

Semantic Development In Speech-Specific Words

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Abstract: This article discusses the meanings in which some words undergoing semantic development are used in speech processes. The speaker's ability to use the lexical-semantic capabilities of words that can express different shades of meaning in accordance with the speech situation, as well as the characteristics of the change of the corresponding linguistic unit in this process, are discussed. It is emphasized that the metaphorical naming of new concepts, renaming concepts through a portable meaning, etc. are the main factors in the emergence of semantic development. It is shown through relevant examples that even units used in a vulgar sense, first of all, become vulgar units through widespread popularity in speech processes. It is emphasized that when filling out explanatory dictionaries describing the lexical composition of the literary language, it is necessary to take a serious approach to the semantic properties of words.

Keywords: Semantic development, polysemy, portable meaning, metaphor, discourse processes, lexical gap, new concept.

Introduction: The main function of language is manifested in the process of speech: people exchange information with each other, influence each other, express themselves, and socialize. It is also in the process of speech that human thinking and language are fully manifested.

In turn, the level of development of the language, its shortcomings, expressive capabilities and defects are also revealed in colloquial speech. Confessions in the speech of speakers such as "language cannot express...", "language is incapable of expression", "my language is stupid..." are not just statements formed from certain emotional experiences of the speakers: in fact, the capabilities of the language may not be sufficient for the speaker to fully express his thoughts at the right time.

Any language, realizing itself as a means of expressing the thoughts and experiences of its owners, develops in accordance with the progress of human thought (Majidovich K. A., 2021). However, the rather limitless nature of thought and the limited possibilities of language indicate that these two objects have a significant imbalance in relation to each other.

the literary language covers colloquial words, it is

possible to make recommendations for including many words in the dictionaries of the literary language. Today, words that are becoming popular in colloquial speech with new meanings include: *kydirmoq* (to attribute a bad trait to a person in front of him), *yuklatmoq* (to deprive someone of something by cheating or cheating), *edirmoq* (to blame someone else for something) The units, in fact, arose from the need to name a concept that does not have its own representative in the lexicon of the literary language. The fact that these units are "young" and not understood by some people is due to their It can be cited as an aspect that prevents it from being recognized as a norm in literary language. However, these words are striving for normativity as a unit that is becoming popular among many.

Such units used in conversational processes are more often created on the basis of internal language capabilities (Khasanov, Filling Gaps in the Lexicon of the Literary Language with Colloquial Words, 2022). After all, these aspects are also important for the rapid understanding and popularization of these units. This also (Khasanov, ENRICHMENT OF UZBEK LEXIC RESERVE WITH KYPCHAK DIALECT, 2021) helps to a certain extent in assessing the possibilities of popularization and

stabilization of these words.

In the process of speech, when a person tries to convey his thoughts to the listener, he can use all the possibilities of the language (or rather, his own linguistic possibilities). At the same time, when expressing certain concepts, the speaker involuntarily mobilizes existing words to express new meanings, creates (Ҳасанов А. , ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LITERARY AND DIALECTAL VOCABULARY, 2020) new words. These circumstances once again prove the great importance of colloquial speech in the development of language.

Most of the new lexical units that appear in the language are created in colloquial speech. In order for them to stabilize in the lexicon of the language, they must become popular in colloquial speech, becoming well-known words for the speakers of the language (Khasanov, LACUNA AND LEXICAL GAP AN IMPORTANT OBJECT OF LINGUISTICS, 2022). For this reason, comparing the lexicon of the language with the units in the lexicon of colloquial speech and identifying a certain gap, thereby filling the appropriate place, is considered a very effective method.

The use of metaphor in ordinary speech processes when naming a new concept also indicates the popularity of this method. For example, the expression of a polyethylene pipe (hose) by some people as an intestine, the use of the word state in speech in the meaning of property, indicates the purposeful and appropriate use of metaphor by language speakers to fill lexical gaps. The formation of polysemantic words in a language is, in fact, the result of an attempt to name a certain unnamed concept by the name of a concept close to it (Ҳасанов А. М., 2022). The adaptation (coding) of one word to express several concepts, as an intensive possibility of the lexicon of the language, also has a positive effect on its stability and regularity.

The semantic development of a word, of course, occurs in connection with speech processes, in particular, with speech needs and opportunities. The mobilization of a word in a figurative sense to express the corresponding lexical space may lead to its widespread use in speech processes as a product of a certain cognitive-linguistic activity, and its use in this way (in a figurative sense) may become a speech habit (ҲАСАНОВ, 2022). At the next stage, this word becomes more stable and begins to express a new concept (figurative meaning). As a result of this type of semantic development, the word expresses several concepts (semema), that is, polysemy arises. These laws, which were previously known in linguistics, have been repeatedly studied by various researchers, and the linguistic significance of this phenomenon and the possibilities of stabilizing the

lexicon of the language have been recognized (Majidovich K. A., 2025). Therefore, when analyzing a word, its semantic aspects are studied, it is necessary to evaluate the possibilities of its use in the lexicon of the language at a certain period, its semantic changes. In this process, it is necessary to work with the law described above, analyze it once again and confirm it.

The use of words in a figurative sense simplifies the difficult and difficult task of naming each concept in the language. Otherwise, as a result of the desire of human thought to have a separate name for each concept, there is a need to create many new words in the language (Adamska-Salaciak, 2021). On the one hand, this creates great difficulties for those who speak the language, and on the other hand, it leads to the desystematization and instability of the language lexicon.

The stabilization and popularization of a word with a mobile meaning in a language is also similar to the “life path” of a new word (neologism). This word initially names a certain concept only in the appropriate speech situation as a speech unit. If its usage and semantic properties are acceptable (liked) by other language speakers (for example, listeners), this word may also begin to be used in their speech. As a result of the fair linguistic perception and choice of language speakers, such words expand their area as a unit adapted to express the appropriate mobile meaning, becoming a speech habit (norm) (HASANOV, 2023). In general, in the process of going through the stages of lexeme formation of words in a language (becoming a stable word in the language), this (new) word becomes adapted to name a new concept in a semantic way. However, this is not an easy and fast process.

Today, along with their original (primary) meanings, the figurative meanings of some words are as clear as day to the speakers of the language and are stored in the linguistic base of the speaker in a “ready-to-speech” state. One of the main reasons for this can be said to be the active use of the corresponding word in a figurative sense in many speech processes. In particular, since the word tulki (fox) is used in the meaning of cunning, the use of this word in this sense is easily understood by most speakers of the language (MAHMUDOV, 2015). If we may say so, it should be said that in speech processes the word tulki (fox) is used in a figurative sense more often than in its original meaning. This, of course, emphasizes and shows the speakers what figurative meaning it expresses. That is probably why, when some people are asked about the meaning of such words, they describe the figurative meaning of the word and ignore its main meaning. These features are also recognized by lexicologists, in particular, lexicographers (Кайдаров, 1969). For example, the fact

that the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language records not only the original meaning(s), but also the popularized (stable) figurative meaning(s) of the word allows us to draw such a conclusion (according to our calculations, the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language describes the figurative meanings of the corresponding word in 3362 places, and these meanings are distinguished by ko'chma (the figurative meaning). In fact, if the figurative meaning of a particular word is familiar to the majority of speakers of the language, it is unfair not to record (recognize) it. After all, they also serve to name concepts without a specific name. Although it is known that they are somewhat new ("young"), have not yet become accustomed to expressing a separate semantic meaning, it is noticeable that they are actively used (popularized) in speech processes, and are understandable to the majority of speakers of the language. In lexicography, it is necessary to record words undergoing such semantic changes in a timely manner. After all, if the most variable level of the language is the lexicon, then the most active of the changes at this level is the semantic development of words.

It should be recognized that although it is not possible to identify an unnamed concept in everyday speech processes, recommend a new unit that is suitable for it, and substantiate it scientifically and practically, the objectively and systematically replenishment of the language lexicon is ensured as a result of the fair linguistic activity and perception of language speakers.

Since the main goal of linguistics is to study linguistic phenomena and improve them for human needs, linguists should be leaders and initiators in identifying and filling in the nameless concept as soon as possible. That is, if representatives of the field strive to identify and fill in the relevant concept through conversational processes or other speech situations, this will naturally pave the way for the growth of the national and social significance of linguistics.

Systematic study of colloquial speech provides very important information in identifying and filling gaps in the language lexicon. In particular, the necessary conclusions can be drawn by observing and seriously studying the processes of naming (or expressing with other units) unnamed concepts in colloquial speech.

It is known that not just any word can be included in explanatory dictionaries that embody the lexical norms of the Uzbek literary language. Therefore, the following words from "colloquial and dialectal words" are included in the dictionary:

a) words that are widely used in conversation and are also frequently found in written literature: zap, rosa,

paqqos, unaqa, shunaqangi, boplamog, qotirmog;

b) synonymous words used in parallel in the literary language: narvon - shoti, sori - karovat - chorpoya, etc.;

c) words not recorded in written literature but having no parallel in the literary language: yelvizak, oydin, chaptar, so'gan, etc.;

d) words that are found in written literature, although they are characteristic of only some places (tepatoya, atak-chechak, etc.) and have no parallel in the literary language: negov, qaqas (Fergana), kamgak (Tashkent), etc." (Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғатини тузиш учун қўлланма, 1964). Items "c" and "d" of this classification directly refer to words that express concepts that are lexical gaps for the literary language. In fact, it is recognized that the filling of gaps in the literary language by such words and thereby increasing the expressive capabilities of the language serves to ensure the gradual development of the lexicon of the language, and therefore it is considered appropriate to include them in the explanatory dictionary.

Lexical gaps is to seriously study modern Uzbek colloquial speech. Materials collected through literary and historical works can also be a great source in this regard. Through their analytical and comparative study, many words necessary for the literary language can be identified. It is only necessary to analyze and justify their compliance and suitability with the norms of the literary language. In the process of analysis and study, words that are considered worthy of filling the lexicon of the literary language should be analyzed from this point of view, that is, from the point of view of whether they can or cannot reach the level of the lexical norm.

At this point, it is necessary to distinguish colloquial words from dialect words. It should be recognized that most of the words used in many dialects are considered colloquial words. In fact, there is no group of "colloquial words" in the non-literary layer, which is opposed to the literary layer. This concept is directly related to stylistic characteristics. Therefore, in our opinion, it is more correct to consider it as words characteristic of colloquial speech.

The conversational process is a generalizing, mixed and, most importantly, natural form of speech, which summarizes other speech situations and conditions. Therefore, in it, language speakers are more active (creative) and proactive in filling the lexical gap. Also, the linguistic activity of language speakers is of great importance in the creation of (MAJIDOVICH, 2023) certain words, their adoption at the level of normative units and their popularization. This shows that colloquial speech has great potential for the spontaneous emergence, selection and popularization of new words .

Colloquial words filling the lexical gap in the literary language was also discussed in the previous chapter. Below we will discuss the possibility of literaryization of some colloquial words. After all, the units that appear in colloquial speech are also words formed based on the existing possibilities of the language (Khasanov, 2023). In our classification, the assessment of colloquial speech as characteristic of the style of speech and the analysis in this paragraph are based on the fact that the characteristics of colloquial speech are more clearly reflected than the methods of word formation.

Colloquial words are distinguished by their colorfulness, traditional (natural) construction, and active use. Also, some of these words reflect linguistic thought. After all, units such as euphemism and taboo are, in fact, elements that indicate the specific linguistic etiquette of speakers.

Uloqlamoq and buzoqlamoq (to give birth), which are based on the productive word-forming patterns of the Uzbek language, are also euphemistic. It is worth recognizing that these words are actively used in most rural areas where livestock is raised. This verb is used as a euphemistic variant of the verb tog'omaq.

The gendered nature of human characteristics and their expression in speech is clearly reflected in words such as xotinmijoz, xotinchalish, erkakshoda, which are characteristic of the style of speech. Among these words, the word xotinmijoz is one of the words actively used in speech processes, which can fill the corresponding lexical gap. After all, it is a very popular word today as a worthy representative of the concept it expresses.

In colloquial words, there is a characteristic of a positive or negative connotation, which is why the inclusion of some words with a negative connotation in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language is controversial. For example, the word ko'rgansiz (not seen), which is used to express the opposite meaning of the concept "ko'rgan" (dark-eyed, rich), is an actively used unit in speech as a proper name for the concept it expresses. Therefore, it can be recorded in normative dictionaries of the literary language.

Gapirmoq (talk) is used colloquially in the sense of "to point out someone's mistakes and shortcomings; to scold in this way. Uy ishlarini bajarib qo'yay, onam kelsa, gapiradi; Bu ishni vaqtida bajarmaganimiz uchun boshliq gapirdi (I'll finish my homework, and when my mother comes, she'll talk; The boss spoke because we didn't finish the work on time). In sentences such as: "to criticize" the guilty person in front of others, the same meaning of this word can be observed. The fact that this word can also express the actions of criticizing and bad evaluation of the guilty person in front of

others shows that this word is different from the words "to scold" and "to criticize". Similarly, the word "to speak" has a certain difference from the words "to offend", "to disparage", "to criticize". Therefore, it is necessary to recognize this word as a suitable expression of the relevant concept, for example, it should be recorded as the fourth sememe of the word "to speak" in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language.

The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language explains 11 meanings of the word "saqlamoq". Today, this word is expanding its meaning and is specializing in other concepts. For example, this word also serves to express the meaning of "imprinting certain information in the memory of a computer (or other IT equipment). In other languages, it is usually "saqlamoq". This concept, known by its alternatives (for example, in Russian, sokhraneniye, in English, save), is also correctly and appropriately named in Uzbek. This concept and its name, which are understandable to many, are very important today, so it is appropriate to record it in (Khasanov, LEXICAL GAPS IN THE LANGUAGE AND THEIR LINGUISTIC, 2022)dictionaries. Also, in today's era of developed computer technologies, many words are used to name specific concepts of the same field and are specializing in expressing the corresponding meaning. In our opinion, it is appropriate to record them in dictionaries in a timely manner.

Yuklamoq (load), which is actively used to express another concept related to the IT sector, also has the ability to name the corresponding concept in the literary language. This term, which is used in the meaning of "launching, activating an information program or file", should be noted in the explanatory dictionary as a separate synonym for the word yuklamoq (load). After all, this word is also one of the words that is understandable to many and is suitable for naming an important concept.

It is worth noting here that the above words such as saqlamoq, yuklamaq are borrowed from another language, and that they are "translated" units, are also easily understood. Based on certain observations, the eminent scientist A. Hojiyev expressed the opinion that "... the formation of a new meaning through semantic borrowing (the formation of a new meaning) is the most important way to create a new meaning (Хожиев, 1991)" In addition to this opinion, it can also be said that the motivational mechanisms that operate in the process of naming a certain new concept in many languages are almost universal, and this can be evidenced by the use of units that are essentially the same (equivalent) in naming the same concept in these languages.

Another unit mobilized to name one of the concepts in the IT field is the word *xotira* (memory). The meaning of “the ability of a computer or other electronic device to store information”, formed on the basis of the semantics “an impression of someone or something that is kept in the mind, in memory”, is currently used through this word. In our opinion, this word has sufficient potential to express the relevant concept and therefore has gained considerable stability in speech, as well as in the IT field. This gives it the privilege of being recorded as a separate semantics in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language.

For the operation of electronic devices, it is a natural necessity to provide them with a certain amount of power. Therefore, many devices can be powered by electricity and only on this basis can their free service be used. The word *quvvatlamoq* (power), which is used to express this action, is also specialized to express the corresponding process, namely “filling (charging) the battery of an electronic device with electric current (charge)”. In this case, the connection between power and the word *quvvat* (energy) has paved the way for the compatibility of this word and the concept it represents.

The idea of the enrichment of words used in speech with stylistic meanings was expressed above. This situation creates an opportunity to use the corresponding units for malicious purposes in ordinary speech processes. For example, angry, fighting people can use a unit in a sarcastic, sarcastic, or even insulting sense. The repetition of such situations paves the way for the corresponding words to become offensive words. Today, in Uzbek colloquial speech, it is also observed that units such as *itarmoq* (to push), *yormoq* (to tear), *yirtmoq* (to tear), *qilmoq* (to do) are used in the sense of having sexual intercourse. In addition, it can be observed that hatred and insult are also expressed by using animal names such as *mol* (cattle), *hayvon* (animal), *it* (dog), *cho'chqa* (pig), *to'ng'iz* (boar), *eshak* (donkey), *qo'y* (sheep), *ilon* (snake), *chayon* (scorpion), *kalamush* (rat), and *qarg'a* (crow) in relation to people. It should also be noted that the semantic use of these units has become commonplace. However, it is considered unethical to include notes about such meanings in normative dictionaries.

Colloquial words, as units that are understandable to most people and, as a rule, actively used in the speech of native speakers, have certain advantages in filling the corresponding gap in the literary language. Their identification in the processes of speech and the description of their significant aspects for the lexicon of the literary language are important in filling the corresponding gaps at the lexical level. Their popularization in the language helps to further enhance

the expressiveness and usability of the literary language.

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