WORD AS THE SUBJECT OF RESEARCH IN THE FORMATION OF SEMANTIC EXTENSION

Akhmedova Dildora Bahodirovna
Doctoral student (DSc) of BSU, PhD
E-mail: dahmedovaedu@mail.ru

Abstract: The article provides comments on the lexical meaning of the word. The possibilities of using semantic extensions are also analyzed in the construction of Uzbek language corpus and the creation of semantic basis, when the language serves as a source of vocabulary wealth and reveals the meaning of each word in the database.

Keywords: lexical meaning of the word, lexeme, semantics, morpheme, sememe, stem, corpus, semantic extension, etymology, database.

I. Introduction

Sources define the lexical meaning of the word as:" the lexical meaning of the word is its internal content, the lexical meaning expresses what the word means". A person uses a word to transform thoughts, desires and desires into coherent speech. For this reason, it can be said that the word is closely connected with thought. The word is the creator of human culture, a separate person, the ruler of the human activity of the people and all humankind. Any other power in the world cannot be compared with the incomparable power of the word. It is known to all of us that the word orally expressed or written is a necessary means of communication between people, a means of mutual understanding and communication.

II. Analysis

A word is the smallest important part of a language; it refers to an object (home), a person (boss), a concept (goodness), a sign (good), a quantity (one, six), an action (walk), and a state (joy). Based on this, it can be said that since the word is multifaceted, it has become the focus of scientists and has become a serious object of study.

Lexical meaning – the internal content of the word. Before determining the lexical meaning of a word, it should be noted that it is the central unit of meaning of the language, formed in speech in the form of sounds, put on paper by means of letters. Each word has an external sound shell, which is studied by phonetics. In addition to the sound structure, each lexeme also has its own internal content, which is what the word means. The word will be associated with a certain concept, subject, sign, action, etc. The lexical meaning of a word is the unity of its sound structure and internal meaning, in which there is no judgment. In order for it to become a sentence, it must first be formed as a sentence in speech.

The lexical meaning of the word is the subject/material/ meaning-giving part of the word, the ratio of the Material (Sound, graphic, gesture, tactile) shell of the word with the corresponding objects or phenomena of objective reality. Sources indicate that lexical meaning is not a whole complex of properties inherent in any object, phenomenon, action, etc., but only the most important signs that help distinguish one object from another. Lexical meaning reveals aspects in which common features for a number of objects, actions, and phenomena are identified, and teaches the differences that distinguish this object, action, and phenomenon. For example, the lexical meaning of the word giraffe is defined as "African artiodactyl ruminant with a very long neck and long legs". It seems that here are listed signs that distinguish a giraffe from another animal.

From the above analyses, the lexical meaning can be explained as follows:

1) Description of the distinguishing signs of an object, action, and phenomenon;

2) Can be explained by choosing synonyms.

The lexical meaning of the word is given in explanatory dictionaries. The term" lexical" is also referred to by the term "meaning of the word". The lexical meaning of a word is usually understood as its subject-material content, which is an element of the general semantic system of this language dictionary, compiled according to the grammatical laws of a particular language. The socially entrenched content of a word may be the same, unified, but it will be a multifaceted system of reflection of different "parts of reality", between which there is always a certain relationship.

The lexical meaning of the word reflects in a generalized form information about the conceptual content of the word, the object, process, phenomenon outside the linguistic reality. Value is traditionally compared to concept, which is also the result of cognitive thinking. Summarizes, systematizes, and classifies information about human activities and objects and phenomena of the outside world. The concept includes important (from the point of view of scientific theories or a conceptual system) properties of an object, while meaning can also include secondary but noteworthy or important properties. For example, the slang words "ko'k", "ko'kat", "kapusta", which mean the US dollar, are based on Green, referring to the color of the dollar. The concept does not cover emotional-coloring components.

The meaning of a word is formed and differentiated according to which object, phenomenon, reality and which word it is associated with, which is not related to the language. In European linguistics, a lexeme is defined through a morpheme, which is treated as a stem morpheme. In Uzbek linguistics, the lexeme is also recognized as a representation of the morpheme. However, in languages with different constructions, there are different cases in the lexeme and morpheme relation. It is known that the sharp differentiation of the self in agglutinative and flective languages is expressed in all textbooks and manuals on the introductory course in linguistics. It states that the stem in agglutinative (e.g. Russian, Arabic) languages is not always imagined without a word-making or grammatical form and does not mean meaning. Therefore, it is characteristic for these languages to treat the STEM as a type of morpheme and, on this basis, to evaluate only the stem, the stem lexemes that have lost their historical form, as a manifestation of a morpheme that does not have independent application, and with this feature, the flective language differs from the agglutinative language.

III. Literature review

M. Mirtojiev, on the other hand, reacts to the meaning of the word to be called: "the meanings of the word represent the concept. In this, the concept of something, phenomenon, action, state and sign in the objective world, which is reflected in the consciousness of a person, is expressed in the word. It is characteristic of word categories with independent meaning. For example, the noun phrase expresses the concept of something and phenomenon. Verbs denote the notion of action or state. Based on meanings related to the category of adjective and adverb, concepts such as sign and so lie. That is, the meaning of such words expresses the concept of all time. Such meanings of words are seen as lexical meaning. Words with lexical meaning are known as lexemes as the object of verification of the differential-semantic method. Lexemes are considered to belong to the category of noun, adjective, number, pronoun, and verb, consonant. According to this method, lexical meanings are called sememas". Although the content and structure of the semantic extension are specifically defined, it is worth noting that the first place from the semantic extension is occupied by the lexical meaning.

MODDIY MA'NO. Ma'lum bir narsa-hodisa, harakat, belgi kabilar haqidagi tushunchaga mos keluvchi material ma'no; so'zning material qismi (asosi) bildiradigan ma'no. Masalan, ishning so'zidagi ish qismiga xos ma'no; ishchilarimiz, ishladik so'zlarining ishchi va ishla qismlariga xos ma'no moddiy ma'nodir. Q. Leksik ma'no.

From the above explanation, it is known that the terms material meaning, lexical meaning, lexical meaning acquire a synonymic relationship.

SO'ZNING MA'NOSI. So'zga xos leksik, leksik-grammatik va grammatik ma'nolar. q. 1) leksik ma'no; 2) leksik-grammatik ma'no; 3) grammatik ma'no.

SO'ZNING SEMANTIK TUZILIShI. So'zning leksik ma'no (ma'nolar), ma'no ottenkasi, qo'shimcha ottenkalardan iborat tuzilishi. Q. Leksik ma'no. Ma'no ottenkasi. Qo'shimcha ottenkalar

It is understood from this definition that when constructing a semantic extension of a word, it is advisable to include meaning shade in addition to the lexical meaning.

SO'ZNING MATERIAL QISMI. So'zning lug'aviy ma'no bildiradigan qismi.

It turns out that when developing a semantic extension, a specialist works with the material part of the word.

It is known that lexicology is mainly studied in three parts:

1. Lexicon-studies the vocabulary of a particular language, vocabulary.
2. Semantics-studies the meaning of words.
3. Etymology-studies the origin of words. These parts are studied by interlocking.

IV. Conclusion

As we create semantic bases of language corpora, we form the vocabulary of the database based on the lexicon of the Uzbek language. We use semantic extensions to reveal the meaning of each word in the database. For this reason, we use theoretical views and classifications in semantics. When forming a semantic extension, adding information about the etymology of a word (if there is information in lexicographic sources) will also not be unprofitable. After all, it is possible to expand the size of the semantic extension as desired, and to express its appearance in a compact way.

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