of the meaning in agriculture by taking the lexeme – *land* as an example.

The paradigmatic reference of the meaning – the simple lexical units in syntagmatic and going to paradigmatic aspect by dividing them as well as to state the contradiction and functional relations of the words in lexical-semantic variants [4, p. 153].

It is possible to determine the lexical meaning of the lexeme *land* in different ways. The words in each group connecting to the *land* have their important place in creating combination terms and sentences with their general and private peculiarities and differential and similarity features. By these peculiarities they unite into one lexeme and disunite another lexeme. Through this system ‘text – system’ by passing to paradigmatic from syntagmatic.

We will characterize the lexical meaning of the *land* in paradigmatic relationship system; according to the ingredients of the *land* in Uzbek – *mud, sand, lump, land*, according to structure: *compact, sticky soft, compacted soil*, according to productivity: *obese, virgin soil*, productive,

moisture, sandy and by dividing into other lands it creates the paradigms of the land-soil-earth, ground:

Graph 1

From syntagmatic muddy soil, sandy soil lump soil, black soil	→	To paradigmatic Ingredients
compacted soil, soft soil, g'ovakyer, zarangyer	→	Land Stricture {soil ground
obese soil, virgin soil, productive soil, zarxok, obi yer, sandy soil, dumbayer	→	

In the system of such kind of components, we can see the semema of the lexeme *land* in other plan, in other position. According to the structure of the word **land** – *digging, working, hoeing, earthing up*, according to the productivity of the **land** – *fertilizing, giving juice, to manure temporary, not constantly – rejected, damp, slippery* and other lexemes come into consideration.

Let's pay attention the following examples:

Graph 2

Uzbek, nation }→ Protect, } defend }	Doing the duty belong to any country and nation	Land {Motherland Country
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The words in both graphics in this case denote the different meaning of the word *land*. But the words in second graphic can't be suitable from the first one since that they mean the peculiarities of land in different lexical-semantic variants.

We may imagine in this case by taking into consideration the paradigmatic relations of the meaning of the word *land* and the meaning it can fulfill by its functions. The other words of the same lexeme their main meaning of the word *land* is used more in daily vocabulary system and can be connected in different ways (the earth-the third planet after the sun) and their meaning (land-soil, ground, earth) land.

The paradigmatic reference of the meaning of the word *land* can be seen in the following diagram. In this diagram we will characterize the eleven meaning of the word *land* which are given in Uzbek dictionary [16, pp. 14-15]:

Graph 3

Earth 1

‘Planet, world, universe’	→The third planet after the sun. The Globe, The Earth
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Earth 2

‘Dry land’	→The dry part of the planet Earth. The dry organizes 6/1% of our planet
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Earth 3

‘Soil, land’	→Surface of the Earth
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Earth 4

‘surface’	→A place where the organisms living there, the things standing, surface, place. Something dropped to the earth is orphan’s share
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Earth 5

‘In agriculture property, field’	→A field to be used as agriculturally way. Virgin land
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Earth 6

‘country’	→A zone belong to the any state or country. Area of Uzbekistan
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Earth 7

‘place’	→A place where something there is.
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Earth 8

‘piece of something, somewhere of something’	→Piece or somewhere of something. There is a spot somewhere of the carpet
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Earth 9

‘a land as a office’	→Any organization or establishment. To complain any organization
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Earth 10

'distance'	→A place far from another one. Shall I be a harassed thirty month as think to dig a brook from thirty yard. (M. Ismoiliy)
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Earth 11

'as a demonstrative pronoun'	→Points the directions as meaning of demonstrative pronouns. Here, there
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The main meaning of the land means other meanings beginning from Earth 2, Earth 3, Earth 4, Earth 5, Earth 6, Earth 7, Earth 8, Earth 9, Earth 10, Earth 11 but these words connected paradigmatically each other.

So the other meanings formed from the capital notions combine around the control notion and give relations of similarity with some features and signs.

So it is provided separating into the various lexemes of the words in different types combined its meaning. The subordinating words – the words which clearly limited each other and formed one word mutually connected with their meanings of the land mentioned above can be proof for it.

Motherland is one of the meaning of the earth in the dictionary meaning it has a great sound with its sensitive meaning with colored sensitive style and character in using this meaning of the earth arises elevated feeling and festiveness in oratory and poetry. It is expressed connected with text as: 'My Motherland – MY Golden cradle'. Either it is singed with a great love in the limes of poetry and in the poetic speech:

....why I call the Sacred alone and alone
 The earth and the sky as a Motherland
 I kiss, your soil is invaluable, Motherland
 Factually the fairy nature spread the soil
 As equal to the whole the world [10, p. 44.]

In this way, the lexical meaning of the main word changes from syntagmatic into paradigmatic and from paradigmatic into syntagmatic. The other meaning come from the main meaning of the word *earth* combined around the main meaning and correlate closely with other meanings. The places and positions of each meaning can be seen clearly in the sentences that are included in the text.

Studying the lexical meaning in Uzbek linguistics is considered a difficult and complicated phenomenon. As R. Yunusov emphasizes that such new problems investigating the contents of

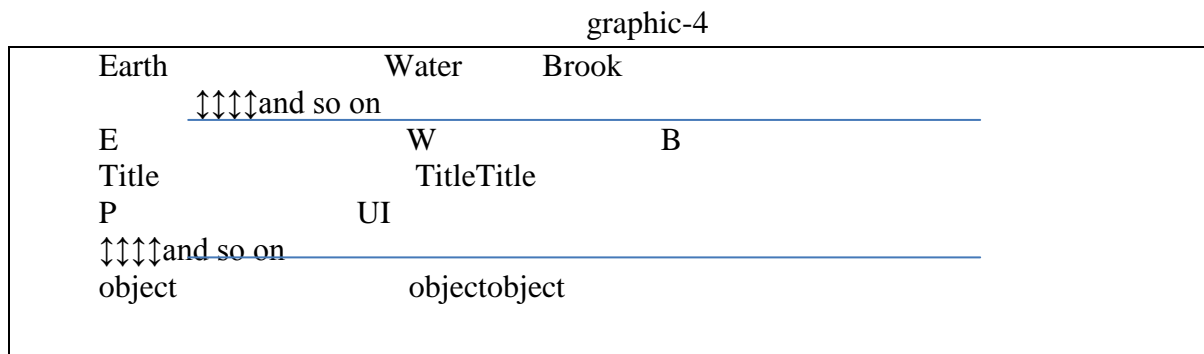
lexical meaning compared to each other by clarifying the components of meaning comes under consideration in the polysemantic words [13, p.39].

The author investigated these problems in his investigation based on the materials of current Uzbek literary language. In revealing this work, we used investigations of the following Uzbek and Russian linguistics A. Ufimsiva, L. A. Novikov, D. N. Shmelov, E. Begmatov, H. Ne'matov, M. Mirtojiyev, B. Mengliyev [2].

What is the syntagmatic reference of lexical meaning? For what the syntagmatic reference is based on? What one should need to investigate the syntagmatic reference of lexical meaning from all sides. Such questions are considered natural to appear.

Syntagmatic reference – consists of stating and describing the lexical meaning of the words combining the various paradigms by using sentences, texts and word expressions. It's applied to the features of differing the meaning of speech and language. In semantic investigations, one of the linguistic fundament is the syntagmatic reference of lexical meaning. For the implementation of this reference, the investigator was given word combinations and sentences from the text which were created directly during the speaking process, that is to say the analyses is carried as 'text-system' [4, p. 148]. In the analyses, we mark the units of language as conventional signs.

E, W, B are renamed paradigms. The mark E-earth, W-water, B-brook. They participate in the analysis as a title for their meaning. We use these letters P, U, I as object of these titles. In order to understand this analysis, we recommend the following diagram.

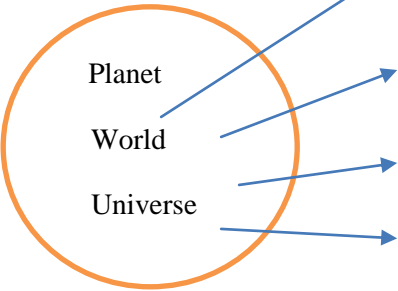


The sign ⇕⇕ in the diagram points the meaning, one is an object the other one is a word that is to say P, U, I are objects of earth-E, water-W, brook-B.

So far we conceived about the syntagmatic reference of the word *Earth* in agriculture. At first, we paid attention to the syntagmatic reference of this word and then tried to clarify its meaning and find its differential and similar particularity.

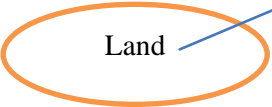
We paid attention how can one unit of the language be used in speech surrounded with another unit. The meaning of the word *Earth* gets to the point when it is combined with other independent words: E-virgin land – ‘a land which is not sown’. In this case, it may be clarified by various meaning of the word *earth* by counting its other meanings. It requires to find the peculiarities of the word *earth* and how this word can be combined with the other units of the language in speech. The unit of the word *Earth* in Uzbek literary language and dialects is connected with its meaning differently but limited with other parts of words as members of the same lexeme. In this combination, it is divided into groups with different and similar proportions.

In the text it can have various meanings. We selected the following combined terms and vocabulary units from the texts:

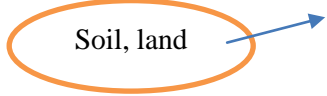
<p>Earth 1</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appearing of the earth, structure, share, size, mass, radius, pulse, globe, rounding, movement, orbit of earth, axis. 2. (crust) skin of the earth, bottom of the earth, atmosphere of the earth, biosphere of the earth, gidrosphere of the earth. 3. Satellite of the earth, flying around the earth, starting from the earth, landing to the earth. 4. Peace in the world, aborigine, the whole world, surface of the earth, watch the sky from the earth.
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For instance: “a humanity as a milled all over the world” (A.Oripov, place of Allah), “whatever you think about it the earth is not a chewing gum you can’t stretch it” (S.Ahmad, wise men field) [11, p.66].

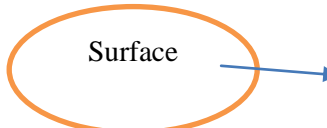
Combining to these units of the word *Earth* (the third planet of the sun) the lexemes which point various typical signs: shape of the earth, size, mass, main geometric length, rounding, gravity, such units, appeared by putting against the earth and the sky and by using it in the general language. Other units are referenced in different point of view, such as: planet, place, motherland, destiny, country, homeland, habitations, earth, universe, world, the past, region, bed, in other meanings it can be connected with the human life and activity.

<p>Earth 2</p> 	<p>To see the earth from the sky, ex: something dropped to the earth is share of the orphan, the land is organize 6/1% of our planet, lie down the carpet to the earth, the sky is far from, the land is so compact, and other vulgar words belong to the earth in Uzbek linguistics: you are a person the earth need to swallow you! Go to the gave and est.</p>
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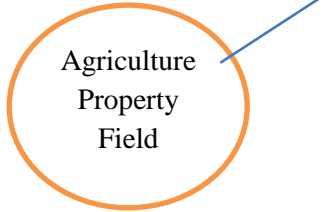
In this Lm, the units have to deal with the surface, drier part of planet where the living organisms live and are put against the water.

<p>Earth 3</p>  <p>Soil, land</p>	<p>Damp, morass, muddy, dry, cold, icy, hot, compact, soft, rough, like a chewing gum, sticky, productively, virgin, lime, watering, partov, chag'at, angar, sandy, bottom of soil, surface, massive land, light soil, red, black, yellow, tillage, digging land.</p>
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The peculiarities of these combined terms and words in this Lm, in this group such words compact, productively points the biological and physical features of the earth and points the general meaning of soil by clarifying other characters of the earth.

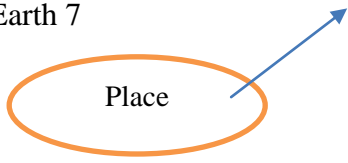
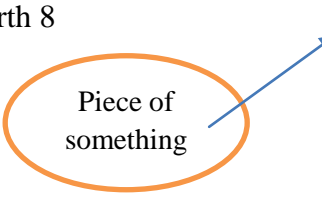
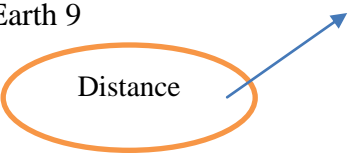
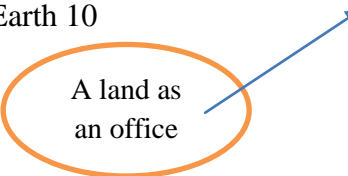
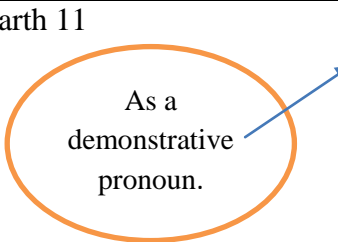
<p>Earth 4</p>  <p>Surface</p>	<p>On the ground: to sit, to stand, to lie, to sleep, to die. On the ground: to walk, to run, to slip, to fly over the earth. Bend down, the meaning of Uzbek proverb belong to the earth: bend down to a person who bending you until your head stretch to the earth</p>
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In this Lm it consists of the words which denote the human activity and state on the ground.

<p>Earth 5</p>  <p>Agriculture Property Field</p>	<p>Country, state, farmer, village, peasant, yard, field, virgin soil, to open a new land, give a land by owner, to get the land rent, to use from the land, to border, land reform, digging, tillage, and est.</p>
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In this Lm such meaning of the earth field using in agriculture, layer of the soil, tillage, filterilize can be seen. They are connected with such meanings of a property belonging to a person or any collective farm, opening a virgin lands and making a condition to grow cultural plants.

<p>Earth 6</p>  <p>Country</p>	<p>Are of independent republic of Uzbekistan, farmers land, peasant's land, our country, other country, motherland, scared land, border, zone. There are such meanings combined the Lm of An are people live, destiny, home.</p>
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<p>Earth 7</p>  <p>Place</p>	<p>Somewhere, nearer place, the tree grows in one place. It means in this Lm a place something exist on it.</p>
<p>Earth 8</p>  <p>Piece of something</p>	<p>Piece or somewhere of something. For instance: piece of an events in the novel, story and est.</p>
<p>Earth 9</p>  <p>Distance</p>	<p>In this lexemes units classified as a distance.</p>
<p>Earth 10</p>  <p>A land as an office</p>	<p>Any organization or establishment. A working place. It means an office. For example: he works another place.</p>
<p>Earth 11</p>  <p>As a demonstrative pronoun.</p>	<p>Points the directions as meaning of demonstrative pronouns. Here, there. Don't work here, work there. It means a place as a demonstrative pronouns.</p>

In conclusion, the syntagmatic reference of the lexical meaning opposition lies at the central point of view. The lexical-meaning oppositions of the units of language illustrated relations of the one word with another word in the text.

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