

## WAYS TO MAKE MEANING IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ANNOTATION

This article describes the problem of meaning in Uzbek linguistics, the semantic structure of the word, the processes that take place in this structure, the importance of various changes in the structure of the text.

**Keywords:** ambiguity, lexical meaning, derivative meaning, word semantic structure, metaphor, metonymy, function.

### INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of polysemy in language has long attracted the attention of scientists. Before Christ, it was studied in terms of philosophy and methodology. According to our linguists, this issue was studied by Chinese and Indian scholars, and at the beginning of the present century by the Greeks. The famous lexicographer of Central Asia M. Kashgari also mentions Turkish polysemantic words in his famous book "Devonu lug'atit turk". In it, however, each meaning of the polysemantic word is given as a separate word. This can be seen both in Attuhfatuz zakiyati filug'atit turkiya and in Zamakhshari's Muqaddimatul adab dictionary. Alisher Navoi in his work "Muhokamatul lug'atayn" also provided valuable information about the ambiguity of words.

Fakhri Kamol, M.Mirtojiyev, T.Alikulov, G.Qobuljonova, R.Suvonova, I.Qurbonboyev, N.Mahmudov, Yo. The phenomenon of polysemy in the Uzbek language has been studied in detail by our scientists such as Odilov, D.Khudoyberganova, G.Nasrullayeva, O.Tukhtasinova .

Although Fakhri Kemal gave initial information about the portable meanings of words, the types of portable meanings and the ways in which they were formed were not covered. M. Mirtojiev (polysemy in Uzbek) and T. Alikulov (Polysemy in Uzbek language) tried to cover this problem.

In recent years, there have been separate studies in Uzbek linguistics devoted to the study of certain types of migrations. The lexicographical book by N.Mahmudov and Y.Odilov "Contradiction in the development of word meaning" also speaks about the semantic development of enantiosemic units as a special type of polysemantic words.

The emergence of world linguistics, in the early stages of its development, focused more on this very problem, that is, on the question of the relationship between the meaning and form of the word. The morphological and syntactic features of the word and the variety of related problems, as well as endless problems, were not originally the object of direct scientific study, but the study of problems in this area dates back to much later periods in the history of world linguistics. is coming. However, it should be noted that the study of the relationship between the word form and its meaning, the problems associated with the change and development of

the word, both at the beginning of the history of world linguistics and today in the rapidly evolving world 'is not left out of the picture.

In Uzbek linguistics, the problem of meaning, the semantic structure of the word, the processes that take place in this structure, various changes, in general, the laws of development of semantic structure are studied in great detail. It is worth mentioning the monographs of linguist M. Mirtojiev "Polysemy in the Uzbek language" and "Semiotics of the Uzbek language." In these works, the author has seriously studied the lexical meaning in Uzbek, the semantic structure of lexical meaning, ways of development of lexical meaning and a number of other problems of semantics, and summarized his scientific and theoretical conclusions. He drew a holistic scientific-theoretical picture of the concepts and processes related to the semantic structure of the word in the Uzbek language.

A very large part of the words in our language are ambiguous, because if people use separate words for each of the newly emerging concepts in their daily lives, the number of words will be too much. would be multiplied and it would be impossible to store them in memory. As a result, the language would also become more difficult to use, and it would gradually become unusable. Therefore, in each language an attempt was made to express infinite concepts and ideas from different combinations of numerical language units . As a result, new meanings are added to words that already exist in the language. As a result, many meaningful words emerge. In language, this is an ongoing process. Developments that change the meanings of words occur in succession. This leads to the development of polysemantic words, i.e., polysemy exists and develops in a situation where a person is able to generalize the being that surrounds him. Polysemy is a phenomenon of language that needs to be studied both theoretically and practically. When studying polysemy in a particular language, attention is also paid to the historical development, scope and perspective of that nation.

Polysemy (polysemy) occurs in two main ways: 1) as a result of the word acquiring a new meaning (meanings); 2) as a result of word formation from a plural word or through a plural affix. The first of these is the main road. For example, the words earth and head can be examples of such polysemantic words. In the construction of a word from a plural word or by means of a plural affix, the adjective or stem is plural. For example, a salt- considered words with multiple meanings, fat (the fat, greasy rice ) is considered more radical affiks meaningful. Polysemy is specific to both lexical units and grammatical units, so there are two types - lexical polysemy (the phenomenon of ambiguity n lexical units ); grammatical polysemy is a phenomenon of ambiguity in grammatical units (for example, the suffix -ga serves to grammatically express the concepts of direction of movement - school , goal - tulips , time - spring .)

At the lexical level, there are 2 types of ambiguity: words and phrases.

Polysemous words. Almost half of the lexemes in modern Uzbek literary language are polysemantic. Each meaning of such words is recorded in annotated dictionaries. For example, verbs such as save, connect, are among such words.

Polysemous phrases. There are many such expressions in Uzbek language. For example, phrases such as looking at the mouth (i) , seeing , seeing (i) is depressing, joni achi (y) di, a mouth, reaching puberty have polysemantic properties. Looking at the mouth (i) means

“listening, waiting carefully for what he says”, i.e. looking at the mouth (meaning 1); not acting on one's own accord, but waiting for someone's instruction”, that is, to keep one's mouth shut (meaning 2). The meaning in which these phrases are used shines through in the context. By comparison, when the Elder speaks, he looks into his mouth with great - small sincerity - he looks into his Master's mouth.

The context shows the ambiguity of a lexeme: the more colorful the context, the more the meanings of this lexeme. The decisive factor in this is not the simple number of lexemes associated with this lexeme, but the presence of lexemes of different semantic orientations.

Lexical polysemy is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon. The semantic development of almost every lexeme: requires a separate approach, interpretation. It is therefore very difficult to define and systematize lexical meanings. General ideas about the ambiguity of a lexeme usually only serve to give an idea of the development of lexical meaning.

With the development of lexical meaning in the emergence of a new lexical meaning, the sema of the previous lexical meaning is preserved, discarded, replaced with a new one, a new sema is introduced, as a result of similar changes a new lexical content is formed. Lexical meanings are divided into types such as current lexical meaning and previous lexical meaning. The present lexical meanings are the main meaning and the derivative meaning, the correct meaning and the figurative meaning, the nominative (nominative) meaning and the figural (figurative) meaning. are classified in terms of cost. One of these classifications does not exclude the other, but shows a different approach to the same phenomenon. The above types of lexical meaning are defined on the basis of polysemantic lexemes.

The state of symmetry and asymmetry in the language system also conforms to the principles of the synergetic paradigm. Karsevsky was the first to introduce symmetry and asymmetry in his article "On the asymmetric dualism of the linguistic sign." The scholar gives a clear example of the phenomena of polysemy and synonymy to linguistic asymmetry, because in language these phenomena occur on the basis of an imbalance between the expressive side and the content side. At the lexical-semantic level, attraction appears as polysemy, homonymy, synonymy. In polysemy, the meanings of words with internal connection, logical motivation, are drawn to one lexeme. For example, the 17 different meanings of the word road are represented by this word alone. We can see that 16 different meanings of this word are explained in OTIL. In the dictionary, the first 11 meanings of the word road are interpreted as nominative meanings, and the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th meanings are interpreted as derivative meanings. The 16th meaning of this word is equivalent to a grammatical meaning. Examples of 3rd and 8th meanings of the word **road** in the dictionary are function, and 9th, 10th, and 11th meanings are metaphorical. The 6th meaning of the path is formed on the basis of metonymy. Let's compare:

1. A long, continuous passage formed at ground level. Through the pass ... there is only one horse path ... (K.Yashin .)
2. A specially designated plot of land for traffic. They crossed the underground passage near the hotel and went out into the flowerbed. ( O. Hoshimov. "Listen to your heart.")
3. Specially designated route for ships and aircraft, route. Waterway. "Airline".

4. The process of moving in a direction is an ongoing walk on the road. ... We call this the hardship of the road. (Mirmuhsin. "Architect")
5. Walking direction. ... someone said, "Your brother married your wife, don't go home!" he said, and he turned the way. ( A. Qahhor. "Koshchinor lights".)
6. A trip to a place, space, or other purpose; travel. When you set out, have a companion. (Prov.)
7. The space to be printed; distance. From now on, the motorcycle will make your way closer. (S. Anorbaev. "The experiences of the four eyes".)
8. A route device for a specific vehicle . Tramway.
9. The line of sight of some things, the space of space. Respiratory tract.
10. A line drawn on the surface of something. One way white, one way moshrang beqasam.
11. Qator, satr; misra. ... the condition is that it be the answer to my two ways. (A. Qodiriy. "Scorpion from the altar".)
12. Portable. The direction, the flow of something, the direction of something. Life was going its own way, and spring had generously presented its joys to the children. (O. Hoshimov. "Listen to your heart".)
13. The style of action in action, the action to be taken, the action to be taken. The path of both is nothing but delusion. One dies by picking, one dies by eating. (Oybek. Selected works.)
14. A unique method in melody, song, etc. Zebi came in and took one of the small roads ... (Cholpon. "Night and day".)
15. If possible. ... We need to find a way to escape from this country. (H.Olimjon.)
16. Auxiliary function. Causes mean things like goals.

While there are many ways in which derivative meanings can be formed, derivative meanings themselves have also differed in several dozen appearances in words. G.Nasrullaeva, while expressing her views on the structure of the main and derivative meanings of the main lexeme, first of all distinguishes the methods of derivation in the semantic structure of the main lexeme. Volume II of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" explains 15 meanings of the main lexeme, and Volume V of this dictionary explains 20 meanings. According to some sources, the lexeme has 13 meanings in the Uzbek-Russian dictionary.

1. The beginning part of the body of a living organism where the brain is located, round or elongated in shape; head (meaning) - An Uzbek mother nods her head in agreement with her daughter-in-law and says, "Bless you!" he said. (A. Qodiriy. "Last days".)
2. The mind of man, the head (derivation meaning: metonymy) - The beauty of a mountain with a stone, the beauty of a man with a head. (Prov.)
3. Man, man (derivative meaning: metonymy) - One death to another. (Prov.)
4. At the expense of cattle, each animal (product meaning: metonymy) - ... one hundred and nineteen head of cattle were added to the herd. (A. Qahhor. "Koshchinor lights").
5. The head of the longitudinal bed (derivation meaning: metonymy) - ... pillows with the top end of the bed inscribed on the chair ... a sign of a clean life. (Fame. "Shinelli years".)
6. ancestral roots in the reality of what people around the place, side-derivative (meaning: metonimiya) - Heydar parents to see that it is a team with some of the grounds that, even if the market falls in the beginning of the hand. (A. Qahhor. Asarlar.)

7. (third-party ownership and the place, time and receiving kelshiklari applied to the position of Assistant affikslari) - (mass: metonymiya) - meaning not only the life of the daughter of one of these meeting, If the widow's head grows so big that she looks straight into his face. (O. Hoshimov. "Listen to your heart.")
8. Scattered fruits of some plants (fruit meaning: metaphor) - We found a head of poppy and drank it from somewhere. (S. Siyoyev. "Light".)
9. The top of the vertical objects, the apex of the tip (product meaning: metaphor) - The sun rose vertically and the head of the grass bent from the heat. (Fame. "Shinelli years.")
10. The first, the main member of the hierarchy (derivation meaning: metaphor) - If there is a savior, we are the goddess, and if there is a wife, we are the bride. (A.Qodiriy. "Last days".)
11. A guide to others (derivative meaning: metaphor) - You will be the head of your sister's wedding, Robia will be the head of your wedding. (O. Hoshimov. "Between two doors")
12. Position, high in rank, high-ranking (derivative meaning: metaphor) - We will continue to respect your Mirza Anwar, not your chief mirza. (A.Qodiriy. "Scorpion from the altar".)
13. The starting point of space, time and event, first (derivative meaning: metaphor) - before the beginning of the wedding. (Prov.)
14. What is the excuse for the beginning of an event, incident, etc., the primary cause (derivative meaning: metaphor) - The search for happiness on someone's doorstep is itself the beginning of unhappiness! (A. Qahhor. "Painful teeth.")
15. (With numbers) Multiply, count - Pay ten heads.

It can be seen that, with the exception of the 1st main meaning and the 15th meaning of the main lexeme, 6 meanings were formed on the basis of metonymy and 7 meanings on the basis of metaphor.

Thus, one or more meanings of a lexeme are reflected in the context, and the diversity of the text fully reveals the types of lexeme meanings. Polysemy is a multifaceted complex phenomenon, and the development of the lexical meaning of each word requires a clear, individual approach, interpretation.

Thus, the lexical meanings that are part of the structure of a polysemantic word are expressed only in that word itself.

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