

Local Representation from Language Levels

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Abstract: This article covers the Uzbek language as a whole, the concept of space, and auxiliaries, formed by the relationship of interrelated and mutually demanding elements.

Keywords: linguistic field, formal-semantic, auxiliary, "space" concept.

Things and events in existence are interrelated and form a certain system. The activation of each member of the system is closely related to space and time. Space and time are the form of existence of all matter. There is no object that stands outside of space, and there is no space and time that exists by itself outside of moving material [AkhmanoBa, 1966: 97]. The determination of space and time as the main forms of existence is obvious to all of us. In philosophical sources, it is noted that space represents the scale, size, arrangement of things, continuity or continuity, and time reflects the sequence of events, the duration of processes. It is known that any material body has a place, a scale, a volume. Space reflects the arrangement of points that make up the universe at a particular moment in time, while time represents the sequence of events occurring at a particular point in space. [Ha3apo, 2005: 137]. There are substantive and relational approaches to understanding space and time. A substantial concept supporters see space as a container, a space in which things are located. According to them, everything is placed in space. Space is a substance that holds things in itself. It is said that there is nothing, that is, there can be space without things. Proponents of the relational concept say that things have a spatial dimension. "Space cannot exist without anything. This difference was explained by A. Einstein, the founder of relativistic physics. Imagine a barracks of soldiers. According to Newtonian physics, as soon as the soldiers leave, the barracks will be empty. this is the space in the substantive concept. According to the new physics, when the soldiers leave, the barracks also disappear. This is the space in the relational concept [Ha3apoB, 2005: 137]. Every thing and event, action and state, sign and characteristic are reflected in the human mind and own through language finds its expression. Concepts of space and time are no exception. The representation of space through linguistic means constitutes the field of locality. In linguistics, locality combines various tools related to space. In later years, space and time have metrical and typological characteristics according to the basis of expression being recognized. The metric properties of space and time reflect the quantitative relations of existence are measurable, observable and relative properties. They include scale, homogeneity, and isotropy features include [HazapoB, 2005: 138]. Linguistic concepts included in the field of locality are heterogeneous, because locality is expressed at different levels of language. The word heterogeneity is derived from the Greek language, and heteros means different [JiHrBiCTichecki cloBapb, 1990: 103]. The term "heterogeneous" is explained in O.S. Akhmanova's "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" as belonging to a different gender (genus) [AkhmanoBa, 1966: 97]. In the following years, the concept of heterogeneity began to enter Uzbek linguistics. In the existing literature, it is recognized that heterogeneity is a universal phenomenon, the concept of

homogeneity contradicts it, and homogeneity is a series-specific phenomenon. In particular, when D. Nabieva argues about invariance-variability, the above concepts shows that any real pronunciation units affecting our sense organs are options, and the generalization in the form of possibilities hidden under these units is considered invariant. From this, it becomes clear that invariant and variant are not homogenous events in a mutual series, but heterogeneous events in a different series. Each sound is formed as a result of the movement of a certain part of speech. This is the speech the sign of the movement of its members forms a sign of locality in phonetic units. In particular, consonant sounds are formed as a result of the airflow coming out of the lungs meeting an obstacle in a certain place of the oral cavity. The place where there is this obstacle is considered the local symbol of this sound. So, the local sign for consonants is considered a primary sign, if we approach it from the point of view of the concept of primary and secondary signs of matter in philosophy. In addition, the elements of the world surrounding us and their various signs reflected in the human mind are expressed in his language with the help of special linguistic tools, in particular with the help of lexemes. That is, there are certain lexemes from the lexical system of each language, in the content structure of which the locality scheme occupies a central place, in this case locality is considered a central scheme. Such lexemes are specialized lexemes to represent locality. Because of this, these lexemes are the same. It forms a local lexicon, as well as a temporal lexicon, which is specialized for expressing the meaning of time and forms a separate lexical-semantic group (LSG) with this unifying scheme. In the current Uzbek language, there are a number of lexemes that express local meaning, such as place, place, space, house, city, village, country, in which the locality theme is the central theme, and this theme is the locality area is considered a common unifying theme. The characteristic thing is that such words retain the locality theme, regardless of what kind of suffix they receive in the sentence and what part of the sentence they are, and what is related to this theme? will keep the query. For example, in the sentence "Our city is becoming more and more prosperous", the lexeme of the city, which is included in the field of locality, is connected to the participle by means of the main agreement form in the sentence, and comes in the role of possessor, but is it aimed at determining the local context? keeps asking. Or, even if the same lexeme in the sentence "Shahar's view" has a syntactic function of defining the view with the help of the demonstrative conjunction, the locality theme is expressed in the question, because where does this part belong to? there will be an answer to the question. So, each lexeme belonging to the local lexicon is used as a part of a sentence possible, but its local schema is preserved and the request is made based on this schema. It seems to be the case not only the cases of place, but all the parts of the sentence can have the meaning of place by being represented by words that have the meaning of locality. Locality is also related to the phonetic architecture of each language's lexical units. In phonetics, the terms antaut, inLaut and austau+ are used to denote locality. Each language differs from other languages in the phonetic structure of words. The phonetic structure of lexemes and the initial, middle and final part of the word have their own characteristics. This is of great importance in distinguishing the strong and weak positions of vowel and consonant phonemes, and in determining the freedom and limitation of the places of use. For example, the last position of the lexeme, i.e. auslaut, is considered a weak position for expressing voiced and unvoiced signs of consonant phonemes. Therefore, voiced and unvoiced consonants at the same place lose their distinctiveness. Or in the inlaut, the position of the open syllable is a weak position for narrow vowels, so they undergo reduction in the same position and etc. 4. The position of the syllables of polysyllabic lexemes in relation to the accented syllable is also closely related to locality. A stressed syllable is a strong position for vowel pronunciation, and an unstressed syllable is a weak position is considered 5. Locality is also expressed in secondary names formed by derivation. Such local lexemes are created based on the word formation model of a particular language with the help of special generating tools. In the Uzbek language, such lexemes are formed using suffixes such as -zor, -istan, -goh, -tik. 6. A lexeme that takes certain relational forms enters into a syntagmatic relationship with other lexemes of the same form. Some of the relational morphemes, which serve to ensure the

syntagmatic relationship of word forms, also have local grammatical meaning. In particular, the agreement forms express the subordinate relationship of the subordinate word to the dominant word, as well as the place of exit, direction, emergence or non-emergence of the action-state expressed from the lexical meaning of the subordinate clause. Such agreements are contrasted with subject and nominative agreements on the basis of tokattik. Exit, place, departure agreements are characterized by having a sign, and the other two are not. Therefore, the agreements of the first group are also called local agreements. In this regard, the income agreement occupies an intermediate position. Because this conjugation form is attached to transitive verbs and represents the place of descent, the point of descent of the action understood from the governing clause. The difference between local agreement and local agreement in expressing the meaning of place is that local agreement is a stable, permanent, central sema, while income agreement is border sema.⁷ The syntactic functions of local lexemes are specific for local cases. Therefore, syntactic structural units also have specialized means for expressing locality. Such syntactic units are considered a central tool in the expression of syntactic locality. In addition, at the syntactic level, there is a concept of the place (position) of the parts of the sentence in relation to the clause, which is also inextricably linked with the meaning of locality. The sign of syntactic position is of great importance in determining the thematic-rhematic function of the communicative structure of the sentence, that the formal structural units of the sentence are part of the sentence or part of the sentence, i.e. functional and non-functional part for the sentence structure. However, when expressing the local meaning of sentences, the next case is considered as a boundary sign. Thus, locality is a meaningful category that is characteristic from the phonetic level to the highest level of language structure. At each level, there are central units that represent this content category and are specialized for this theme, as well as border units that serve as auxiliary tools in expressing this theme. All linguistic units related to the representation of the locality scheme can be combined into one semantic field - the locality field. All linguistic units integrated into the field of locality are linguistic units integrated into the paradigm of locality differs from units by the sign of heterogeneity. Depending on this sign of heterogeneity, the linguistic units included in the area of locality can be classified into the following meaning groups:

1. Generative tokalik. Such locality appears in connection with the place of emergence (birth) of sounds.
2. Position Locality. Such localization occurs as a result of the syntagmatic relationship of linguistic units with other similar linguistic units within a larger linguistic unit. Positional locality can be defined as the position of the parts of the word in different places of the whole, the phonetic peak of the linguistic unit in relation to the stress, and the substantive and grammatical peak of the sentence in relation to the clause. will be Therefore, positional locality is inextricably linked with syntagmatics, so it is realized only through syntagmatics. It should be noted that both of the above localities are outside the internal structure of the linguistic unit and have the sign of relativity.
3. Nominative Locality. Such a locality is considered the center (core) of the locality field and it includes nominative units that are used to represent local characters in objective existence. Locality is like that denotative meaning of units, and local units are nominal of such meanings.
4. Derivational stability. Such locality is inextricably linked with nominative locality, it is a structural part of it. The difference between nominative locality and derivational locality is at the level of naming. If root lexemes have a place-sema, the locale represented by them is considered a nominative locale. Things and events derived lexemes formed by adding place-making suffixes to the representative base part are considered secondary names, and the locality represented by them is a derivational locality.

5. **Relation Locality.** Locality is relational, expressed through forms that express syntactic relations. Locality is considered. The syntactic functions of local lexemes are specific for local cases. Hence, syntactic structure units also have special means of expressing locality. Such syntactic units are considered a central tool in the expression of syntactic locality. In addition, at the syntactic level, there is a concept of the place (position) of the parts of the sentence in relation to the clause, which is also inextricably linked with the meaning of locality. The sign of syntactic position is of great importance in determining the thematic-rhematic function in the communicative structure of the sentence, whether the formal structural units of the sentence are part of the sentence or part of the sentence, i.e. functional and non-functional part for the sentence structure. But the clauses and and express the local meaning of the sentence. The next state is considered a borderline sign. Thus, locality is substantive, inherent from the phonetic level to the highest level of language structure is a category. At each level, there are central units that represent this content category and are specialized for this theme, as well as border units that serve as auxiliary tools in expressing this theme is available. All linguistic units involved in expressing the locality schema can be combined into one semantic field, the locality field. All linguistic units united in the field of locality differ from linguistic units united in the paradigm of locality by the sign of heterogeneity. Depending on this sign of heterogeneity, locality field incoming linguistic units can be classified into the following meaning groups:
- 1) **Generative toralli.** Such locality is related to the place of emergence (birth) of sounds emerges.
 - 2) **Positional forals.** Such a locality is itself part of a linguistic unit that is larger than the linguistic units themselves occurs as a result of syntagmatic relationship with other similar linguistic units. Positional locality is the position of the parts of the word in different places of the whole, the phonetic peak of the word in relation to the accent, and the semantic and grammatical peak of the sentence in relation to the part is called positional locality. can be defined. Therefore, positional locality is inextricably linked with syntagmatics, so it is realized only through syntagmatics. It should be noted that both of the above localities are outside the internal structure of the linguistic unit and have the sign of relativity.
 - 3) **Nominative case.** Such a locality is considered the center (core) of the locality field and it includes nominative units that are used to represent local characters in objective existence. Locality is the denotative meaning of such units, and local units are the nominal of such meanings.
 - 4) **Derivative loratlie.** Such a locality is inextricably linked with the nominative locality, it is one of its components part. The difference between nominative locality and derivational locality is at the level of naming. If root lexemes have a place-sema, the locale represented by them is considered a nominative locale. Derivative lexemes formed by adding place-forming suffixes to the base part representing things and events secondary names are enumerated, and the locality represented by them is a derivational locality.
5. **Relational tokallia.** A locality expressed by forms representing syntactic relations is considered a relational locality. So, each lexeme belonging to the local lexicon can appear in the structure of a sentence as a part of a sentence, but its local schema is preserved and the question is answered based on this schema. It seems that not only locative cases, but all clauses have a locality scheme within clauses can be represented by words and have the meaning of place. Thus, locality is a meaningful category that is characteristic from the phonetic level to the highest level of language structure. At each level, these are the central units that represent the content category and are specialized for this theme. In addition, there are boundary units that serve as an auxiliary tool in the representation of this scheme. All linguistic units involved in expressing the locality schema can be combined into one semantic field, the locality field.

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