

## DEGREE OF LOCATION OF WORDS IN DICTIONARIES WITH METAPHORICAL MEANING

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### ABSTRACT

In the language system, the lexical level occupies a central place in terms of nominative and expressiveness. Without the naming function of words, language would not have a communicative feature in society. The national-cultural character of the language is first embodied in the word. The naming function of a word is an expression of the relationship of the content expressed by the word to objects and events in natural existence. By the way, the meaning space (source) of the word exists outside the language. Although the number and quality of word meanings are imprinted in the language system, they appear based on the needs of the community that speaks the language.

**Keywords:** word meaning, word formation, language community, polysemantic, bilingual dictionary.

### INTRODUCTION

The article deals with degree of location of words in dictionaries with metaphorical meaning. The national-cultural character of the language is first embodied in the word. The naming function of a word is an expression of the relationship of the content expressed by the word to objects and events in natural existence. By the way, the meaning space (source) of the word exists outside the language. Although the number and quality of word meanings are imprinted in the language system, they appear based on the needs of the community that speaks the language.

We know that when a language group discovers something new, it will certainly come up with a new name for it using the sounds and word formation methods that exist in its language. For example:

Noob – someone who is new to an online community or game;

Botox – a toxic compound used in cosmetic surgery to conceal wrinkles;

Such examples can be continued, such as twitter, yahoo, online, spam. In this way, the language will have a new word, a new meaning.

In some places, the language community can also name new objects using old words. Both methods create a new meaning with a new subject and space. Logically, it seems that the language system has nothing to do with it. By the way, when every single word has its own sound form and expresses the same meaning, such a conclusion would be correct in our opinion

if there were no phenomena of polysemy and synonymy in languages. In fact, some words express more than one meaning, or different sound units can name the quality of the same object or events, as a result, we can see the development of some meaning harmony of lexical units[1].

It is already known in world linguistics that it is a very rare phenomenon in languages to create new words by combining new sounds. To achieve this goal, lexical units that are already used by the language community are usually used in the dictionary. In such cases, mainly, new meanings are realized by changing the meaning limit, level of the root morphemes of the words. At this point, the importance of lexical units acquired from other languages should be emphasized. Suffice it to remind you that a significant part of the vocabulary of a language is made up of borrowed words[2].

We know very well that there is a historical semantic development relationship between the main vocabulary and the acquired words. For example, take the Arabic word ROBITA:

ROBITA is Arabic. – connection. 1. Connection, relationship, connection, friendship, bond. 2. A spiritual connection, connection, that appears between the murid and his piri.

Har tilni biluv emdi bani odama jondur,

Til vositai robitai olamiyondir.

(Avaz O'tar. Devon. - T.: G'. Ghulam, 1976. p. 180.)

The relationship between God and the tax is divine. This light connects the tax with the sky. The bond consists of two parts: bondai muhabbat - remembering the sheikh with love; robitai talabbus - the murid sometimes imagines himself in the form of a sheikh.

(Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro. The city of Sufism conquers. T. // Movarounnahr, 2004, p. 235-236). Given that this issue is the subject of a separate scientific work, we will limit ourselves to the above comments.

The vocabulary of the language is enriched by new words and new meanings. Although there are specific characteristics of the language, laws of development, it is impossible to deny the connection between the language and its own system[3].

From the comparative analysis of explanatory dictionaries in the English language, it became clear that there is no clear criteria for determining the meaning boundaries of polysemantic words given in the dictionaries, the existence of freedom in describing and distinguishing between the general meaning of words and special meanings, the correct meaning and figurative meanings, the existence of some significant difference between the meanings of all of them. transition - because there is a connection, all are given under one main word[4]. There is a practice of giving metaphorical words at the end of the main word article in cases where the semantic transition between meanings is not clear.

For example, in BARS:

DUCK – 1. duck. 2. utinoe myaso, utyatina. 3. razg. man parent, child 4. golubushka, golubka. 5. sports. igrok, ne nabravshiy ni odnogo point. 6. Voен. amphibious truck. 7. voen. slang. novobranets, navichok. 8. rasterizer.

Such situations are often considered favorable for bilingual dictionaries, and are justified by the uniqueness of the dictionary and the need of the learner.

By the way, the arrangement of the dictionary in a very small state, the division of multi-meaning words into small groups can cause difficulties in the process of using the dictionary.

For example, Chambers 20th century dictionary of the English language is undoubtedly one of the most modern, well-structured dictionaries, but the fact that the meanings of some words are given in a very granular way and these meanings are very little different from each other may cause some difficulties for the users. For example, TO DRAW has 54 meanings (p. 379), HAND has 36 meanings (p. 568), HEAD has 35 meanings (p. 576), and TO BREAK has 35 meanings (p. 152).

It was found that the placement of word meanings in the studied dictionaries is mainly based on the following lexicographic principles:

- 1) in dictionaries, the meaning of the main word is placed at the beginning of the article, the placement of the meanings is carried out based on their semantic connection from the point of view of the current language;
- 2) the main meaning of the word is given first;
- 3) relatively more used, used meanings are given after them;
- 4) the figurative meaning of the main word is usually given after the main meaning;
- 5) if the main word has a homonymic meaning, i.e. is the same in form, and the meaning is not related, then this word is given as a special vocabulary unit as a separate language unit, marked with a Roman numeral.

It should be noted separately that the adaptation of the meaning of the word, the expansion or narrowing of the meaning is not the same as the process of metaphorical migration. Their communication paths have a special shape in the language system.

A metaphorical metaphor is a unit that has its own stable lexical environment, which has its own meaning, usually in order to enhance the emotional coloring of the word. From this point of view, the separate presentation of metaphorical words in the composition of polysemous words at the end of the article was carried out based on the principles of theoretical and practical lexicography[5].

In conclusion, it should be noted that each type of meaning of words has its own relationship in the language system. Determining the relationship and specificity of this meaning, placing them in their place and revealing the features of meaning are among the main principles of creating an explanatory dictionary. At this point, while the analysis of words is carried out only synchronously, it is desirable to involve historical-diachronic data as much as possible.

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