

Some Comments about the Word and its Meaning

Tursunova Nigora Komilovna

Master of the Uzbek-Finland Pedagogical Institute of Samarkand State University

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the word and its meanings, analyzes the definitions of the word in world and Uzbek linguistics, its different meanings. The word is our main tool in expressing our thoughts. Thoughts are expressed by words, and words are made up of words. Speech and words are inextricably linked, with a dialectical pattern between them. There are two sides to a word: the meaning of a word is the first side, and the second side is the sound side. Each word consists of the existence and balance of these two sides, which is its inner and outer side. The word is systematic and grammatically complete. In this sense, the word is the object of study of both lexicology and grammar.

KEYWORDS: Lexicology, lexicon, word, lexical and grammatical meanings, usual and contextual meanings, sema.

Since the creation of mankind, language has been the bridge of communication, the process of communication. As society develops, so does language. For example, the language used by our ancestors in ancient times has taken on a completely different form in our time, without changing its essence.

The main tool of language, the means of communication between human society, is the word. Consequently, although there are more than 300 definitions of the word to date, this complex linguistic unit has not been fully defined and its essence has not been clarified.

For example, according to L.V. Shcherba, L. Bloomfield, it is the smallest unit of speech. For example: The words I am going to the library today are made up of the words I am going to the library today. Sometimes we can express the whole idea in one word, or in a sentence. For example, he looked at his disciple, who was swaying on a mast, at Piri Bukri, who was stunned, at a bottle of wine, and then he understood everything: -O, fool, fool! He said bitterly. Just the word "stupid" can help the reader to understand that the speaker is in a bad mood.

Boduen de Kurtene, A. Meye and E. Sepir view the word as the smallest syntactic unit and have a grammatical approach. A. Reformasky, who interpreted the word as the smallest unit of meaning of language, and L. Elmslev also have a soul in their thoughts. If we change or drop a sound, it means something completely different. Imagination means thinking, thinking, and if we divide the word into different parts, it becomes a different word and has a different meaning. Ha-ha-ha - the urge means to laugh. Ha-ha-ha, the wind has taken its toll on you, tell me! Said Rano to Anwar (A.Qodiriy, Mehrobdan chayon). If we take the second syllable of the word fantasy, the road is a long tuft of hair coming out of the necks of animals such as horses and mules.

V.V. Vinogradov, K. Büller, A. Meyelar describe a word as a linguistic unit with phonetic,

grammatical and semantic features. The word expresses the expressive (sound aspect) and content (semantic aspect), grammatical (morphological and syntactic) aspects of the language.

E.M.Galkina-Fedoruk, V.V.Vinogradov, V. Doroshevsky express their opinion that the word is an expression of an objective being. It focuses on the semantic side of the word. It is also an independent and purposeful element of speech, - say our scientists F. Fortunatov, J. Vandries, V.V. Vinogradov. These definitions show that the word itself reflects phonetic, semantic, and grammatical features, that events and things in existence are represented, and that it is an independent and integral element of speech. Each of these descriptions serves to reveal a particular aspect of the word, but does not include all of its features.

It is no secret that the word and its meanings, functions, and place in society have been discussed in the history of Uzbek linguistics for a long time. In particular, Abu Nasr Farobi's "On the Dialectic of Essence-Event", "The City of Noble People", Abu Rayhan Beruni's "Saydana", Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni lug'otit turk", the author of which is unknown. tuhfa ", A.Navoi's " Muhokamatul lug'atayn ". However, issues such as lexicology as an integral part of Uzbek linguistics, the role and importance of the lexical level in linguistics, and the existence of a separate branch of linguistics that studies lexical units have been formed since the middle of the twentieth century.

Fakhri Kamal's "Materials from the modern Uzbek language course" and "Y.D. Pinkhanov's" Modern Uzbek lexicon "and" Modern Uzbek " The book "Contemporary Uzbek language", which includes all the pamphlets published under the heading "Materials from the Uzbek language course", was of great importance. In this play, lexicology is a separate branch of linguistics, as well as its object of study, goals and objectives, its relationship with other levels, the relationship between them, the integral connection of words, things and concepts.

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Lexicology studies the internal aspects of a word, while grammar studies the structure, composition, and categorization of words. In turn, they require each other.

Fakhri Kamal writes: "Each word that makes up a sentence has at least one or two grammatical functions in addition to its basic lexical meaning"¹. For example, let's say the trees are in bloom, where the word "trees" lexically means a type of plant, and the word "flower" means that the flowering process has taken place in those trees. In addition to lexical meaning, each word that makes up a sentence also has a grammatical function. For example, trees are the name of an object, a noun is a plural in the general case; gulladi - means action, state verb, past tense, singular, third person, intransitive, definite. The grammatical features of words are such conjunctions, personal pronouns, tenses, inclinations, and infinitives.

The lexicology of the Uzbek language also underwent some changes in the 1960s. In particular, the longitudinal and contextual meanings of the word differed. Not only are words

¹ Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили. Т., ЎзФАН, 1957.

limited in meaning, but there are also opinions that different texts have different meanings and shades of meaning.

From the 70s and 80s, the achievements of systematic-structural linguistics in Uzbek linguistics included its research methods. Organic analysis methods have also been used in Uzbek linguistics. This is especially true of lexicology. As a result, Uzbek lexicology has moved from a descriptive stage to a new stage - the theoretical stage - the study of lexicon as a whole, consisting of certain lexical-semantic groups, lexical units as a system of relations of certain semantic elements. Thus began the transition from Uzbek descriptive lexicology to systemic (theoretical) lexicology. This process was started by Prof. Sh.U. Rakhmatullayev and his student I.Kochkartoev².

Since that time, two directions have emerged in Uzbek lexicology: Uzbek descriptive lexicology and systemic lexicology. The book "Modern Uzbek Literary Language", authored by U.Tursunov, J.Mukhtorov, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, served as a bridge between the two directions. In addition to improving the tradition of descriptive lexicology, they also introduced the method of integral analysis, which is one of the main features of systemic lexicology.

Lexical meaning is studied by breaking it down into semantic parts - semas. A lexeme is a whole made up of several semantic relationships. Within these semaphores, a particular semaphore serves to combine lexemes into specific lexical semantic groups, and it serves as a unifying (integral) semaphore, as well as a differential semaphore in distinguishing this lexical-semantic group from a larger semaphore group³. Semantic analysis divides a lexeme into several parts and analyzes the aspects that belong to the same group as other lexemes and are also a factor for differentiation. Take the sister lexeme, for example

1. "man"
2. "woman"
3. "born" or "stepfather"
4. "young age"

In this case, we see that the semaphores are divided from one general group to another.

According to H.A. Jamolkhanov's textbook "Modern Uzbek literary language": "The semantic structure of lexical meaning consists of semantics of nouns, expressions and tasks." H. Nematov and R. Rasulov note in the "Fundamentals of systemic lexicology of the Uzbek language" that "the semantic structure of the word has the following semantics: 1) noun (denotative) semantics; 2) expressive (connotative) semantics; 3) function (functional) semaphores". The same classification applies to the doctoral dissertation of B. Mengliyev and A. Sobirov. It seems that there are different opinions about the parts that make up the semantic structure of a sema⁴.

The lexical-semantic nature of a word is mainly clarified in the process of speech. This is

² Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилшунослиги тарихи. – Т.: Фан. 2002. – Б. 186.

³ Турсунов У, Мухторов Ж., Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги узбек адабий тили. II нашр. Т., «Ўқитувчи», 1975; III нашр, Т., «Ўқитувчи», 1992, 67-бет

⁴ I.Yo'ldoshev, S.Muhamedova, Z.Xolmanova, R.Majidova, Sh.Sultonova. Darslik- Mutaxassislikka kirish (Tilshunoslikka kirish) — Т.: «Barkamol fayz media», 2018.

because in a communicative situation, the meaning of the word is emphasized. We choose the best of them in our lives and use them effectively. We cannot deny any aspect of the meaning of the word. The lexicon of language reflects the life of society, stratification (age, gender, industry), social and social life. Territorial adjectives reflect the region to which language users belong. At the heart of all classifications and views are attempts to cover the word and its semantic function, and to shed light on some aspect.

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