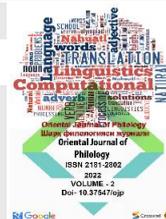


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<http://www.supportscience.uz/index.php/ojp/about>**LEXICAL PRESUPPOSITION — IN THE VIEW OF LINGUISTS*****Shukhrat Makhmudov****Associate Professor**Tashkent Kimyo Technology University**Tashkent, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: are presupposition, lexical units, safe lexeme, synonymous lexeme, antonym lexeme, and consistency.

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Abstract: This article examines one of the key issues of modern linguistics — the study and interpretation of the phenomenon of lexical presupposition. The paper analyzes the theoretical foundations of this phenomenon, its semantic and pragmatic characteristics, and the diverse approaches adopted in both Uzbek and international linguistic research. The author explores the specific features of lexical presupposition, its dependence on context, and its influence on word meaning and speech situations. Special attention is given to the analysis of conflicting viewpoints and the challenges of defining and delimiting the concept. The study also connects lexical presupposition to current trends in semantics and pragmalinguistics, offering well-grounded theoretical insights and practical conclusions regarding its function and application in the Uzbek language.

LEKSIK PRESUPPOZITSIYA — TILSHUNOSLAR NUQTAI NAZARIDAN***Shuxrat Maxmudov****Dotsent**Toshkent Kimyo-Texnologiya Universiteti**Toshkent, O'zbekiston***MAQOLA HAQIDA**

Kalit soʻzlar: Presupposition, leksika birliklar, omonim leksema, sinonim leksema, antonim leksema, uydoshlik.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy tilshunoslikning muhim masalalaridan biri boʻlgan leksik presuppozitsiya hodisasining oʻrganilishi va talqin qilinishi masalalari yoritilgan. Asarda ushbu hodisaning nazariy asoslari, semantik va pragmatik jihatlari, shuningdek, oʻzbek va

jahon tilshunosligida unga berilgan turlicha yondashuvlar tahlil qilinadi. Muallif leksik presuppozitsiyaning mazmuniy o'ziga xosliklari, kontekst bilan bog'liqligi, so'z ma'nosi va nutq sharoitiga ta'siri kabi jihatlarni ilmiy asosda ko'rib chiqadi. Maqolada bu hodisaga oid ayrim bahsli nuqtai nazarlar, aniqlik va chegaralanish masalalari ham solishtirma tarzda tahlil qilinib, zamonaviy semantika va pragmalingsvistika doirasidagi ilmiy izlanishlar bilan bog'lanadi. Natijada o'zbek tilida leksik presuppozitsiyaning tadqiq etilishiga oid nazariy va amaliy xulosalar shakllantiriladi.

ЛЕКСИЧЕСКАЯ ПРЕСУППОЗИЦИЯ — С ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ ЛИНГВИСТОВ

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О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: презумпция, лексические единицы, безопасный лексема, синонимный лексема, антонимный лексема, совпадение.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается одна из актуальных проблем современного языкознания — изучение и интерпретация феномена лексической presupпозиции. В работе анализируются теоретические основы данного явления, его семантические и прагматические особенности, а также различные подходы, существующие в узбекском и мировом языкознании. Автор подробно раскрывает содержание лексической presupпозиции, её зависимость от контекста, влияние на смысловое наполнение высказывания и речевую ситуацию. Особое внимание уделяется анализу противоречивых мнений, вопросам разграничения и точности в определении понятия. Исследование связывается с современными направлениями семантики и прагмалингвистики, что позволяет сделать обоснованные теоретические и практические выводы относительно функционирования лексической presupпозиции в узбекском языке.

From the last quarter of the last century, the recent quarter of the last century began the situation in the language of the language system units, context, the general knowledge of language

owners, and language owners' units, related to language skills began. Many scientific research has been conducted in the context of different languages in this direction. In particular, a number of articles on the Preservice, a number of articles on various languages of emotional methods and tools were published, conducted studies on this problem, and the presumption properties of certain language units were revealed.

Uzbek linguistics also emerged in this direction. However, many more issues related to this problem are many other issues related to this problem, in particular, have some grammatical equipment, in particular through loading, auxiliaries, connectors, agreements and rhetorical interrogation, and more resumes..

The essence of the examination in the Uzbek linguist was initially covered in scientific articles published by A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov. N. Mahmudov analyzed the articles of the presupposition in the Uzbek language, in the Uzbek-sized interrogation and in the Uzbek-speaking article.

A. Nurmonov in Uzbek articles on the "Preservice of Assistance structures" is in Uzbek.

Later, in some linguistics, the expression of the inspection became the object of the Preseptic research. As mentioned above, the first training of downloads was then studied by the assistants and a requirement of agreements with their responsibilities. The pragmatism of subsular words were also studied in the general plan, and the pressures of the connectors also were revealed. [1] At the syntical level, the description of the presused only in interrogated prevails were particularly studied. [2] But in our linguistics, the expression of the Preseptudite should be a special study in our linguistics.

In Uzbek linguistics, REPUPPION is not learned in separate species. In particular, the issue of methods of expressing methods of the Presentity of the Presept for the Resus, which is the object of research is also a special study for special research..

It should be noted that the issue of lexical preservices and its expression in Uzbek A.Nurmonov, U.Rakhimov, R. "People's self-knowledge and universal skills in A.Nurmanov may also be able to form prescriptions. For example, there is a studio to Moscow ." I have a lexical meaning of the word "spin" makes the word structure clearer for speakers. "

Apparently, the scientist has justified the word of the presupposition through a clear example of the presentation of the Presepticator.

Although U. Rakhimov did not include lexical units in the research work, it has also shown the understanding of a Presupposition through such units.

R. Nadgatova claims that a Preseptic units in her dissertation on his dissertation in Uzbek through the local meaning of the lexical units of a Preservice, indicating his anonyme. It considers lexical tools as productive language units, which refers to Preseptications in Uzbek. In the example

of myself, the thought is expressed in the illustration of the act of death. will open the way to the Preservice of the "mother of dying" of the world.

Sometimes words densify customs also create a sign to presupposition. In particular, the word chillar means child or forty-day period after the wedding wedding. The word is used in the form of a chillar of the mother and the bride to the mother of this period. For example: the longer the chilli bride came to the plot of Eagle. (S.Admad. "Desert Burning"). The Chilli's word in this illustration of this example points to Presespose

Therefore, the proposition of "forty days" did not have "forty days to be brides."

The researcher's head will be revealed to presentices on the basis of a lexical meaning of wrinkle on the basis of a lexic meaning. "- S.Zunnun." When he wakes the memories). According to him, the lecdem "When he grows," points to the Presepticator "Thaniqa," who reflect hidden information about the great information of the person.

The scholar is based on accurate examples of taking training to testify through the Antonimist feature of some lexfuls in speech. It records the secret expression of the prompt of the falculory, which means "false leasing" is a secret expression "always to speak the truth", the Gore is expressed by the Gore.

Cognizes, although the Rexcent is not used by the Lexic Presupposition, it reveals that the Preseptic is expressed through lexical units of the Preseptic unuses.

In conclusion, it is possible to conclibose the work dedicated to the study of the presuption, while the problem of presuption in our linguist is seriously and in-depths in the example of certain language units, in particular, the lexical presupposition requires special analyzes.

The difference between other types of lexical Presentity is that this event is related to the characteristics of the lexseem and its meaning. Therefore, in determining the meaning of the lexseeming, it is necessary to apply to a preposition analysis in determining the aspects of its speech, related to context.

Although there are not many special work aimed at studying a lexical presuption in linguistics, it is also observed that it is also reaffirmed this issue in some cases dedicated to the presupposition. In particular, in a book Pragmatics published by Oxford University, the Type of structure is diverted through lexical presents and structural pressure formed through synmetic units.

Some sources also observed that the semantic prestructury is expressed in the form of semantic examination, which is reflected through the semantics of words and other units..

M.L.Mammarov distinguishes lexical and structural pressing within semantically preservices. In his view, the activists of the Lexic Presupposition are lexical units associated with prescriptive.

In its fields within the lexical presupposition, it is observed differing in its interior: general and descriptive or private (Idiosyncratic) Presupposition. According to F.Kifer, "Private Presupposition must be part of a particular unity", and the common presupposition concerns the determination of the semantics and axio associated with language lexico. "Philosophe differed clearly in the example of the specified species of the Preseptic. In his view, if he forms a private presupposition, "human" information is considered general president.

Indeed, in the lexical presupposition caused by characteristics, the nature of their meaning, the characteristic characteristics specific to the subject is described. In this regard, such examic performance will be private and in general nature.

So, the study of the components of the structure of the prescriptive aspect of the language allows them to determine the role of these semics in the formation of the semantic structure of these semics, an important or incurable level. In this regard, determine the identification of special units representing the lexical presuppress in each language and the study of them at the Prescript ASPECT.

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