



**BOUNDARIES OF USE OF THE LEXEMA OF TIME
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF "DEVONU LUG'ATIT TURK")**

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Annotation: In the Uzbek dictionary of synonyms, the lexemes that form a synonymous line with the word time are: time, time, time, opportunity, time, time, time, need, time, period, period, rest, moment, moment. The word time has a broader meaning than the rest. The rest is a limited time. In Devonu lug'atit turk, he focused on lexemes representing the semaphore of time, that is, he was able to fully explain the lexemes that were popular at that time.

Keywords: sema, synonym series, lexeme, koch, ozla, ogur, zamon, od, odlak, ekindi, cher, erta.

A thousand years ago, Mahmud Kashgari wrote at the end of Devonu-lug'otit turk: Praise be to God forever, and goodness be upon his prophet and all his descendants. " Alloma's intention was objective. He achieved his dream, and his work will be an eternal monument to all Turkic peoples [2:41].

The author's intention came true. The reason is that many years have passed since the work was written, and it is still in the spotlight of researchers who do not stop researching in the field of science. The scientific significance of this work, which is intended to provide information about the linguistic features of the Turkic peoples living in a very large area, including the alphabet, sound structure, vocabulary, vocabulary and sentence structure, is still significant for the Arabs. Has been recognized in scientific research around 1800 by the world's scientists until [1:13].

It is obvious that the value of this work, which has led to a lot of scientific research of scientists around the world, can be proved by the above figures.

The place of any language in the world community is determined by the level of richness of that language. The more variants and meanings of the same language element (words, phrases, syntactic structures) in a language, the higher the vocabulary of the language. It is no exaggeration to say that Turkish is one of the richest languages in the world. Works on the history of the Turkic language, including Mahmud Kashgari's Devonu lug'atit-turk, reveal the diversity and subtleties of our language. The play is characterized by the avoidance of uniformity of expression, the use of different subtleties to express a concept. To prove our point, let us look at a number of lexemes related to the concept of time in Devon. In the Uzbek dictionary of synonyms, the lexemes that form a synonymous line with the word time are: time, time, time, opportunity, place, time, time, need, time, time, rest, moment, moment. The

word time has a broader meaning than the rest. The rest is a limited time. Therefore, these words are used in conjunction with words that define the time limit they represent [3:76]. In the Devonian lexemes of lexemes of the time, the lexemes themselves are obsolete, and some words in the synonymous line are interpreted with the concept preserved.

Bile (fire) —a person, in the proverb of the time (thus) bile passes, a person does not get tired, a lazy son does not die. It means, "Time will pass, no one will be satisfied, and no human being will live forever."

The word also occurs in some places in the form of ödläk: ödläk (ödlak) - represents the sema of time;

The poet said:

The death knell swelled,
Erdäm aryğ severädi [2:41].
Wicked evil,
Erdäm begi Çertilür.

The explanation is as follows: Time has weakened, virtue has diminished, lean and evil have become stronger. (These are) because of the death of the virtuous king Afrasiyab[4:54]. In this context, time refers to a period of time that is characteristic of an event, and its original semantic function is the same. Commenting on the lexeme "Zamon", linguist Shavkat Rakhmatullayev said that the meaning of the lexeme zamon is still used today as a synonym for the lexeme. Time is the time interval that is characteristic of an event [3:56]. Devonu is used in the Turkish dictionary in the same sense.

Thief (thief) - time; what did you steal? - when did you come? [4:35]

There is also the word č, which means time. This lexeme is now an obsolete, historical word. Used in the 11th century in the sense of time, it is now more in the sense of time;

čer (cher) —time (oguzcha); for example: come here — come at this time. [4: 133]

street (time) - time, opportunity; for example, a blue eye — wait a while, get up a little [4: 133].

In Devon, the word lexeme is used for a limited time;

Today, the lexeme of opportunity is used in this sense as a synonym for time. Opportunity often means the time allotted for a particular job. Devonu lug'atit-turk also contains a number of lexemes that indicate the time of day. For example, ertä is a lexeme that is still in active use today and still represents the time of day: ertä / irtä (early / irta) - early, morning, morning [4:63]. Even today, the word "morning" means morning. Öylä (think) - noon, noon (in Oguz); the Kipchaks, on the other hand, replace yā with zā and say ozlā [4:58].

This lexeme is now obsolete. The lexeme was widely used at the time to refer to the time when the sun rose;

ekindi (ekindi) - the time of Asr prayer (prayer before sunset) [4:70]. The word is no longer in use.

In conclusion, we can say that this work of the author is based on the pillar of perfection. This is because the quotation of proverbs as an example for every word explained in it has laid the foundation stone for comparative literature. He paid special attention to the lexemes representing the semaphore of time, that is, he was able to fully explain the lexemes that were popular at that time. Based on these comments, words related to the lexeme of time can be grouped according to their current use as follows:

1. Today, semantics and lexemes are both obsolete and obsolete lexemes of time, that is, historical lexemes (čer, köč);
2. Lexemes of time when the lexeme is obsolete but the sema is preserved (öylä);
3. Time lexemes (time, early) that retain their meaning and lexeme at the same time.

The lexemes of time are still relevant today. Their range of synonyms is quite wide. Just as there were limits to its use in the past, so it is in our linguistics today.

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