

Types Of Lexical Meaning, Semantic System And Analysis Methods In The Field Of Lexicology

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Abstract: This article analyzes the concept of lexicology, which is considered the main branch of linguistics, types of meanings, the issue of semantic field, its place in science, lexicography, phraseology, semasiology, semantics, etymology, stylistics concepts, and thoughts about the essence and structure of words in lexicology.

Keywords: language, linguistics, lexicology, lexicography, phraseology, semasiology, semantics, etymology, stylistics.

The peoples living in the world speak different languages. There are approximately 5,621 languages and dialects on our planet, of which only 500 have been studied so far. All these studied languages are also studied lexically. What is lexicology? Lexicology (lexicon and... logic) is the linguistic vocabulary of a language, that is, a branch that studies the lexicon of a particular language, and its scientific function is to study words not in isolation, but in connection with other words. In lexicology, issues such as the interconnectedness of words in terms of meaning, i.e., monosemy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, and the free or dependent nature of word meanings, are also studied. When lexicon is considered as a specific system, it is assumed that the meanings of words and concepts are interconnected. Lexicology develops the laws of practical application and development of vocabulary composition, and the principles of stylistic classification of words.

Additionally, it "analyzes the norms of usage in colloquial and literary languages, professionalism, dialecticism, archaism, neologism, standardization of lexicalized word combinations, and draws specific conclusions about these issues."

The vocabulary of a language and its constituent words are characterized by a number of common features. Lexicology studies vocabulary from the perspective of these general characteristics. These features are as follows:

1. First and foremost, any word that comprises the vocabulary has meaning. From this standpoint, words have their own peculiarities. The meaning (semantics) of a word and related issues are considered one of the primary topics in lexicology. This lexical matter is addressed by the semantics branch of lexicology.
2. In the development of any language, its lexicon is the most variable and rapidly changing component. In the process of language development, along with the enrichment of the vocabulary with new words, some words in it become obsolete, as well as fall out of use. Thus, the composition of the dictionary is characterized by the presence of new and obsolete words, as well as words that have been assimilated and are currently in use. In lexicology, this aspect of the lexicon is also studied.
3. From this point of view, the level of use of words in the dictionary differs from each other in that they possess generality or limitations. While certain words are commonly used (e.g., bread, water, big, to run, etc.), the usage scope of some words is limited in certain ways. For example, dialectal words are limited from a territorial point of view (sas - sound, istamoq - to search, bolish - pillow, eshik - courtyard, house, etc.); terms are limited from a social point of view, that is, they are limited by their use in the speech of people in a certain professional field. (for example, stress, lexicon, affect - terms related to linguistics; cone, pyramid, square - terms related to geometry; cultivation, barona - terms related to agriculture; basketball, goal, knockout - terms related to sports, etc.). Lexicology studies vocabulary from this perspective as well.
4. Words in a dictionary differ in their relationship to speech and style. Certain words have a neutral (neutral) attitude towards speech types and style (arm, poor thing, sky, drink, etc.), while some words belong to a specific type of speech style (og'ush - characteristic of artistic style, boyaqish - characteristic of simple speech, samo - characteristic of poetic style, adib - characteristic of literary style, etc.). These characteristics of words are also studied in lexicology.

5. Every word has a sound image and meaning, meaning it has both form and meaning. Words in a dictionary can have different relationships in terms of form and content.

The features mentioned regarding words apply to all words in the language. In lexicology, words of this type are mainly studied.

Since the meaning of a word is realized in a certain set of sounds, it seems that this meaning is formed by a set of sounds, a unit of sounds in a certain order. In other words, the unity of the “meaning” of sounds seems to consist of the meaning of a word. In reality, this is not the case. Although it is not a word without sounds, the meaning of one word or another does not arise from the sum of the “meanings” of the sounds that make up this word. Sounds (phonemes) have no meaning. Therefore, not every set of sounds expresses meaning. For example, while the sound combination “odam”(human) consisting of the sounds "o, d, a, m," expresses a certain meaning (is a word), the combination of these sounds “adom”, “admo”, or “odma” has no meaning and are not words. “Omad”(luck) composed of these phonemes, also has meaning and is considered a word. But it is a completely different word from the word "human."

There is also a phenomenon of change in meaning, the formation of a new word with a change in the sound shell of a word (a qualitative or quantitative change in sound, a change in sound order): ko 'r(blind) – ko 'z(eye), artmoq(to peel) - arch(i)moq(to peel); artmoq: derazani artmoq, stolni artmoq(to wipe the window and wipe the table); arch(i)moq: kartoshkani arch(i)moq(to peel the potatoes) and others. The second important characteristic of a word has a certain meaning. But the meanings expressed by words are not the same. They are also divided into different types based on their most general characteristics. For example, some words denote objects, phenomena, signs, and actions in objective reality (naming these objects, phenomena, signs, and actions): garden, river, blue, high, to read, and so on.

Usually, when analyzing lexical meaning, it develops by transferring the name of one object or sign, action to another object or sign, action. The peculiarities and status of copying in this form are determined by the semantic laws inherent in different languages.

The main types of copying through metaphor are as follows[1: 62-70]

1. The name of one object is copied based on formal similarity to another object: og'iz(person's mouth) - o'g'iz(bottle's mouth), qo'litiq(person's armpit) - qo'litiq(sea armpit), tish(person's tooth) - tish(saw's tooth), etak(clothing's hem) - etak (mountain's hem). Note. As a result of such copying, sometimes the opposite meaning can also arise. For example, the meaning of “beginning” or “introduction” was derived through metaphorical extension from the primary meaning of the lexeme “bosh”(head), as in the phrase “maqolaning boshi”(the beginning of the article).

2. The name of a characteristic of one object (sometimes an action) is transferred to the characteristic of another object: achchiq(bitter pepper) - achchiq(bitter sentence), to'g'ri(straight line) - to'g'ri(straight sentence), jonli(live nature) - jonli (live conversation), tez(quick walk) - tez(quick person).

3. The name of an action characteristic of one object is transferred to the action of another object: savala(what?) - savala(whom?), cho'k(to sink) - cho'k(sinking of a building) - cho'k(a person's decline in old age), o'l(end of life in living beings) - o'l(withering, drying of plant stems).

Lexical meaning changes both qualitatively and quantitatively during the development of language. Based on this, lexical meanings can be divided into two categories: current lexical meaning and previous lexical meaning. A lexical meaning that belongs to the past stage of language development and is not part of the current vocabulary is called a previous lexical meaning. The previous lexical meaning is of two types [2; 183]:

1) old lexical meaning;

2) etymological lexical meaning.

Currently, lexical meanings are classified from several points of view, such as primary and derived meanings, direct and figurative meanings, nominative and figurative meanings. These classifications do not exclude one another, but rather reflect different approaches to the same phenomenon. The aforementioned types of lexical meaning are defined based on polysemous lexemes.

On the other hand, lexical meanings are primarily distinguished as primary and derived meanings. The meaning that forms the basis for the emergence of another lexical meaning is called the primary meaning. A lexical meaning arising from the development of the primary meaning is called a derived meaning. The initial lexical meaning in the system of lexical meanings of a lexeme is called the original primary meaning. The derived meaning that forms the basis for the development of a subsequent meaning is called the relative

primary meaning. For example, the primary meaning of the lexeme “ochiq” is “unlocked” (the antonym of the lexeme “yopiq”): “ochiq eshik” (open door), “kitobni ochiq qoldir” (leave the book open). The following meanings are derived from this primary meaning [4: 45]: 1) “ochiq gapir” (to speak openly, clearly, without hiding), 2) “ochiq odam” (friendly person), 3) “ochiq bo'g'in” (open syllable, ending with a vowel sound).

From the above analytical sources, the following results can be obtained:

As a result of various transfers, two phenomena occur in the lexical sense:

1) the volume of meaning changes; 2) the amount of meaning changes.

Changes in the volume of lexical meaning lead to two consequences - an expansion or narrowing of the volume of lexical meaning:

1. The expansion of the volume of lexical meaning serves to express the lexeme that previously denoted a narrow range of realities, and later a broad range of realities. For example, the lexeme non - previously meant only the type of object baked in a tandoor, but now it means all types of this object.

2. The narrowing of the volume of lexical meaning means that the lexeme that previously meant a wide range of reality later means a narrow range of reality. For example, the lexeme qishloq originally meant a place to winter (qish-qishla-qishloq). Later, the scene characteristic of nomadic life disappeared, and as a result of settlement, a new, narrow lexical meaning was formed. Now the lexeme “village” means a place where the population engaged in agriculture lives.

As a result of the paths of development analyzed and emphasized on the topic, not the volume, but the quantity of lexical meaning can change. The emergence of one lexical meaning on the basis of another, in turn, leads to two phenomena - polysemy or homonymy (of course, there are many of them). If we look at the paths of development of lexical meaning (see the pages where they are described), we see that polysemy occurs as a result of copying through metaphor, copying through synecdoche, and functional copying (if development leads to a change in the amount of meaning, of course), because in this case, the previous and subsequent lexical meanings are combined as the meanings of one lexeme.

Lexical meanings are also differentiated into nominative (nominative) and figurative (metaphorical) meanings (Lat. figura - image, transfer): qulfning kaliti - nominative meaning (open door), g'alabaning kaliti - figurative meaning (solving, path to victory); nordon mevalar - nominative meaning, nordon gaplar - figurative meaning (unpleasant); terla(to sweat) - nominative meaning, terla(to suffer spiritually, to be troubled) - figurative meaning; qizar(to turn red) - nominative meaning relative to an object, qizar(to be ashamed) - figurative meaning relative to a person, etc.

Nominative meaning is a meaning that serves as the name of something, a sign, or an action. Nominative meaning is directly related to reality. This meaning is a figurative meaning, because such meaning has not become the name of this phenomenon. Such meaning serves to create imagery and metaphor. The name of the flower-plant is directly related to reality, the meaning of the flower-sort, unique is a figurative meaning, and is connected to reality through the nominative meaning of this lexeme.

The figurative meaning sometimes appears as a nominative meaning: there is no lexeme expressing this meaning (nominative meaning), and the found explanations can also be the figurative meaning of a lexeme. For example, the meaning of the lexeme “tuz” in the sentence structure can be explained only through the figurative meaning of the lexemes “qaymoq”(cream), “mag'iz”(meaning): “gapning mag'zi”, “gapning qaymog'i” (cream of the sentence). Even if a nominative meaning capable of being a synonym is not found, the above cases are designated as figurative meaning. As can be seen, with the development of lexical meaning, in the emergence of a new lexical meaning, the sema within the previous lexical meaning is preserved, discarded, replaced by a new sema, and a new sema is introduced; as a result of such changes, a new lexical meaning is formed. At the basis of any syntactic connection lies a semantic connection.

For example, if we rephrase the proverb “You can't say a dog won't bite, you can't say a horse won't kick” as “You can't say a horse won't bite, you can't say a dog won't kick”, we violate the requirement of semantic connection: horses don't bite, dogs don't kick. Both syntactic and semantic connections are simultaneously realized for each lexical meaning of a polysemous lexeme. Lexical meanings that enter into a syntactic relationship should not have contradictory semes in their composition, otherwise such lexical meanings cannot be semantically connected.

It is important that semantically connected meanings contain a common (identical) seme. Such a common seme ensures the semantic connection of these lexical meanings and allows them to serve as a close lexical

context for each other. For example, the presence of ideographic semes “solid state”, “food”, “consume” in the lexical meanings of the lexemes “non”(bread) and “ye”(eat) ensures the semantic connection of these lexical meanings. Such a general seme is called a syntagmeme (Greek syntagma - unified).

In conclusion, it can be said that there are different groups of lexical meanings and different methods of connection, which are deeply studied in modern linguistics. It should be especially noted that each lexical meaning has its own defining lexical context. In the method of connection and its semantic analysis, the original content acquires relevance.

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