Reflections on the Word and Lexeme

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Abstract: *This article gives opinions on the word (lexeme) which are the main notions of lexicology. Though there are lots of definitions given to the language, it has not been given a definite scientific identification. Definitions show that it is differing from "normal", "dynamic" units as word –combination and sectence is dominating as static unit. The word is named "a lexeme" in the level of meaning "expression and a semanteme" in the level o meaning. The word is multilateral from the farm and meaning plan. As it was mentioned by H.Hegel, every thing (as well as the word) is versatile and in the process of learning its new sides and relations are revealed. This definition, imagination and theory of knowing concerns to Europe. But this definition was given in the works of J. Rumiy, F. Attor, A. Navoi, S. Olloyor as well. Because in the Islamic science Because in the Islamic science of "tasavvuf" – genus is defined as combination of name and qualities. This conception is fully received in western dialectics.*

1. Introduction

The word (lexeme, lex), being one of the main notions of general and special lexicology, has not found its definite scientific interpretation yet.

It is known, that in the works on the language there are a lot of scientific definitions. The reason is that researchers mainly searched for its "differentiating peculiarities" from other levels of the language. But for defining the linguistic notion of the word fully and likeably to everyone we may find the case connecting its units (for example, word - combination, sentence and others) and on this basis make general conclusion about it.

2. Materials and Methods

In this work meeting the demands of the theme, the comparative – historical classification methods are used. Scientific source materials form its object.

3. Results of the Research and their Discussion

Learning the sources on the definition and interpretation of the word shows, that it is more meaningful to define it as a static (not changeable) unit, differing from some " normal ", " dynamic" (moving) units - word - combination andsentence.

In this interpretation, on one hand, the root words and derivatives are not mutually differentiated, on the other hand, word - formation is not concerned as a process, thus the derivatives are not concerned as a product of dynamic motion. So, the derivative is a separate type of naming that occurs in accordance with the demand and requirement of a situation [1]. In connection with this we can affirm, that the word is , at the same time, a static and a dynamic motion product. This thesis does not reject the theory of the word being the main unit of the language, but it determines " the presentation of its being main ". This kind of concern to the problem is connected with the definition and interpretation of the word. It makes possible to have a new reproach to

solution of a problem and also gives a new reproach to the theory of word - formation and term - formation.

The word is a main structural - semantic unit of the language, it serves to name the peculiarities of events, things and objects of the universeand it is used practically as a combination of phonetical, lexical, semantical and grammatical signs [2]. For, these signs are expressed in different ways in different languages, so it is impossible to give general (common) definition to the word. Here it is appropriate to define it on the basis of the regulations of the given language. This is one side of the problem, the next side is that definitions given to the word as " meaningful unit in the structure of the sentence ", sound or sounds having own meanings are not correct and they do not give expression of its peculiarities. For, these definitions can be given not to the word, but to a smaller unit (morpheme) or a bigger unit (word - combination and sentence).

Almost in all scientific researches the word is defined as comparatively independent and the positional and syntactical character of this independence [3].

The main peculiarities as integrity and separability and usage in speech of the word are differentiated in phonetical, morphological and semantical structures of the language. The whole learning of these structures is a means of creating wide possibilities for definition of the word specific to every language. Besides, we consider, that learning the word as a composition of expression and meaning in the language and as a composition of expression, meaning and function in speech is logically correct.

In many scientific works we can come across the usage of such newcome terms as lexeme, semanteme, sememe and seme, but there is no information about their root of aparence.

Above we spoke of the word having plans of meaning of expression. Thus, in expression plan the word is named as " lexeme ", in meaning plan it is named " sememe, seme " (sema is from greek word meaning sign), and is defined as the smallest unit of meaning plan.

So, if semeis a meaning of elements of the word, sememe is a term expressing meaning of a unit larger than sentence. Archiseme is a main and central unit in sememe building. Archiseme is peculiar to all units of a definite class, it expresses their categorial features and signs. For example, in the dictionary meaning of the word "father" (a man concerning his children), there is a " relative archiseme ", that is " relative " forms generality, invariantness for the terms of the sphere. In the basis of different variating signs the distinction among the words expressing relationship. They are, as L.A.Novikov affirms, type semes [4].

L.A.Novikov gives five lexical meanings of the word " father " - member of the male gender, parent, direct relationship, blood kinship, first ancestor - the notion of gender expresses type of meaning. The above mentioned differential semes the word" father " is opposite to the other semes of the given semantic sphere: parents - (male) - (female) and others. Thus, archiseme and differential semes have mutual hyper - hyponimic relationship [4].

As it is mentioned by L.A.Novikov, besides stable semes, providing semantical structure of the word, there is a contextuality which appares with the demand of the speech. With this connection, Novikov affirms the followings: " in speech (text) because of contextual semes the connotative nuances of the meanings of word unit appares. In the basis of connotative meaning the ocasional(artificial) meaning will come into existance" [4].

As it is mentioned by V.G.Gak, one of the main achievements of systematical approach to the notion of the language is that new tasks have been put to the researchers of the problem of word. Classifying the word as a unit of the language, working out factors of its definition, meaning problem, the methods of analysing, system character of lexics, its learning from the point of view of language and speech and others.

It is clear, that the word is a complex linguistic event and it is connected with the problems of learning in above mentioned aspects, their difficulties and the problem of solution those problems. Thus, we can imagine the difficulty of defining as the word properly in the sphere of one language. On this basis, more than seventy factors of definition and interpretation of the word have been created in the history of linguistics [5].

Graphycal (orphagraphycal), phonetical, structural, grammatical, semantical and system factors has been taken as a basis. V.G.Gak, in his above mentioned article showed that there are two aspects of defining and interpreting the word, and they both have other smaller aspects.

Really, it is difficult to give definition to the word equal for general and special languages. Here only taking into consideration peculiarities of every language we can get definite results.

It is not surprising, that there are so many different definitions given to the word. The reason is, that variety of the events of the nature, society, mind has found its reflection in the variety of their lexical expression - the

word. This case can be seen in the works of representatives of classical literature and great philosophers.

Their general peculiarity is that a thing (object) being defined as organic and complex event, was defined simply in hundreds of examples.

Numerous definitions of the word in the language science can prove our opinion. The reason is that lexeme (word) is versatile in form and meaning. As H.Hegel said, everything, word also, is versatile and while learning its new sides, features and relations will be revealed. That is why the number of definitions given to the word will increase. Hegel in his book " Logic " mentioned that, " Giving different definitions to anything is not a contradiction but it is the deepening of the notion of the object under investigation " [6]. As everything, every event in the universe like psycology, phylosophy, logic and linguistics have parts as semiotics, semantics, semaciology, word being one of the main notions of these departments is versatile. That is why it is not easy to give separate definition to each of its sides. Definitions given to the word, though contradict each other, give possibility to sense it deeper and more thoroughly. Representatives of German classical philosophy mention in sources that the notion of knowledge is a pure islamic theory and later it came to Europe [7]. Also, J.Rumiy, F.Attor, A.Navoi in their works showed with the help of lots of examples very simply that object is very versatile and it can have many different definitions. Bright prove of it are " The definition of the elephant of the blind " in " Lison - ut - tayr " and " The elephant in a dark room " legend by J.Rumiy [8]. In these legends the phylosophic idea of impossibility of defining the kin or event without contradiction and awareness of its basis. Here it is appropriate to mention definition of SufyOlloyor that the kin is " a complex of manes and qualities" [9]. No kin, essense or quality can have general notion. But kin has quality, essense and notion. Given in eastern " tasavvuf " philosophy this interpretation was later fully agreed in western dialectics and any scholar (scientist), a linguist also, using it essencially will need to comment his work depending on the versatility of research source and the importance of those sides for his work, leaving his sphere relevant for others. This is the main demand for the essential and thorough methodological factor involved into scientific - practical process.

As we have mentioned, it is difficult to give a general definition to the word for all languages. But the researcher can not achieve his aim without revealing the notion of the main unit of the analysing source. That is why we rely on the characteristics (not definition) of the lexeme as the main unit of general linguistics.

In uzbek linguistics the lexeme is characterized as following:
 - " The word having independent meaning examined by the form and meaning " [10];
 - "The language unit has a plan of meaning and expression; here the meaning plan is joined to expression plan in the language level, it is kept in the memory of the language, in speech the meaning plan and expression plan are shown together. Lexeme answers these demands and it is concerned as a unit of the language" [11].

- " Lexeme is a kind of morpheme, that is ready, general, compulsory for the members of society, formed of the joining of fofm and meaning, establishing the relations of thingand feature and uniting grammatical morphemes in speech ang dictionary" [12].

Lexemes, expressed as terms are treasures of general linguistic and lexiclological system of the uzbek language. If all the lexemes used in all spheres of science and technics were gathered (as a non - explanatory dictionary), it would be hundreds volume dictionary. For, millions of words have found their expressions in more than 500 spheres of science, all fields of technics on the pages of hundreds of handouts, ensiclopedies, dictionaries, reference - books, scientific and popular editions and newspapers and magazines.

The lexical wealth of every language is not limited only by above mentioned editions, but there are lots of various lexical units created by different professionals.

Differing from above mentioned, lexical units of professionals used as terms are used as words by those who have no connection with their profession.

That is why any lexical unit is used in the speech as a word or term. Basing on this, we recommend using the term or word.

The word is a system aiming lexeme of general linguistics and it is a main source for enlightment of its components, it consists of complex of word lexemes.

The systematic construction of every sphere and general linguistics assigns paradigmatic relations of a definite word or term within one sphere and literary speech levels and reveals dialectical relations of the word and term; a lexeme used as a generally consumed unit has a specialized terminological meaning in the given sphere.

In ideographical characteristic of lexical components (also terminological components) of the language, systematical analysis of theory and practice of lexicography, particularly field terminological dictionary has a special importance. Learning through meaning groups the general linguistic system, its professional words - terms not only revealssence of systematic learning of other linguistic events but also has an important social - spiritual significance. They have significance in breeding up the young generation in the spirit of traditions of classical national history, in formation of patriotic feelings and teachers and scientists should use them fruitfully.

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