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DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEANING OF THE WORD, SEMIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the role and importance of the grammatical meaning in the development of the meaning of the word is defined. Formation of polysemous lexemes, types of its meaning and semantic relations between these meanings are studied.

KEYWORDS

Lexical meaning, denotative meaning, connotative meaning, semema, sema, polysemous lexemes.

INTRODUCTION

The meaning of the lexeme is wide and variable, and there are different opinions about how it can be divided into types. H. Jamolkhanov says that the semantic structure of a lexeme includes lexical meaning, additional shades (edges of meaning, stylistic themes) and category themes, and speaking about the lexical meaning, "... a phonetic word names an object, a denotation (denotative meaning), the phonetic word represents the signified in the human mind (significant meaning). The semantic unit created by the connection between these three units is considered a lexical

meaning. M. Hakimova introduces significant, denotative, structural, emotive meanings into the types of lexical meaning. All such opinions about the meaning of the word and the types of meaning have a deep basis. The meaning and functions of the word are constantly changing, and the construction, formation and development of the meaning requires continuous study. There are many factors underlying the development of meaning. The meanings created as a result of the interaction of word meanings change its semantic structure and create and develop polysemy.

Therefore, along with studying the meaning structure and construction of a word in a certain pattern, it is taken into account that it changes under the influence of different meanings and that it is difficult to regulate these processes.

In the comparison of the words house-house, we observe the effect of the suffix -cha on the denotative meaning. If the word "house" means the standard size, the "small" meaning of the suffix -cha in the word "house" means a small house.

The connotative meaning consists of meanings that express value, create an emotional-expressive color, and indicate a stylistic characteristic. M., the suffix -jan in the word "friend" expresses a subjective attitude, as it means "respect", "caress".

Adjuncts connecting words expand the meaning of the lexeme with grammatical meaning and form a lexical-grammatical unit (word form). It also forms the content of the sentence. It determines the place and function of words in the construction of sentences. M., the tense forms of the verb indicate the meaning of the message, and accordingly, the words that receive these suffixes act as participles in the sentence. Possessive adverbs indicate the meaning of person-number, accordingly, they attribute words to the function of possessor in the sentence. Some words have only a connotative meaning. Examples of this are modal and exclamatory words. Exclamation words

have an emotional-expressive meaning. Modal words express subjective attitude. Connotative symbols are formed under the influence of grammatical forms and meanings. In the sentence "My child, read your book", the meaning of "to caress" was formed in the word "my child" (form of address, imperative) under the influence of the suffix -m. An emotional-expressive paint was created based on emphasizing the meaning of ownership. The communicative goal and result lies under the meaning of caressing, kissing (connotative meaning) and tone. In this sense, Boy, read your book shows a pragmatic meaning through the word "boy" in the sentence. Accordingly, a connotative meaning grows under the influence of a grammatical meaning, and a pragmatic meaning grows out of it. Grammatical meaning has the property of transforming a lexeme into a word and bringing it into speech, as well as influencing the development of the meaning of a word. M., kulak is considered a lexeme as it means "human hearing organ". This word acquires a grammatical meaning, moves to a lexical-grammatical unit, that is, a word form, and participates in the construction of a sentence. M., In his speech "ears are big", the word "ear" has changed its grammatical form and meaning along with the dictionary meaning of "man's hearing organ". The content of the meaning is expanded with the themes of "ownership", "third person, unity". With the help of these grammatical meanings, this word entered into a subordinate-dominant relationship with other words in the sentence, and its ear and ear formed

great connections. Grammatical meaning ensures connection of words (sentence fragments) in a sentence. According to this task, it affects the development of lexical meaning. M., in the sentence "he washed the ear of the pot", the word "ear" in the compound "ear of the pot" means "the catch part of the pot". This meaning is understood based on the fact that the word "ear" refers to a pot. Grammatical meanings such as "attitude", "ownership", "belonging" are understood in this combination through the demonstrative agreement and possessive adverbs. By means of these grammatical forms, the connection of the word "pot" and the word "ear" and the understanding of the meaning of a part of the pot, similar to the ear, on the basis of grammatical meanings, causes the meaning of the word "ear" to increase. As a result, the combination of several meanings (sememes) under one name based on certain relationships creates polysemy. Ambiguity is created within different themes. The figurative meaning of the word "ear" in the compound "Kazan's ear" grew out of denotative symbols. In the combination of human ear, the word ear has the denotative meaning of "organ of hearing", and in the combination of the ear of a pot, the word ear also has a denotative meaning (holding place). Under the influence of grammatical meaning, we observe that words with connotative meaning also turn into polysemous words. M., the word "woe" is an exclamatory word that expresses emotion and

attitude to reality. Due to the fact that it expresses a negative meaning, the ending of this work creates a figurative meaning in the word woe. The exclamation "wo" has no dictionary meaning. At the end of this work, this word has formed a lexical meaning under the influence of grammatical meaning (partial meaning). Therefore, in this sentence, the word woe represents the dictionary meaning of "bad". The dictionary meaning of the word consists of descriptive and descriptive terms. Descriptive symbols represent the formal expressions of the denotation, while descriptive symbols represent the characteristics of the sign. M., if the meaning of the word donkey "long-eared, mammal, working animal smaller than a horse" is formed on the basis of descriptive symbols, the symbols that distinguish it from other donkeys, its color, size, and specific characteristics, are descriptive symbols. is formed based on Accordingly, the image and description of the meaning of this word exists objectively or is formed on the basis of subjective relations. M., If the terms indicating the color and size of a donkey indicate objective existence, the terms indicating definitions such as industrious, lazy, stupid, mobile, good, bad are formed based on subjective relations. Accordingly, the word donkey has denotative and connotative meanings. Based on the uniformity of the connotative symbols, the use of the word donkey instead of the word man creates a figurative meaning. The word "donkey" in the proverb "No love - donkey, no pain" means "a person who is

ignorant and not interested in anything". This meaning is a portable meaning that grew out of the connotative meaning, and was formed based on the use of one word instead of another based on the uniformity of the connotative meaning. It is also formed under the influence of grammatical meaning. The fact that the word donkey expresses the meaning of a person under the influence of the word love, as well as receiving a grammatical meaning (the meaning of a plant) according to its syntactic function in a sentence, as well as the presence of ellipsis and metaphor phenomena create a figurative meaning. is the basis for it.

Expressing the communicative intention and purpose on the basis of connotative symbols creates a pragmatic meaning. M., the purpose and expected effect results of applying the "unintelligible" connotative meaning of the word "ass" to a person and "creating an insult relative to this animal" form a pragmatic meaning. The content of the sentence is formed from the combination of denotative, connotative, and grammatical meanings. The orientation of the content of the sentence to a specific goal and intended result forms a pragmatic meaning. Grammatical meaning plays the main role in the formation of pragmatic meaning based on denotative and connotative symbols. He is a man. Under the influence of the syntactic relationship and grammatical meanings of the clauses in the sentences, the connotative symbols of the word "strong, strong" are

transferred to express the main meaning, and these meanings are understood through the content of the sentence. Pragmatic meaning is formed under their influence.

The occurrence of the word man in the function of a participle with grammatical forms (He is a man), in the structure of a sentence and under the influence of other sentences (He is a man. He can carry this load) brings out connotative symbols, and based on these symbols, it has the function of expressing communicative intention and purpose. 'tishi forms pragmatic meanings. Such spiritual influences lead to the formation of new semes. The union of semes under one name on the basis of spiritual connections creates polysemy.

The meaning of polysemous lexemes is called sememe. Sh. Rakhmatullayev considers each meaning in polysemous words as a separate linguistic unit and names these meanings with the term semema. The seme of polyseme lexemes is mainly clarified in the speech process. Some of them are understood through the word form (the lexeme of a child has the semantics of "baby, baby"), and some of them are understood from the context of speech or through subordinate-dominant connections. M., - You are a young boy! Why are you crying? (A. Qahhor. Thief) The word "boy" expresses the sememe "one who acts like a child". Therefore, semema is the unity of language and speech.

The semes of polysemantic words are divided into the following types:

I. According to the manifestation of the meaning of the word in speech:

1. Main semema, derivative semema.
2. Straight, portable.
3. Nominative sememe, figural sememe.
4. Neutral sememe, connotative sememe.

II. Types of word meaning based on the formation of syntactic connections: free meaning and dependent meaning.

Dependent semema is divided into two:

1. Constructive dependent semema.
2. Syntactically related sememe.

III. As defined by pragmatic categories:

1. Occasional semema.
2. Contextual sememe.

The main sememe (main meaning) is the first sememe of a polyseme lexeme.

A relative main sememe (relative main meaning) is an important sememe in the secondary circle, which is the basis for the emergence of a derived sememe in the composition of polyseme lexemes.

Derivative semema (derived meaning) is not based on types of transfer of meaning, such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche. It will be very close in content to the correct semema. Some of them are used independently outside the context of speech.

Correct sememe (correct meaning) is a sememe of a word that directly expresses an existing thing-phenomenon, sign-property, action-state. It is the main seme of a word that is expressed outside the context of speech. Some straight semes are equivalent to derivative semes. A correct sememe is a sememe that is the basis for the formation of a portable sememe.

Portable sememe (portable meaning) relies on means of transfer of meaning, such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche. M.: the ear of a person is the "organ of hearing" (proper semema), the ear of a pot is the "holding place" (portable semema). Formed on the basis of a metaphor.

Nominative sememe (nominative meaning) is a sememe that serves as the name of a thing, sign or action that is directly related to the concept. M.: kakku (name of a bird)

Figural sememe (figural meaning) is not directly associated with things, signs, actions, etc. It is present in lexemes of a figurative character and expresses the nature of the subject. M., the black man has the sememe "to blame". Lions, tigers, leopards, and

husbands are here. (Bahram and Gulandom) lexemes lion, tiger, leopard have a figural sememe.

A neutral sememe (neutral meaning) is a sememe without connotative semes.

Connotative sememe (connotative meaning) is a sememe with semes representing evaluative, emotional-expressive color and stylistic character. Connotative sememe is divided into several types:

1. Evaluative term (evaluative meaning) - consists of positive and negative evaluation terms.
2. Emotional-expressive semema (emotional-expressive meaning).
3. Stylistic semema (stylistic meaning).

Free sememe (free meaning) is manifested in the independent use of the word outside the context and the ability to enter into a relationship while preserving its lexical meaning in the context.

Dependent sememe (dependent meaning) is divided into two types according to the units in which it appears:

1. Lexical-semantic related sememe.
2. Constructive related semema.
3. Syntactically related sememe.

Lexical-semantic related sememe - polysememe is characteristic of lexemes and is divided into two types depending on sememe and nonmeme:

1. Semantic related sememe - its formation is based on the connection between the core sememes and name transfer. Such connections usually give rise to derivative semes, which are connected to the main seme by semes.

2. Form-dependent sememe - its formation is based on the connection of peripheral sememes and name transfer. Through such connections, figurative and figurative sememes usually arise, and these sememes depend on the proper sememe, mainly in terms of nomeme. Constructive (restricted) dependent sememe - "appears only in certain constructions". The word chiq(ar) expresses the following meanings in different connections according to the homonym suffix in its composition:

1. When attached to a noun: the rising sun (adjective form) represents the sememe "rising".
2. When connected to words in the agreement of input or output: output students (incremental form of the ratio) indicates that the action is performed by someone, that is, by someone.
3. When connected to the words in the agreement of beginning, departure, place-time, exit: students express the content of suspicion, etc.

So, the meanings of the lexeme "rash" are manifested in different constructions. Constructive (restricted) dependent sememe is characteristic of the meaning of polysemantic units. A syntactically related sememe is formed in polyfunctional units.

A syntactically related sememe is a sememe formed when words perform tasks other than their own. M., when the adverb comes as a determiner, a syntactically related sememe is formed: fast man.

An occasional sememe occurs only in the speech of a certain author. It is especially often used in the speech of artists. M., the word tozmak is usually used for things. It is unusual for it to be applied to humans. Everyone got dressed: one of the women took off her turban, one of them reached for her turban, and one of them began to draw her mahsi... (A. Qahhor "Dahshat"). Such a seme of the lexeme tozimaq in this example taken from the story "Horror" is the author's invention, and this seme manifests itself only in the structure of the context.

Contextual sememe is a sememe of a word that is formed depending on the context. It is clearly expressed in the analysis of units such as synonyms and antonyms. In the sentence M., the cat jumps from one corner of the house to another, the semes expressing the contradiction that emerges through lexemes he and this form an antonym contextual seme.

To summarize the above classification and analysis, we give an example of the semes of the polyseme lexeme sel:

1. Heavy heavy rain, hail. In the spring, a heavy flood fell and covered the field. (from newspaper)
2. Flow of mud and water formed from heavy rain, hail, snow melt. The small stones of the barren lands washed away by floods or licked by strong summer eddies crunch underfoot. (S. Ainy "Slaves")
3. Water, blood of meat. Fried liver with flax.
4. portable. Fierce and countless as the drops of a flood. A flood of bullets rained down from rifles, and the sounds of "hoorah" shook the desert. (J. Sharipov "Khorazm")
5. mobile A strong, increased state, flow of any event, process. Elmurad drowned in a flood of such thoughts and fell asleep. (of "Shinelli Years" fame)

According to the lexical-semantic connection, it can be analyzed as follows:

Leksema	Semema	Conjunctions
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According to connection

Sel 1. Heavy heavy rain, hail. "Fierce", "hail" Free sememe

Sel 2. A flow of mud and water formed from heavy rain, hail, and snowmelt. "Fierce", "hail"
Semantic related sememe

Sel 3. Meat water, blood. "water"
Semantic related sememe

Sel 4. Fierce and countless as the drops of a flood
On the basis of fringes Sememe depends on the form

Sel 5. A strong, increased state, flow of any event, process. On the basis of fringes Sememe depends on the form

Therefore, the sememe that grows from the main sememe or the relative main sememe and is connected to it on the basis of the commonality of the core sememes, and is not based on the phenomena of meaning transfer, is a derived sememe. A sememe formed on the basis of phenomena of transfer of meaning such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, simile, irony, and connected on the basis of peripheral semes is a portable sememe. Figural semema (figurative meaning, also called figurative meaning) is formed when figurative images are used in the events of meaning transfer. Figural semema is widely used in artistic style. They mainly serve not to name, but to enrich the image and expand the imagination. So, the semes of polysemous lexemes are connected to each other semantically or due to phenomena such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, simile, irony.

Semantic connections between sememes create derived sememes, and connections based on phenomena such as metaphor and metonymy create portable sememes.

The semes mentioned above are also differentiated based on semes. The semes of polysemous lexemes have common and distinctive semes. Such an approach can be observed in the works of L.A. Novikov, R. Yunusov, and M. Mirtojiev.

The teacher lexeme is a polysemous lexeme, let's pay attention to the semes in its main and derivative semes:

1. Teacher of profession, craft, science and the like; teacher, teacher. To learn from the teacher.
2. Guide, educator, trainer; leader, teacher, teacher. When Babur got off his horse and saw his teacher, suddenly his heart softened and tears came to his eyes. (P. Kadirov, Starry Nights)

The terms "teacher", "teacher" in the given examples are general (connecting) terms. They exist both in the structure of the main sememe and in the structure of the derived sememe, which means that the sememes are semantically related to each other. From which semema the derived semema has grown, its semes are exactly the same as some semes in that sememe, i.e., they are duplicated or synonymous. The first of the lexical meanings listed above is the main sememe, and

the second is the derived sememe. Common (connecting) semes exist in the derived and main sememes, which logically connect them. Derivative semema grows from the main semema or relative main semema, and is connected to them according to the main (core) semema. Such general terms are binding terms. When we talk about connecting semes between the main and derived semes, we mainly understand semes that are common (integral) for these two meanings (semes).

The main sememe and some derived sememes are used independently outside the structure of the compound. Mobile sememes appear in speech in connection with other words. This can be justified in terms of schemas as follows. M., eight meanings of the word чозмак are explained in OTIL, and we will consider three of them:

1. To stretch and extend. Stretch the rubber. Stretch the dough.
2. To extend and spread by hitting, pinching, threading or in any other way. Stretch the wire with a hammer.
3. (figurative meaning). To slander something, to chew on it, to crush it. Even if your father is a blacksmith, don't delay. (Proverbs)

The first of the cited semes is the main seme, the second is the derivative seme that grew out of this main seme (linking seme - "extend"), and the third is

the mobile seme. The word чозмак with its first and second sememes is also used outside of the compound, in a singular case. Keeps its meaning. But the mobile sememe is understood only in the context of speech. M., stretching the sentence (formed on the basis of metaphor). The formation of a mobile seme can be analyzed on the basis of semes as follows: M., the meanings of the word gold:

The first of the cited semes is the main seme, the second is the derivative seme that grew out of this main seme (linking seme - "extend"), and the third is the mobile seme. The word Cho'zmoq with its first and second sememes is also used outside of the compound, in a singular case. Keeps its meaning. But the mobile sememe is understood only in the context of speech. M., stretching the sentence (formed on the basis of metaphor). The formation of a mobile seme can be analyzed on the basis of semes as follows: M., the meanings of the word gold:

The main meaning is "Chemical element belonging to group I of Mendeleev's periodic system; precious, rare metal of yellow-red color; dice; gold".

Literary meaning - "Of any plant as precious or precious as gold." If friends are united, they will collect gold in the desert. (Proverb) In this example, the words "any precious, precious plant" in the mobile meaning of the word "gold" are atash (denotative) words. The theme "like gold" is a grounding theme that explains why this

theme came about. A sememe is formed on the basis of a metaphor, because the underlying sememe was formed by simile.

Grounding semes represent the basis on which a nonmeme is transferred to a sememe. M., metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche and task. Grounding semes are also present in the figural seme.

The figural seme can be analyzed based on the semes of the word fox:

Nominative term: "a very sensitive and cunning carnivorous mammal belonging to the wolf family, with a long snout, a soft long woolly tail."

Figural (figurative) semema: "about a cunning, sly man who passed like a fox." A fox man.

In the nominative case, the case "animal" is a noun (nuclear) case. The main themes of the figural theme are: "cunning like a fox", "insidious". Atovchi (nuclear) symbol is "man". It was found that the meaning is transferred on the basis of metaphor through the basic semes, and it is understood that through these semes it means a figurative seme, a symbolic expression.

The meanings of polysemous lexemes are semantically classified as follows: the main seme consists of atash (denotative) and connotative semes; derived seme has denotative, connotative and general (connecting) semes; portable, figural seme consists of denotative, connotative and supporting semes. Words with mobile

similes are usually stylistically neutral, and words with figural similes are stylistically specific. Connotative semes are not always included in the seme structure of polysemous lexemes.

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