

Review Article

TYPES OF LEXICAL MEANINGS

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Abstract

This article analyzes the types of vocabulary used as an example of Uzbek language. In lexicology research, the vocabulary has different levels of meaning. However, the relationship between hierarchical types of lexical meanings is not comprehensively studied. The article shows that the lexical meanings form several interrelated pairs. The vocabulary of the word is a complex phenomenon, and its species is a couple of interrelated species. These pairs are: 1) semantic and vocabulary meaning; 2) naming meanings and additional meanings (denotative and conventional), 3) own meaning and portable meaning, 4) physical and spiritual meaning - symbolic, 5) the present meaning and the etymological meaning. The lexicon of semema and vocabulary is related to both general and private. Consistent differentiation of semantics and vocabulary is important in the development of practical lexicography, that is, annotated dictionary. Some annotations have more than 30 meanings, with the exception of this distinction. The word and its meanings can be traced in synonymic lines. In addition to the meaning of the word, the emotional attitude of the speaker the way in which the word is expressed and so on. Self and portable are the types of vocabulary meaning. These are related to the semantic and semantic use of semema in speech. The literal meaning arises because of the need to express it in a figurative and affective way, rather than the word itself.

Keywords: vocabulary, notion, semema, speech vocabulary, meanings, added meaning, denotative meaning, connotative meaning, self meaning, portable meaning, outwardly, inward - symbolic, present meaning, etymological meaning.

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INTRODUCTION

An important sign of the word is the meaning. A word reflects something in existence - an event. Consciousness is a form of thought that summarizes and integrates logically important elements of events and events. What is different from the intuition, perception and imagination is that it retains only the most general, most common, rather than specific signs and aspects. Common to the concept for example, in the universe there are different trees. They differ from each other in leaf, color, shape, height, fruit - fruitlessness. However, the notion of a tree in our minds is a general idea of a "perennial plant with a perennial body." This concept summarizes the most important features of trees, not reflecting the specific, non-essential features of individual trees.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Man's thinking is based on understanding. In this sense, the word is a language expression. When a word forms a "container" that forms and holds the material shell of the concept, the meaning is the meaning of the word. Consistent with the word is a very broad matter. It has a great impact on the relations of society, nationality and reality. For example, we (Uzbeks) use the word snow in one word, while the old ones distinguish between about 10 different types of snow and vice versa. The foregoing indicates that words and concepts are dialectical units that require one another and cannot exist without each other. With such close connections and connections, the word is not the same as the notion, and each one has its own characteristics.

First, the word is a two-dimensional unit, which consists of external - material and internal - content aspects. That is why it is possible to check the word in lexicology by content, phonetics and morphology. The concept is a one-sided unit, which consists of abstractions and generalizations. Therefore, the external structure of the concept cannot be studied. The word is

connected with the meaning only by its meaning. Consciousness only creates a system of meaning in our minds, and the word refers to semantic systems as well as grammatical, lexical, morphological and methodological systems. On this basis, we can say that the first difference between words and concepts is that the word is a two-dimensional linguistic unit and the concept is one-sided.

Second, the words are independent, auxiliary, and word-colloquially, and the concept is related to some of the independent words - except words from the pronoun category. Auxiliary words, pronouns are not related to the concept. In addition, the concept is expressed not only by words, but also by the word combination and the word chain. On this basis, the second difference between words and concepts is that not all words are forms of understanding, but that the form of understanding is not just words.

Third, in the language, the same concept can be expressed not only by different units of the level, but by several units of the same layer (synonymy). For example, small - little, learning - assimilating and vice versa, the same word can mean several concepts (multi-meaning): apricot is fruit, apricot is a tree. On this basis, we can give the third difference between words and concepts: "One concept can be expressed in several words and several words in the same word."

Fourthly, consciousness is a reflection of the common and important aspects of the unity of thought, the individuality and relationship of the being, the evaluation, the attitudes of others, the meanings; it is devoid of value. Words, on the contrary, are not without the contextual (stylistic) meaning. On the basis of this feature, we can express the fourth difference, "No additional meaning is understood, and the word is without additional meaning."

Fifth, the gossip can change, or even reverse, as a result of historical progress, so that the word can be completely altered and not completely affected by the concept. The first is when we compare the first case with our understanding of the Earth and the Sun a hundred years ago and today, and the second one is easily replaced by the provincial and district words used twenty years ago. On this basis, we can say the fifth difference between words and concepts is that "The word may not change and the concept does not change and vice versa."

We have examined the relationship between words and concepts. Now we will explain the meaning of this word. The word means the expression of something (a kind) in existence, the character, the amount, the action, the attitude. For example, the word "rug" means a house made of wool, silk, flooring, flooring, or hanging on the walls of a room. The word is complex and there are several types. First of all, it is necessary to distinguish between the lexical and the grammatical types of meanings. Glossary is a word that expresses the concept of what it is, the character, the amount, the movement, the relation.

DISCUSSION

What does grammatical mean? The word character, word combination, and function of the word in a word category are called grammatical. For example, "Kids read fun books" has two meanings in the word "Kids": 1) dictionary meaning - to refer to a person of minority age or of a child or of an adult; 2) The same horse that has a plurality, a common name and a verbal noun. The first of these terms is a vocabulary, a lexical one, and the second is a grammatical generalized one. The grammar has the same meaning for most words. The vocabulary is separate in every word. There are several types of dictionary meanings. These species form a couple of interconnected pairs.

Semema and vocabulary meaning. Before we talk about semema and vocabulary, it is important to dwell on the concept of lexeme. In the system approach, the lexical unit is called the term lexeme in linguistics. When the lexeme is a linguistic unit, the word is its speech, the speech unit. Therefore, the lexeme has characteristics that are common to all linguistic units, such as readiness, generality, and compulsion, and the words are signs of readiness, individuality and voluntariness. For example, in the minds of Uzbek speakers, for example, [the table], [mother], [pen], [go], [red], [on] the lexeme are in the consciousness that represents something, an object, a movement, a quantity, a sign waiting for the word "command" of the speaker, ready with the meanings of the concept. To the narrator, it is inherited by ancestors as form and meaningful integrity. The speaker cannot change the form or the meaning of it in general. They can be used in a different sense in the speech process. However, since this form is not specific to the meaning of the linguistic community, it may have the character of generality and stability. The word is the use of the lexeme in the minds of the linguistic community to match the speaker's speech. When lexeme occurs as a word, it produces only one part of it. When the speaker speaks the lexeme as a word, it is morphologically, syntactically, methodologically. Lexeme is prepared by the speaker in accordance with the purpose of his speech. Lexeme is richer and wider than the word. However, the word "stranger" is "enriched" with linguistic and unrelated contextual events that are directly related to lexeme and are shaped to occur in speech. The lexeme's "richness" is his "own." The word, as it is said, is enriched by other non-specific lexeme-related factors - phonetic, morphological, syntactic styles, and nonspecific phenomenon. The inner, meaningful aspect of the lexeme is called semema. Semema is a combination of lexeme in the mind, the symbol, the quantity, the movement. In other words, semema is an internal aspect of lexeme. The semis of any lexeme are not exactly the same as the secondary lexeme. In other words, there are no two lexemes with the same semema. We can be certain of this by comparing two sememas of lexeme in the synonym: [face] is a methodically neutral expression of the forehead to the forehead. [face] is a characteristic expression of

the front of the head from the forehead to the chin. It appears that the "methodically neutral" element in the first semema does not exist in the second semema, and that the "semantic-specific" element in the second semema does not exist. If the semema is exactly what it is, it is a good reason to say there is a defect in their description. When the semema is perfectly described, it is clear from the description that the most sensitive of the language is the lexeme. Just as any whole is made up of slices, so semema is a component. For example, the lexeme is made up of nomemas and semema as a whole. The sound of the nomema creates sound. In linguistics sema is defined as the element that forms the semema. For example, the [journal] lexeme semema is a "page-based, periodical, printed, or manuscript," consisting of:

- consists of sheets;
- study guide;
- periodic;
- printed or handwritten;
- enclosed.

By replacing one semema in a semema, it can turn into a different semema. For example, if you replace the "non-periodic" semema with the "periodic" semema, it will automatically become the semema of [journal] lexeme.

Types of Sema. Sema is not the same as the semema. In essence, Sema has three types:

- naming semema (denotative semema);
- semantic expression (conjunctive semema);
- task semantic (functional semantics).

The semema is determined by the presence, the expression semema, by the speaker, and the task semema is determined by the role of lexeme in the language and speech. The semema of fire is a semema that denotes the action of the lexeme in its being - state of being, object, quantity, symbolism. They are interconnected with existence, understanding, and semantics. In the lexeme, the term is often the same because it represents the same or similar concept. As stated, lexeme paradigm should be checked with its correlation when dividing the semema, determining the nature of the semema. Otherwise, it is not possible to distinguish between relevant (irrelevant) and irrelevant semantics. For example, the seminary of the English [brother] lexeme has the terms "relative", "blood relatives", "direct". In the Uzbek [aka] lexeme, there is also a sema that is greater than me. Because [aka] lexeme is in opposition to the [brother] lexeme with this semema. The [Brother] lexeme is unrelated to this semema, so it is irrelevant because it has a vague semema "larger than me / less than me" and is unclear. As it turns out, leukemia semema is the most important determinant in the semema, and it corresponds to the fragment of life. The term sema is a semema that refers to various additional meanings (methodical paintings, personal relations, scope and period). Like the semema, the expression semema is a semema that has the power to differentiate lexeme semema, which are also defined in the lexical paradigm. The expression semema is also sorted out whether it is important or not. Therefore, differentiated, semantic expressions are called ingenious semantic and semantic expressions are non-significant. The task semema is a semiconductor signifying the lexeme's ability to attach to the lens. For example, lexemes such as [book], [notebook], [school], [go] have a great deal of valence and therefore function in different parts of speech. Function semantics of [solid], [sharp], [blue], [red] lexemes are narrow and therefore clear. They can only be combined with certain words. Sememas have a dialectical relationship and are inversely proportional. If we compare the semema with a triangle, the sema of each species forms a part of it. Just as the magnitude of one corner in a triangle is due to the shrinkage of the others, the increase in one semema will be due to the weakening of the other. For example, when the semema increases in an independent lexeme, the expression semema becomes weaker.

The expression *sema* increases, the *semema* weakens. For example, in the mobile lexeme the term *semema* weakened and the expression *semema* increased. Even when the lexeme is present in the speech, the term *semema* retains its place in the occurrence of the expression *semema*.

When an independent lexeme is used in auxiliary vocabulary, the semantic nouns and expressions in it are weakened and the task *semema* intensified. Classification of lexeme in semantics is called component or continuous analysis or semantic analysis. The division of *semema* into *sema* is like separation of matter into atom, in other words *sema* is a chemical element. Just as the number of chemical elements in the whole is very numerous, and so many substances are produced from different combinations, so many *sememas* are formed from different combinations of *sema*.

2. The meaning of naming and additional meaning. Any action in the word, object, quantity, sign, or attribute, is called a meaning. The meaning of the naming is the sum of the firing *sememas*. The meaning of the naming is also called denotative in linguistics. In addition to the meaning of the word, the word is an additional meaning that expresses one's emotions, moods, different attitudes, and the use of the word in different ways. Additional meaning is also used in terms of linguistics with terms such as contextual meanings, additional marks, emotional - expressive paint stylistic characters. Supplementary meanings are of two types:

- a) emotional meaning (emotionally expressive);
- b) methodological meaning(stylistic).

The meaning of the speaker's emotions, moods, and attitude is called emotional. Emotional meaning also varies depending on how the speaker responds:

- a) positive;
- b) Negative.

Style is a feature of speech that characterizes one of the speech styles. A neutral word can be used in any style of speech. The style-specific word is used in a particular style of speech. Lexical meaning is a collection of words that are expressive, emotional, affective, and stylistic. Consequently, emotionally - affective paintings, style styles are called components of lexical meaning.

3. Self and portable meaning. It can be used both in word and in literal sense. When the meaning of the word is in the *semema*, it is called meaning. For example, the *semema* gold is a "precious precious metal." In the following sentence, the word gold is used in its meaning: High quality gold is extracted in Uzbekistan.

The word's literal meaning is a figurative, effective expression of a concept other than the word itself. In the following sentence, the word gold is used in the literal sense: The golden autumn has come to our country. In this context, the word golden means "comfortably, well-being." When we replace the word gold with a word comfortably, the image disappears.

4. External and figurative meaning. A simple, straightforward, simple meaning that is understandable to all is called external meaning. For example, the word "clear, colorless liquid" is an external meaning. The use of the word in a special sense, not always clear to everyone, is called a literal meaning. The representatives of Persian-Tajik classical literature such as Lutfi, Navoi, Babur, Mashrab, Hafiz, Saadi, Jomiy and Umar Khayyam used both symbolic and gestural meanings in their ghazals and poems. Many of the words found in their works, such as love, affection, flowers, and wine have been hidden in various religious, figurative, symbolic meanings based on Islamic religion and philosophy. The literal meaning of these words is to refer to Allah, to symbolize the attributes of the creator of world. Knowing the literal meaning of the words is enlightenment, that is, knowledge, wisdom. If we approach the ghazals of our classical writers with literal and symbolic meanings, the simple, romantic meaning of the book is quite different - philosophical and religious content.

5. Present and etymological meaning. The meaning that is now understood by the linguists is the present meaning. The historical meaning of the word is an etymological meaning. The words of a citizen, its present meaning is "permanent resident of a country (with certain legal rights), citizens." In fact, it is a plurality of the word "poverty". The word poverty means "poor." Hence the original historical meaning of the word citizen is "poverty".

CONCLUSION

In summary, the vocabulary of the word is a complex phenomenon, and it has several types. The linguistic meanings form a couple of interrelated species. These pairs are: 1) The semantic and vocabulary meaning; 2) naming meanings and additional meanings (denotative and connotative); 3) the self meaning and the transitive meaning; 4) External meaning and figurative meaning; 5) the present meaning and the etymological meaning. *Semema* has the linguistic meaning of the word, and it has a common character. The vocabulary of speech is a semantic occurrence in speech (speech, text), and is of a private nature. The structure of the *semema* is called *sema*. *Sema* serves to differentiate or combine at least two lexemes. *Sema* has essentially different types of denotative, extrinsic, and task semantics. The word meanings are a set of meanings. The additional meaning in addition to the meaning of the term is to express the emotional attitude of the speaker, the style of the word, and so on. The word itself and the literal meaning are the types of vocabulary meaning. These meanings are related to the usual and occult uses of *semema*. If the literal meaning of the word is clear, visible, plain, simple to everyone, the literal meaning of the word is to put it in a special sense that not everyone can understand to use. The use of word in figurative sense is common in the Orient, including Uzbek classical poetry. The literal interpretation of the word in a figurative sense can lead to a misunderstanding of the meaning of a literary work (ghazal and rubai). The present and etymological meanings of the word also differed. The meaning that is now understood by the linguists is the present meaning. The etymological meaning is the historical meaning of the word.

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