

Nowadays, the role of teachers in the educational process has changed. New demand was placed on his managerial activities. It includes referral, appointment, study, assistance, support, advice, guidance, supervision, demand, training. In short, in our country almost three has a thousand-year history. During this period, great scientists appeared in our country who made an invaluable contribution to the development of world science. We must not forget that the future of our youth homeland is Uzbekistan. In this regard, the use of traditions, customs, heritage of our great ancestors, international experience, without prejudice to our nationality in improving the quality of education, creates the basis for Uzbekistan to become one of the leading countries in the world.

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**SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE PROCESS OF LEXICALIZATION OF GRAMMATICAL UNITS**

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**Abstract:** The article discusses changes in the semantic structure of the word, and the process of lexicalization of grammatical units is described on the basis of a comparative analysis of Uzbek and English materials.

**Keywords:** Grammatical unit, lexical unit, lexical-semantic field, language level, lexicalization.

It is well known that just as everything in the universe is in dialectic growth and change, so the units of the grammatical level of the language are in constant motion. In fact, there is no language in the world that is outside this process. We all know that factors that directly affect the development of a language cannot be stopped, and that they are never connected with a person's desires. As a result of the evolutionary development of language, old systems are replaced by new ones.

Linguistic units that were previously in common use, and then left this circle, have a different status, in contrast to their historical roots. This also applies to complex processes associated with the lexicalization of the

grammatical form in the language. This complex process, which can be confirmed by lengthy historical observations, is described in the Glossary of Linguistic Terms as follows: "Lexicalization. Convert a syntactic unit (phrase or sentence) to a lexical unit (words or regular expressions). Mas., O'zb. per thousand, wages, the conversion of railways into a lexical unit. (1;49)

Of course, the above description of the process of lexicalization, which is one of the means of increasing the internal potential of any language, does not reveal all the features of this phenomenon. Indeed, the process of lexicalization is narrowly interpreted and interpreted accordingly. In our opinion, the phenomenon of lexicalization manifests itself not only in the passage of a phrase or sentence, but also of any grammatical unit of meaning to a lexically significant language unit, and the grammatical elements involved in this process have semantic meaning in a certain space and time. The process of lexicalization, in which grammatical units take on a lexical form, ultimately requires the conversion of a whole phrase or a specific grammatical form, and sometimes the suffix itself, into a unit of independent lexical meaning together with a related base.

Lexicalization is one of the factors that increase the vocabulary of a language. As a result of the lexicalization of grammatical units in the language system, new lexical units appear. The process of lexicalization of word forms is unique as a complex phenomenon that indicates certain changes in the development of the language. Lexicalization is the process by which language elements move from the grammatical level to the semantic field. In it, individual grammatical forms depart from their paradigm and become independent words or part of them. For example, in the Uzbek language *ravish*, which is studied in the context of a group of words, is formed as a result of a combination of conjunctive suffixes in horses with the words *one*, *true*, and *false*, in fact - *one*, *true* and *false*. They are not divided into foundations and affixes in terms of the modern language: answers one question as a whole. A similar situation is observed in the case of English. In English linguistics, lexicalization is seen as a process by which grammatical forms pass to independent words and acquire new lexical meanings. The References: notes that the lexicalization of plural nouns is active:

Custom- *urf-odat*, customs – *bojxona*

Damage – *zarar*, *ziyon*, damages – *zarar o'rnini qoplash*

Development – *taraqqiyot*, developments – *voqea-hodisa*

Direction – *yo'nalish*, directions – *ko'rsatma*

Duty – *burch*, duties - *soliq*

Picture – *kartina*, pictures - *kino*

From the above examples, it can be seen that the suffix *-s*, which is used to indicate the plural of horses in the English language, has a completely new meaning when it is added to the base. This leads to the fact that the

lexicalization phenomenon is considered as one of the manifestations of word formation.

In conclusion, the phenomenon of lexicalization, based on the transition of grammatical units into a lexical-semantic field, is theoretically defined in Uzbek and English. In practice, it varies depending on the degree of its occurrence at the level of the language and the factors that cause it.

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**ADAPTATION OF CHILDREN TO PRESCHOOL CONDITIONS**  
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**Abstract:** The article discusses ways of adapting children to preschool education, ensuring that children are in harmony with society and the environment.

**Key words:** family, child, circumstances, personality, behavior.

In the family environment, from the first birthday, the child learns a certain diet, eating habits, the atmosphere of family relationships and ways of communicating with them in the prescribed manner. Depending on family circumstances, the child develops certain skills and habits, and depending on the environment, the style of behavior begins to take shape.

Even small changes affect the behavior of young children. This is due to the fact that the child's life experience is not very large, and adaptation to new conditions creates certain difficulties for him.

So, one of the most significant changes in the life of a child is their transition to preschool institutions. This can lead to serious changes in the behavior of the child and the development of adverse reactions. A number of habits that are formed in a child can change, and previously formed stereotypes regarding sleep and nutrition can change in relations with adults. This transition is harder for a child. Adaptation to new conditions is not always smooth and not easy.[1-15]

The adjustment period depends on the nature of the child and age. In this difficult period for any child, when taking the child to a preschool, you need to talk with parents, find out about home conditions, nutrition of the