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## Factors Determining And Differentiating The Lexeme Sememe In Paronymic Relations

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**Abstract:** This article extensively covers the partonomic meaning of words in the Uzbek language. It also discusses the relationships found in the lexical-semantic relationships of words using examples.

**Keywords:** Partonomic relation, word hierarchy, lexical-semantic relation, form-meaning relation, meaning, relation, concept, essence.

**Introduction:** It turns out that reflecting the lexical-semantic relationships of lexemes with their system counterparts when presenting them in an explanatory dictionary is one of the important tasks of the system lexicography that is currently being formed.

It is worth repeating, but it is worth noting that the essence of any linguistic unit cannot be revealed without clarifying its systemic relationships.

### Methods

Acceptable(a) 1. A personal, positive assessment of something, such as a person, expressing a sign of acceptability. Acceptable work. Acceptable person. Acceptable speech.

Synonyms: acceptable, good, correct, upright.

Antonym: unacceptable, bad.

Classification: upright, upright, good, acceptable, acceptable.

Conjunctions: thought, speech, person, work, etc.

2 words expressing agreement based on consensus. Okay, I'll go. Okay. Synonyms: good, okay, okay, right.

Classification: right, good, okay, okay, okay, okay.

Conjunctions: not connected with another word.

Noun 1 A large, domestic, working animal belonging to the solipeds.

To shoe a horse. To saddle a horse. A whip for a good horse.

Synonyms: asp, markab.

Classification: by age: kulun, toy, gʻanon, halon, tolon, beshak.

Hyponyms:

a) by age: kulun, toy, gʻonon, dolon, tolon, beshak;

c) by color: jiyron, boz, saman, toriq, tarlon;

d) by type: bayir, bedov, bulon, gijing, yelkanot, akhaltekin, tazi, qamishkulok, qorabayir;

d) by gender: baytal, biya, male horse.

Conjunctions: to ride, to run, to run, to slaughter, to feed.

To look 1. To face something or in a direction. To look at people. To look at a river.

Synonyms: to face, to stare, to look, to look.

Classification: to face, to look, to feed, to stare, to look.

Conjunctions: nouns, verbs, adverbs.

In this, some meanings of lexemes were analyzed. The same can be said about their other meanings.

So, if in synonymous relations the differences between the expressive colors of words are revealed, in species-genus relations the semantic ambiguity tends towards certainty. In partonymic relations, on the basis of the division of the whole, it becomes possible to see the part in the whole, and the whole in the part, to clearly understand.

## Results

Based on the above, we will attempt to describe the lexeme [apple] based on its semantic-syntagmatic relationships.

APPLE 1 A perennial tree of the Rosaceae family, with round, sometimes oblong, nut-shaped fruits ranging from the size of a bowl to a white or yellowish green or red seedless, ovate, fruit-bearing fruit. Apple seedling. The apple was planted.

species: kimizak, kharseb, semirenko, beshyulduz.

cognates: apricot, pear, fig, quince.

conjunctions: ekmoq, kirqmoq, goromoq.

2 The fruit of this tree. The apple is ripe. We ate the apple.

species: kharseb, kimizak, semirenko, beshyulduz.

cognates: apricot, pear, fig, quince.

conjunctions: pishmoq, eemoq, artmoq, archmoq.

## Discussion

It seems that the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” 1 A perennial fruit tree belonging to the Rose family.

2 The fruit of this tree (112,533) and 1 A large tree with white and pink flowers and white, yellow, and reddish fruit.

2 The denotations of the words in the interpretations of the stone fruit of this tree (113,510) cannot be perfectly explained or fully understood without introducing their systemic relationships into the lexicographical metalanguage.

This clearly demonstrates how necessary semantic-syntagmatic relations are in lexicographic interpretations.

As in other linguistic units, the essence of lexemes is that their semantic relations are reflected in dictionaries in accordance with the lexicographic metalanguage and that important solutions that distinguish internal meanings are “fed” into lexicographic interpretation, which further increases the practical value of dictionaries that reflect the place of a word in the semantic system with a certain meaning. Because only on the basis of revealing semantic relations, differentiation, which is one of the main tasks of language, is carried out.

## Conclusion

Below, we will briefly touch upon the role and place of these lexical-semantic relations in revealing the essence of a lexeme (lexicographical unit in our interpretation). First of all, the essence of a lexical unit is revealed from a certain side in the line of its semantics. It is known that when semantic units are united into a single microsystem based on the commonality of the semantics of the term and the semantics of the function,

the uniqueness of the semantics of expression in each lexeme affects their essence, or indicates it. For example, since the leading meaning in the adjective word group is a characteristic, the lexemes [xunuk], [badbashara], [badburush], [badqavoq], [taskara], [bedavo], [ta'viya], [beo'khshov], [besona'naqay], [souq], [badsurat], [karamat], which are members of the semantic series with the meaning "ugly", embody the general meaning of this characteristic in their own way as the same naming semantics and corresponding functional semantics, and this can be defined as "qualitative", "characteristic", "appearance", "not attractive to a person". This is the same for all lexemes in this series.

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