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SYNTAGMATIC AND PARADIGMATIC COMPONENT OF MEANING OF WORDS

The structural components of meanings of words are not researched fully in Modern Uzbek linguistics. The meaning components of Structural sememes (sememe is one of the meanings of the meanings of the same word) are interpreted in two directions: syntagmatic and paradigmatic. It requires to pay enough to analyze all meanings of the words.

Lexemes consist of sememes and semes are main parts of sememes. the available sememes in the syntagmatic regard of the words including mutual connection are expressed by semes of particular level which unite them. In the syntagmatic component of meaning the verb “chiqmoq” (to go) is in general connection with semes of action of the words “auditoriya” (“classroom”) and “daraxt” (“tree”). But connection of these words are different in meaning, i.e. in the direction of acting. The words “auditoriya” takes the suffix “dan” and “daraxt” is used with “ga”. The word “auditoriya” in the genitive case and “daraxt” is used the dative case.

Paradigmatic components of word-meaning are analyzed according to semes which generalize around one lexeme and differential semes of sememes. For instance? The word “stol” (“table”). The lexemes of the word have many sememes. These sememes consist of lexeme. We try to analyze shortly this word’s meaning. “Stol”-mebel, yozuv stoli, ovqatlanish stoli, bo’linma va hokazo (“table” is furniture, writing table, office table, kitchen table and etc.).It should be analyzed not only in one direction, but many. First we analyze this word’s meaning according to form as we’ve mentioned before. And we think, it is not enough to penetrate all components of meaning of the same word, i.e. to interpret in a directing point of view of the lexeme’s generalization. The meaning of the word “stole” (“table”) is based on the furniture and it’s peculiarities of meaning are different in functional relations. And general feature of the furniture in the directive meaning, i.e. in the process of speech is not shown as real information. They may appear only if they are described in the dictionary content.

There are some observations in linguistic researches. Though, prof. Yu. Stepanov gave some definitions of predicates. According to his opinion, Aristotel’s point of view on predicate stands in the central part of the sentence.

We tried to classify predicates in the material of the Uzbek language. We consider takeing into account prof. Yu. Stepanov’s point of view. Though:

- 1) predicate expressing the meaning – Akam – injener. –My brother is an engineer.
- 2) Predicate expressing the peculiarity of character – O’t – yashil – The grass is green.
- 3) Predicate expressing the number – Biz beshtamiz – We are five.
- 4) Predicate expressing attitude – Toshkent Samarqanddan kattaroq – Tashkent is bigger than Samarkand.
- 5) Predicate expressing time – Seminar bugun bo’ladi – The Seminar is held today.
- 6) Predicate expressing place – onam uyda – Mother is at home.

- 7) Predicate expressing state – O'rmon shovqinli – The forest is noisy.
- 8) Predicate expressing actions concerning the state – Sovqotdim-I am cold.
- 9) Predicate expressing actions – Bola kitob o'qiyapti – A boy is reading a book.
- 10) Predicate expressing patience – Meni urishdi – I am beaten.

We consider classifying predicates as systematic. They are divided according to:

-dominant components:

-nucleus components:

-syntagmatic components.

According to dominant components predicates can be:

-statal predicates; to be, to have.

-statal-relative predicates; relationship, connection, balance.

-statal-qualificative predicates: new, young, wide, very.

-statal-evaluative predicates; good, bad, useful.

-statal-generative predicates: to shine, to turn pal, to become red, to blush.

-statal- temporary predicates; cold, mild, warm.

-statal-locative predicates: to sit, to leave, to participate.

-statal—actional predicates: to be engaged in, to be a teacher, to fish.

-statal-functional predicates: The heart is beating. The engine is working.

Actional predicates are namely express psycho physiological action: to make, to think, to speak, to say, to speak, to wash, to build, to destroy, to encourage, to fine, to spend, to breath and etc.

Identic nucleus component predicates are divided into:

1. Statal predicate:

a)statal abstract predicates:

b)biological existence: to be born, to die, to grow.

c)phrasal predicates: to begin, to finish, to continue.

2.Relative predicates: relationship, reason; possessiveness: my, your; comparativeness: to balance, to compare, to make equal.

3.Predicates expressing quality: young, old, right, long, short, many, much.

4.Evaluative predicates:

a) abstract-evaluative: good, bad.

b) modal evaluative: need, must, may.

c) character – evaluative: serious, stubborn, brave, quick.

5.Statives:

a) physic and physiological state: mild, to become mild.

b) physiological mental and emotional state: to be angry, to be sad, to be glad, to be happy.

c) predicates expressing social state: to be rich, to be poor.

6. Locative predicates:

a) abstract locatives: to come, to participate.

b) qualificative locatives: to sit, to spend, to hang.

7. Actional predicates:

a) predicates expressing physic and mental (in general) state: to go in for, to manage, to be teacher.

b) definite mental and physic actions: to read, to write, to saw, to knock, to think.

c) predicates which express mental influence: to encourage, to fine.

d) predicates which express actions: to go, to walk, to step, to fly.

8. Predicates expressing the state during the action:

a) mental and emotional actions: to hear, to understand, to love, watch.

b) predicates expressing physiologic state: to smile, to laugh, to cry.

9. Functional predicates: the plant is working. The organization is going on it's activity.

It should be noted that predicates are divided into such patterns:

1. Predicates with a subject: She is sleeping. They are working.

2. Predicates with two subjects: to fight, to borrow.

3. Predicates with subject and object: Jamshid is writing a letter to Jahongir.

4. Subject locative predicates: Varna is situated on the Black Sea.

We think, it would give definite results if we take into consideration above mentioned ways to analyze, especially predicates of the sentence in Modern Uzbek.

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