

**NATIONAL FABRIC DESIGN TERMS REFLECTION IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD  
RELATIONSHIP**

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**ANNOTATION**

Compound names belonging to the thematic group of national fabric names appear to be attributive, relativistic, and coordinative. It is emphasized that in determining the number of lexemes that can be semantically related to the lexemes belonging to the thematic group of national fabric names, attention is paid to the related connection, the semantic syntagmatic relationship between syntactic units can be divided into the following types.

**Keywords:** *subject and predicate relationship (predicative); the relationship between the character and the object (attributive); the relationship between character and action (relativistic); the relationship between the object and the action (object)*

**Аннотация:** Составные имена, относящиеся к тематической группе национальных названий тканей, оказываются атрибутивными, релятивистскими и координационными. Подчеркивается, что при определении количества лексем, которые могут быть семантически связаны с лексемами, относящимися к тематической группе национальных тканевых названий, внимание уделяется родственной связи, семантические синтагматические отношения между синтаксическими единицами можно разделить на следующие типы.

**Ключевые слова:** отношение подлежащего и сказуемого (предикатив); взаимосвязь персонажа и объекта (атрибутивная); отношения между характером и действием (релятивистские); связь между объектом и действием (объектом).

**Аннотация:** Миллий газлама номлари тематик гурухига оид бирикмали номлар атрибутив, релятив ва мувофиқлашувчи муносабатда бўлар экан. Миллий газлама номлари тематик гурухига кирувчи лексемаларнинг маъно жиҳатдан боғланиши мумкин бўлган лексемалар қаторини аниқлашда боғлиқ алоқага эътибор қаратилганлиги, синтактик бирликлар ўртасидаги мазмуний синтагматик муносабатни ҳам қуйидаги турларга ажратиш мумкинлиги ёритиб берилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** субъект ва предикат муносабати (предикатив); белги ва предмет ўртасидаги муносабат (атрибутив); белги билан ҳаракат ўртасидаги муносабат (релятив); объект ва ҳаракат ўртасидаги муносабат (объект).

In classifying the things and phenomena of the human universe into classes, and dividing them into species and sexes, into certain groups of meanings, first of all, they based on a system of relationships between. Relationships are the basis for discovering the essence of the language units that come into contact. Therefore, the stability and viability of language depends not on the quantity or quality of the element in it, but on the degree to which the relationship between the elements is formed. The more colorful, perfect, and stable these relationships are, the richer the language

The possibilities of expression are wide, the scale is large [1,125].

H. Nematov and R. Rasulov divide the types of relations between language units into three:

1. Similarity (paradigmatic) relations.
2. Hierarchical relations.
3. Neighborhood (syntagmatic) relations. [2,15]

The function of each language unit is manifested when it enters into a sequential (syntactic) relationship. Hence, the syntagmatic relation is the relation of the units in which this series is located. The sequential connection of linguistic units in a given line never allows two elements to be pronounced at the same time. A sequential relationship of two or more elements of a certain length is called a syntagmatic relationship. For example, students are given a series of word-form morphemes ta-la-ba-lar-ga. With the help of syntagmatic relations, the main function of language - the communicative function is realized. [3,11]

The sequence of lexemes of national fabric names in a syntagmatic relationship is semantically interdependent. We cannot connect any two lexemes in a row. For example, we cannot tie the lexeme of kudunglamok to a string or the lexeme of a reel to a chord. The contradiction between them is obvious. This contradiction continues even within the framework of the syntagmatic relations in the formation of content groups associated with them. For example, if the lexeme rangrez syntagmatically interacts with lexical units such as paint, royan, indigo, okorlash and forms a specific content group, lexical units such as kudunglash, flattening, painting are grouped around the adrasbof lexeme. Just as the word silkworm cannot be attached to the word kudunglash, the word dyer cannot be attached to the word bench.

From this it is clear that the essence of a lexeme should be sought not from itself, but from the system of relations and connections that take place between this language unit and other language units [1,126].

The sequential relationship of semantic units forms a semantic syntagmatic relationship. The semantic relationship of syntactic units is the interaction of the elements in the material world reflected in the human mind. For example, the relationship between an object and its sign (taste, property, color, quantity, etc.), the relationship between action and its sign (style, cause, place, time, etc.), the relationship between action and its object, and so on [4.19].

Accordingly, the semantic syntagmatic relationship between syntactic units can also be divided into the following types:

- 1) subject and predicate relationship (predicative);
- 2) the relationship between the sign and the object (attributive);
- 3) the relationship between the sign and the action (relativistic);
- 4) the relationship between the object and the action (object).

We study the terms belonging to the thematic group of national fabric names in two stages in the study of syntagmatic relations. In the first we identify the compound nouns that fall into this thematic group, and in the second we identify a series of lexemes in which these terms can be semantically related.

When we study the terms included in the thematic group of national fabric names by the above types of relations, we see that most lexemes are in the relationship between the sign and the object, i.e. the attributive relationship. For example: black satin, yellow satin.

The attributive relation is specific to the phrase in the semantic model of character + subject (Si + Pred = Atr).

There are also types of subject and predicate relations (predicatives). For example, the Fergana torch, the Samarkand evening. The subjective relation is the relation of the subject and its action, which is peculiar to the phrase in the semantic model of the subject + predicate (Su + P = Pre).

This relationship is represented by two different formal syntactic relationships. It has one and is represented by the connection of the cut relation through adaptation. For example, Halima sang. In the second, the part denoting the subject comes in the form of a definite article, and the part denoting the predicate in the

present tense comes in the possessive form. For example, the arch of the adras. Hence, it is represented by the coordination relationship of the focus and the viewer.

It is understood that the subjective relation reflects a certain position in being and is expressed by two different units of language: a) through speech (possessive - interjection); b) through a word combination (focusing clause). [4,20]

So we can divide the subjective relationship into two:

1. Predicative attitude.
2. Coordination approach. [4,20]

The reason why the subjective relation is separated from the attributive relation at the phrase level is that this relation is associatively associated with the predicative relation. Both attitudes represent a proposition. The difference between them is how this proposition is expressed. [4,20]

There is a peculiarity of the types of compound names belonging to the thematic group of national fabric names, which are connected by a focal point, in which the future participle is always in the indefinite case. But the possessive suffix is used in its place. The indefiniteness of the future tense is not due to their free expression, but to the fact that they are, in a sense, rigid, adapting to the naming of an object. Therefore, both components of these names refer to a particular type of fabric only if they are inseparable. If the components are separated, it indicates the type of fabric, not a specific type of fabric. For example, if the name yellow satin means a type of satin fabric, the word atlas itself means only one type of fabric. This means that the atlas has a general shade and the yellow atlas has a special shade.

There are also compound nouns related to the names of national fabrics in relativistic relations. In this relationship, the sign of the action is expressed, through which the name of a particular process is determined. For example, eight kicks, pickling, cleaning.

Phrases that represent a relativistic relationship have several semantic models:

- 1) movement + its qualitative description [M+Q] (H + S): fast weaving, dense weaving, mixed weaving;
- 2) movement + its place of emergence [M+P](H + O): pressing flowers on the edge, weaving the fabric, weaving the fabric;
- 3) action or character + reason for its appearance [M+R] (H + Sab): repainting (due to poor color) re-polishing (due to poor quality);
- 4) action + purpose of its emergence [M+P](H + M): to smooth, to grind, to polish, to soften, and so on.

Hence, compound nouns in relational relations (dense weaving, weaving, polishing) come as a proper name of a particular general process name, they are individual processes that have a specific feature of a particular process, which differs from other processes by this feature.

Compound nouns belonging to national fabric names are in an attributive, relational, and coordinative relation, and their relation depends on the situation, and a certain relation arises depending on the situation. That is, the type of relationship is manifested in accordance with the concept expressed through the relationship. Apparently, the relationship with the concept is interrelated. Hence, there is a connection between the type of relationship and the concept expressed through it.

The types of syntagmatic relationships between them can be shown in the table below.

Table 5.

Types of syntagmatic relations of compound nouns related to national fabric names

in an attributive relation	in a relativistic relation	in a coordination relation
Сариқ атлас, қора атлас, қизил атлас, номозшом атлас, шахмат атлас. (Yellow satin, black satin, red satin, prayer satin, chess satin)	Аралаш тўқиш, зич йиғириш. (Mixed weaving, dense spinning.)	Фарғона машъали, Самарқанд окшоми, Марғилон моҳтоби. (Torch of Fergana, Samarkand evening, Margilan moon.)

In short, the semantic syntagmatic relationship between syntactic units can also be divided into the following types: 1) subject and predicate relationship (predicative); 2) the relationship between the sign and the object (attributive); 3) the relationship between the sign and the action (relativistic); 4) the relationship between the object and the action (object).

Compound nouns belonging to the thematic group of national fabric names have an attributive, relativistic and coordinative relation.

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