DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTENTS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE DICTIONARY FROM THE MEANING ASPECT

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ABSTRACT

This article explains the classification of Uzbek vocabulary in terms of meaning based on examples.

Key words: vocabulary content, lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, meaning transitions.

Words are divided into certain types by common and similar signs in their lexical or grammatical meanings. Relationships between words are based on similarity and thematic basis. For example, to speak, to say, to say forms one lexical-semantic group based on the relationship of similarity in people's understanding. In this lexical-semantic group, the concepts of good, bad, fast, slow, soft, crazy are connected with the verb to speak and are divided into thematic groups. Words with many meanings can enter several lexical-semantic groups at the same time[2]. Words denoting kinship, words of happiness, words expressing happiness or sadness, words related to various emotions and others form separate lexical-semantic groups. In their research, the theory of "semantic or concept field", context and combination of lexemes (which is often called "valence") are used. "Semantic or conceptual field" unites words related to their meaning. Such words usually externalize one lexical-semantic group[3]. In particular, words denoting color usually have a separate "semantic field", words denoting time, action-state. The field that studies the generalized and concrete meanings of words with the help of context (in written speech) is called contextology. Whether lexemes of the language can be combined or not depends on the relationship between their meanings[16]. For example, it is not possible to combine the lexemes red and red. Because there is no connection between their meanings. However, it can be said to go quickly, because the relationship between the action and the state of execution is clear. The words "kok" and "havorang" in the Uzbek language and "sini" and "goluboy" in the Russian language correspond to the words "blau" in German, "blue" in French, and "blue" in English. However, in these languages, there are compound words formed by the combination of words. In German, hellblau, himmelblau, in French, bleu chair, bleu de ciel, in English, light blue, pale blue, sky-blue are used in the sense of "air color", "blue". German dunkelblau, French bleu fonce, English dark blue are used in the meaning of "blue blue". It seems that in different languages, naming the signs of things (nomination function) is different[4].

Because there is a big difference between the lexical systems of languages, and this difference causes differences in the "semantic field" of words and lexical-semantic groups. Words can be

used in the main (proper) and figurative sense. The main (correct) meaning of the word is directly related to the term function of this word[15]. For example, a fox is a cunning animal, a bear is a strong animal. The meaning of the word itself, which is not related to the thing or concept it expresses, but is used to show a sign or state of this thing as a sign of another thing, is called a figurative meaning. For example: He is a fox (in the sense of "cunning man"). Erkin - rooster (in the sense of "valiant man")[5]. Although the words "fox" and "rooster" are used in this place in the sense of "cunning man" and "valiant man", their correct meanings are also intended[17]. Polysemy (poly-many, sema-mano) is the feature of words having multiple meanings. The word tail is used in the correct sense as a part of an animal or an animal organism. However, when the word "dum" is used in the sense of "two values", it refers to the "tail" of the number 2 in the inscription. The word dum is also used in the sense of a child who follows his parents. Therefore, the word tail is multi-meaningful[18]. Sometimes the word involved in word combinations is used in its proper sense, and the second one is used in a figurative sense. For example, in the phrase "stone heart" the heart is used literally, and the word "stone" is used figuratively. However, this phrase as a whole (stone heart) is considered to have a figurative meaning[6].

Because cutting off the words that make it up will damage the meaning. In such places, the combination (valency) of words is of great importance. So, their grammatical features serve to form the lexical meaning of words. The word used in a figurative sense often moves to another "emantic field"[14]. This is evident in the above examples. Each meaning of a polysemous word is related to the meanings of other words. Words can change their meaning depending on their similarity, proximity and use in the speech situation (context). The use of the word in the figurative sense is typical for all languages. There are four types of transfer of word meaning: metaphor, metonomy, synecdoche, functional transfer[7].

Transferring the name of one thing to another thing on the basis of similarity in shape, color and other aspects is called a metaphor (metaphora-"transferable name, transfer"): cold look, hot desire, pure itself, etc[19]. Like `zip ok. The transfer of the meanings of the words fox, rooster, and tail (explained above) is also a metaphorical method. Words are originally names. Mobile meanings appear on the basis of this meaning of the word[13]. The word that expresses the same thing or event is used to express another thing or event. If the name of one thing is transferred to another one based on the existence of a real connection between them, it is called metonymy (Greek metonymia- "renaming")[8]. For example, I drank payola (in the sense of "drank tea")[20], I read Lermontov (in the sense of "I read the works of Lermontov"). Wear satin to the next meeting, satin is used in the sense of "satin dress". The metonymies are derived from the English word mecha, iron, iron, emir, glass, glass. Sometimes the name of the inventor or the name of a place can be transferred to the object. For example, ford, diesel, volt, herz, Lavsan (the name of the laboratory that discovered it), Boston, Scotland.

It is common to call a whole by a part of it or to use the name of a part for the whole. This phenomenon is called synecdoche (from the Greek synekdoche-meaning "common understanding")[12]: Do not put your five hands in your mouth. The meaning of the hand (whole) finger (part) in the words "kalla" is seen from afar; head (part) expresses the meaning of person (whole). The use of the word elder (part) in the meaning of the words man, hoof, head (part) cattle, sheep, goat (whole) can be an example of synecdiche. The phenomenon of

synecdoche occurs mostly in the names of plants and vegetables: the word peach means both a tree and its fruit. Words such as apple, apricot, cherry, walnut, and melon have this characteristic[9].

The functional transfer of meaning is based on the similarity and closeness of the function performed by things. In the old days, they used to write letters with goose feathers. Later, steel pencils appeared[21]. These pens, which began to perform the function of goose feathers, began to be called feathers[11]. The change in the meaning of the Uzbek words "ink" and "oq" also happened in this way. Earlier, letters were written with a black liquid, and this substance was called ink. Now it is used in the sense of red, blue and other colored inks. Earlier, the word arrow was used in the meaning of the axis of the bow. Now it is used in the meanings of rifle bullet, machine gun bullet, machine gun bullet, cannon bullet[10].

Expansion or narrowing of word meanings is also important in the semantic development of words. For example, the Uzbek verb yasatmoq is used in a wide sense, such as to make a person, a street, a building, a house, a room. In addition to the meaning of one of the human organs, the word "heart" is also used in the meaning of the chest. When the word machine is used in the sense of a car, and the word osh is used in the sense of pilaf, their meanings are narrowed.

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