



LEXICAL MEANING TYPES IN POLYSEMY

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Abstract: This article discusses the importance of polysemy in the context of the use of the origin of words in the language and the impact on the meanings of use and event in speech. Polysemy is a phenomenon of language that needs to be studied both theoretically and practically.

Keywords: semantic transfer, self-meaning, polysemy, semantic structure, lexical meaning, nominative meaning, semantic structure.

Introduction

The phenomenon of polysemy in language has long attracted the attention of scientists. It was studied from the point of view of philosophy and methodology. According to our linguists, this issue was studied by Chinese and Indian scholars, and in the beginning of the present century by the Greeks. The famous Central Asian lexicographer M. Kashgari also mentions Turkish polysemantic words in his famous book "Devonu lug'atit turk". However, each meaning of the word polysemantic is given as a separate word. This can be seen both in "Attuhfatuz zakiyati fillug'atit turkiya" and in Zamakhshari's "Muqaddimatul adab". Alisher Navoi, in his "Muhokamatul Lughatayn", also provided valuable information on the ambiguity of words.

The main part

Our scientists as Fakhri Kamol, M.Mirtojiyev, T.Aliqulov, G.Qobuljonova, R.Suvonova, I.Qurbonboyev, N.Mahmudov, Yo.Odilov, D.Khudoyberganova, G.Nasrullayeva, O.Tukhtasinova have studied the phenomenon of polysemy in Uzbek.

Although Fakhri Kemal gave an initial introduction to the figurative meanings of words, the types of figurative meanings and the ways in which they were formed were not covered. Mirtojiev (polysemy in Uzbek) was determined to cover this issue.

In recent years, Uzbek linguistics has published special studies on the study of certain types of migration [1, 2, 3, 4]. The lexicographical book by N.Mahmudov and Y.Odilov "Contradiction in the development of word meaning" also discusses the semantic development of enantiosemic units as a special type of polysemantic words [1].

The emergence of world linguistics, in the early stages of its development, focused more on this very problem, that is, on the relationship between the meaning and form of the word. The morphological and syntactic features of the word and the various, yet endless problems associated with them were not originally the object of direct scientific study, but the study of problems in this area dates back to much later periods in the history of world linguistics. is coming. However, it should be noted that the study

¹ Махмудов Н., Одиллов Ё. Сўз маъно тараккиётида зиддият. –Т.: "Академнашр", 2014.

of the synopsis between the word form and its meaning, the problems associated with the change and development of the word, both at the beginning of the history of world linguistics and today in the rapidly evolving blank 'is not left out of the picture'².

In Uzbek linguistics, the problem of meaning, the semantic structure of the word, the processes that take place in this structure, various changes, in general, the laws of development of semantic structure are studied in great detail. It is worth mentioning the monographs of linguist M. Mirtojiev "Polysemy in the Uzbek language" and "Semiotics of the Uzbek language"³ In these works, the author has seriously studied the lexical meaning in Uzbek, the semantic structure of lexical meaning, ways of developing lexical meaning and a number of other problems of semantics, and summarized his scientific and theoretical conclusions. The Uzbek language provides a comprehensive scientific and theoretical picture of the concepts and processes involved in the semantic structure.

At the heart of the general development of language is, first of all, the meaning and its development. Russian linguist Yu.V. Fomenko's "Semantics is the alpha and omega of the existence of the whole language" (beginning and end, ie from head to toe)⁴.

A very large part of the words in our language are ambiguous, because if people use separate words for each of the newly emerging concepts in their daily lives, the number of words will be too much. would be multiplied and it would be impossible to store them in memory. As a result, the language became more difficult to use, and it gradually became obsolete. Therefore, in each language an attempt was made to express infinite concepts and ideas from different combinations of numerical language units. As a result, new meanings are added to words that already exist in the language. The result is a lot of meaning. In language, this is a continuous process. There are a number of developments that change the meaning of words. This leads to the development of polysemantic words, i.e., polysemy exists and develops when a person is able to generalize the being around him. Polysemy is a phenomenon of language that needs to be studied both theoretically and practically. The study of polysemy in a particular language also focuses on the historical development, thinking, and perspectives of that people.

In the system of lexical meanings, first of all, there is a difference between the main meaning and the derivative meaning. The meaning that gives rise to another lexical meaning is called the main meaning. The lexical meaning that develops with the development of the main meaning is called the derivative meaning. The primary lexical meaning in a lexeme's system of lexical meanings is called the primary lexeme. The derivative meaning, which is the basis for the development of the next lexical meaning, is called the relative pronoun. For example, out of 12 meanings of the open quality in the explanatory dictionary, for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th meanings, the 1st lexical meaning, such as 'not covered by anything', 'not blocked' (for the meanings of the open word 7-, 8-, 9-, 10-, 11, -12- 'clear', 'clear', 'clear', 'visible and perceptible' expressive 6 meaning (portable meaning) serves as a relative main meaning: *ochiq gap* (7), *ochiq munosabatlar*(8), *ochiq sud*(9), *ochiq rang* (10), *ochiq qiz*(11), *ochiq* (liberated) *ayollar* (12).

Lexical meanings are also divided into literal and figurative meanings. The general lexical meaning of a lexeme is usually the correct meaning. For example, the main lexeme of the lexeme *tosh* is a solid mountain body. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there. Also, the main lexical meaning of the lexeme *ushoq* is "a small piece of bread". That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there.

Lexical meanings are also distinguished as nominative and figurative meanings (Latin *nominatio* - 'naming'; Latin *figura* - 'image', 'copying'). Sh. Rakhmatullayev considers nominative meaning and figurative meanings⁵. A nominative meaning is a lexical meaning that serves as the name of

² Махмудов Н., Одилов Ё. Сўз маъно тараккиётида зиддият. Ўзбек тили энантиосемик сўзларининг изоҳли луғати. –Тошкент: “Академнашр”, 2014. 4-б.

³ Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили семасиологияси. –Тошкент: “Мумтоз сўз”, 2010.

⁴ Қаранг: Махмудов Н., Одилов Ё. Сўз маъно тараккиётида зиддият. Ўзбек тили энантиосемик сўзларининг изоҳли луғати. –Тошкент: “Академнашр”, 2014. 5-б.

⁵ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги адабий ўзбек тили. Биринчи китоб. –Т.: “Мумтоз сўз”, 2010. 71-б.

something, a sign, or an action. Nominative meaning is directly related to reality. The nominative and figural meanings of this derived lexical meaning are equivalent to the primary and figurative meanings. we can compare the nominative and figurative meanings of words based on a spreadsheet.

Conclusion

The first meaning of a lexeme is nominative. Each lexeme has one primary meaning. However, nominative meanings can be multiple. Because in determining the nominative meaning, there must be a direct connection with reality, and this meaning must be the name of reality. In addition to the original meaning, the derivative meaning may also meet this requirement.

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