

# Typical Characteristics of Lexical Meanings

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**Abstract:** The emergence of derived word meanings is of great importance in the formation of lexical meaning types. However, in linguistics, lexical meanings are not classified into universally recognized types. V. V. Vinogradov tried it first, then K. A. Levkovskaya, I. V. Arnold, N. M. Shansky, D. N. Shmelev, N. I. Fomina recorded its classification in their works, sometimes without changes, sometimes with changes. However, their opinion was not the same regarding the definition of lexical meaning types. This has been noted by some linguists. The Uzbek linguist Sh. Rakhmatullayev also touched on the types of lexical meaning in his work on lexicology, but he was also limited by the existing tradition.

**Key words:** lexical meaning, expression of meaning, collocation, artificial meaning, related meaning

Professor M. Mirtojdiyev, taking into account the main importance of the occurrence of derived meaning in determining the types of lexical meaning, and thus how they express their referent, the possibility of combining words in the expression of lexical meaning, the types of lexical meaning in word formation, lexical It was necessary to divide the meanings into types from the following points of view:

1. According to the development of lexical meanings.
2. According to the nature of lexical meanings to express their referent.
3. In the expression of lexical meanings, according to the combination of words to which it belongs.
4. According to the type of lexical meaning in word formation.

In this regard, the conclusions of Professor M. Mirtojdiyev show that lexical meanings are divided into genetic meanings and derivative meanings according to the semantic development of the word. The genetic meaning is the initial lexical meaning that caused the word to be formed or formed when the phonetic composition of the word is approached synchronically, and its semantics is approached diachronically. A derived meaning is a lexical meaning that has arisen from a genetic meaning or some other derived meaning. The genetic meaning serves as the foundation for a polysemantic word.

The concept of nominative meaning of linguists is essentially the same. However, it is possible to meet different aspects regarding its place in the word, quantity and formation. V. V. Vinogradov focused on the role of nominative words in the semantic structure of polysemantic words and said, "... a free nominative meaning is one in a word, if one or two of them are derived from the main meaning, more than "It is also possible" - notes the opinion. However, not all linguists share this view. K.A. Levkovskaya opposes nominative meanings to derivative meanings. With this, he limits the nominative meaning to one polysemantic word. However, as mentioned above, it is said that figurative meanings lose their figurative meaning and become the main meaning. A. A. Reformatsky analyzed the nominative meaning as a genetic meaning. For this reason, it has not gone beyond the analysis showing a nominative meaning in one word.

The facts support VV Vinogradov's opinion. M. Mirtojdiyev's analysis based on the facts of the Uzbek language also substantiates his views. For example, when analyzing the semantic structure of the word skirt, it is necessary to pay attention to all its lexical meanings.

1. The circle is a foreign place. The skirt of the stadium.
2. End, lower place. The foot of the garden. The foot of the river.
3. Lower part, slope. Foothills.
4. The lower part of the garment. Shirt skirt.
5. Apron. Wear a skirt.

The first lexical meaning of this word is genetic, and the rest are derived. However, all these five meanings express their referent directly, and none of them has the characteristic of figurative expression. Of these, it can be said that the genetic meaning of a polysemantic word and sometimes all the derived meanings are nominative.

As stated by M. Mirtojiyev, one should not come to the opinion that the nominative, that is, the nominative meaning with the focus of the name is only in the words related to the noun family. It is also reflected in words related to adjectives, numbers, pronouns, verbs, adverbs. Words related to number and pronouns have only nominative meanings.

The artificial meaning of words almost always has a nominative character. The basis of word formation and forming morphemes are not selected in the case of figurative expression. So, the nominative meaning is the lexical meaning of the word that directly expresses its referent. All genetic meanings are nominative. If both figurative expression and simile do not find their place in derived meanings, it is considered a nominative meaning.

Figural meaning is a lexical meaning that compares and connects its referent to a referent of a nominative meaning, copying its sign and expressing it figuratively. It is also called figurative meaning in classical literature. Figural meaning is not an independent life in itself. It is always related to a nominative meaning, occurs in a relationship, and expresses its referent. As an example of this, M. Mirtojiyev cites this sentence: The science of flying is learned in this (M. Khudoykulov). In this case, the word science has the figurative meaning of "mystery". This derived meaning of the word science is a figurative meaning. This meaning could also be expressed through the word secret. However, there were expressions to learn one minute, then master with practice. Instead, this meaning is given by the word science, which exaggerates the difficulty of trying to learn to fly. He believes that this goal was achieved by connecting the derivative meaning of the word science with the nominative meaning and comparing it to it. In other words, he tries to explain the mystery by comparing it to the study of science. This secret has led to the formation and visualization of knowledge in a laborious process. In general, figurative meanings are expressed through such a nominative meaning.

A genetic meaning is never a figurative meaning. Because it is the first lexical meaning of the word. There is no lexical meaning to compare it to. The word is created or formed based on this meaning. In this regard, M. Mirtojiyev says that "figurative meaning is at the last stage of the semantic development of a word, that is, the emergence of a derivative meaning. Based on it, no other derivative meaning arises. It is related to the nature of figurative meaning. Because the figural meaning itself is expressed in connection with the nominative meaning. It cannot be the basis for the expression of another figurative meaning in relation to itself. There is no directly expressed referent of the figural meaning, so that another referent can be compared and related. In this matter, M. Mirtojiyev gives the following explanation: for example, the word "dum" in the sentence "Norboy has a tail" (Q. Muhammadiy) has the figurative meaning of "educational debt". In this case, the figurative meaning of "educational debt" is the referent of the nominative meaning of the word, i.e., the tail of the animal is taken into account, and it is expressed figuratively. If a new derived meaning is to be created from this figurative meaning, the referent of the derived meaning should be imagined by comparing or relating to the referent of the figurative meaning imagined through the medium. This is logically impossible.

A word with its figurative meaning cannot be the basis for creating a new artificial word. For example, when the words "dumli" or "dumdar" are made from the word "tail", the figurative meaning of the word "tail" is used to create an artificial meaning, and it is not included in the composition of those artificial words, and it is not possible. The conditional condition in the expression of the referent of figural meaning does not allow the creation of artificial meaning from this figurative word.

Despite the extremely limited possibility of figural meanings compared to other types of lexical meaning, Sh. Rahmatullayev notes that some concepts are expressed only through it. For example, the same can be said about the actual figurative meanings of the words salt, magiz, cream in the combinations "salt of the sentence", core of the sentence, cream of the sentence.

Almost linguists, especially lexicographers, call figural meanings with the term figurative

meaning. The reason for this is that figural meanings are always connected with figurative meaning, in our opinion, derived meaning. But it was mentioned above that the derived meaning can be a nominative meaning or a figurative meaning. M. Mirtojiev points out that it is wrong that OS Akhmanova interprets mobile, i.e. derivative meanings as a form of tropes. Tropes are figures of speech. Speech meanings are formed in a specific speech process and do not live outside of it. Derived meanings, whether they are nominative or figurative, can be inserted into any speech they want. The linguist also disagrees with this opinion of M. Hakimova: "Figural meaning occurs only in a specific context" and cites the combination of the boy's flower as an example.<sup>4</sup> Thus, he introduced the figurative meaning into the verbal meaning in the example of the word flower. The fact that the word "flower" comes with the word "boy" and gives the meaning "sara" is not the result of its use in a certain context (text). With this figurative meaning, it is also used in combinations of girls' flower and women's flower. Because it has a related meaning that is used only when it comes with these words. But it is natural that it can be given in any possible text within this combination and occur in that text. Even if it is a figurative meaning, it is a lexical meaning. Lexical meanings are in the semantic structure of the word, and they do not appear in the text in which they are included. In this case, related meanings are confused with colloquial (occasional) meaning, which is formed only in a certain text.

Figural meaning is observed only in the framework of derived meaning, formed according to metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, in noun, adjective and verb groups. So, figural meaning is a lexical meaning expressed by comparing its referent to a referent of a nominative meaning, implying relatedness. A genetic meaning is never a figurative meaning. Figural meaning is observed only in derived meanings. As the figurative meaning is the last in the semantic development of the word, neither the derived meaning nor the artificial meaning arises from it.

So, lexical meanings are divided into such types as nominative meaning and figural meaning according to whether they express their referent directly or indirectly. If the nominative meaning expresses its referent directly, the figurative meaning compares its referent to a referent of a nominative meaning, copies its sign and gives a figurative expression. While the nominative meaning is both genitive and derivative, the figural meaning is observed only in derivative meanings. From a figural meaning, neither a derived meaning nor an artificial meaning arises.

The occurrence of lexical meanings in speech is different. When words with certain lexical meanings occur in speech, they enter into a combination with a number of words according to their valency only, when they occur in speech with certain lexical meanings, there is no such restriction. Accordingly, the lexical meanings of words are divided into two types: free meaning and related meanings.

A free meaning is a lexical meaning that expresses its referent in the word to which it belongs outside of speech. They can be combined according to the two or more valences of the word in which they occur. At the same time, the range of words with which it can be combined is much wider. For example, the word sentence expresses its genetic meaning outside of speech, it is a free meaning. It can occur in several valences and be combined with several words. Compare: A true sentence is sharper than a sword (proverb). Speak to the one who hears... (proverb.) But when I tell the truth, your brother will kick his ass (M. Khudoykulov). I'm sorry, I had something to say to you (O.Yoqubov). Azlarov, unable to say anything else, angrily yelled "Comrades!" said (S. Ahmad). In all these examples, the lexical meaning of the word "gap" is exactly the same, and it has been combined with different words of different valences. It is defined in conjunctions of correct sentence, other sentence, has the predicative conjunction of sentence - sharp, I have a sentence, complements the sentence in the conjunctions with the object of the sentence, speak the sentence, can't say the sentence, and has the function of the object of the sentence in the demonstrative conjunction. From this it can be said that it has a very wide possibility of combining, that is, it is a free meaning, it can be realized in any case.

M. Mirtojiev "comes into communication on the basis of the free meaning of words, it is impossible to realize unlimited valences and enter into combinations with any words. First of all, the valence is determined depending on the composition of the sense of the word. That is, the semantics of the word allows it to combine with the word whose semantics is compatible with it. In

order for a word to start combining with another word, in addition to matching one of their denotative terms, it is necessary to match the pragmatic terms. For example, it is possible to form a compound such as hot face, bright face, but it is not possible to form a compound such as hot person, bright Turk. Because the pragmatic semantics of the lexical meanings of the words in the next combinations did not match," he says.

Free meanings are very close to nominative meanings. That is why some linguists equate them. Indeed, free meanings include all derived meanings that arise according to synecdoche and function, similar to the nominative meaning. Because in synecdoche, the development of human thinking is based on the naming according to the sign, while in tasking, it is important that the new replaces the old and inherits all its features. This ensures that they are free meaning. This cannot be said about the emergence of derivative meaning according to metaphor, metonymy, and dependence. Because of these events, more figurative, figurative, i.e. figural meanings arise. They are more connected. Based on this, one should not come to the conclusion that the free meaning is adequate with the nominative meaning. For example, all the lexical meaning of the word skirt was indicated above as a nominative meaning. However, the lexical meaning of "side" is not a free meaning.

Free meanings are present in all word groups with independent meanings. If all words with independent meaning are polysemantic, they are also recorded in genetic and derivative meanings. But the number series is excluded. Because the derivative meaning of the words in the number group does not belong to the number, but to another group, especially to the quality group. A category similar to the category of number and quality indicates a sign - a sign of quantity.

Therefore, the free meaning is a lexical meaning that can express its referent in the word to which it belongs outside of speech, and is the basis for the occurrence of this word in more than one valence. As long as it is not limited in terms of the word group, it will be the result of all events of the formation of derivative meaning.

A related meaning is a lexical meaning that is combined with a number of words according to a specific valence of the word it is related to in communication or occurs only in one type of combinations. Accordingly, it is divided into: phraseological meaning and grammatical meaning.

Sh. Rakhmatullaev defined the phraseological meaning as follows: "...in a very narrow context, it is a mobile (derivative) meaning that is realized (occurs) in connection with only a few words forming a certain semantic group." For this, he cites as an example the derivative meaning of the verb "to be in the experience" of the verb "to be in the experience" in the compounds of "grieving", "to suffer" and "to suffer". This derivative meaning of the verb *чекмок* occurs only within these compounds. That is, it is a related meaning. It should also be said that according to M. Mirtojiev, Sh. Rahmatullaev limited related meanings only to derived meanings. It is also found in genetic meanings. Therefore, it would be correct to consider it in connection with lexical meanings in general. Moreover, it is indicated that the word smoke can only be associated with three words. It can be combined with other words by means of other valences, but its associated meaning will not emerge. For example, let's pay attention to the combination of night and suffering. In this case, the verb *чекмак* has the related meaning of "being in an experience" and has the actant of "pain" according to the valence of the object, and night according to the valence of the moment. If we remove the present actant from this device and take the compound to suffer, then the related meaning of the verb to smoke will be expressed. If the object actant is removed from it and the combination of night and smoke is given, even though it is grammatically correct, the related meaning will not be realized. That is, the related meaning of a word appears only when it is combined with certain related words.

Sh. Rahmatullav does not consider the lexical meaning of breath, rest, which occurs in the combination of the word *tin* to rest, as a related meaning. However, the word *tin* is used only with this combination. However, it is rightly emphasized that the word "tin" can express its lexical meaning outside of speech.

Grammatical related meaning is a related meaning that occurs when the related word is used in a certain combination or grammatical form. For example, the word "money" with its lexical meaning "right" appears as an object of a demonstrative compound. For example, carpet money,



labor money, rent money, tram money, rent money, electricity money, etc. Sometimes in speech, the focus of the compound can be ellipsis. Its meaning is understood from the subject and other parts of the speech with the possessive affix. That is, as long as the word "money" is used with the meaning of "rights", it is always used with the possessive affix. For example, the soup goes to the soup, the bread goes to the bread, and the leftover money goes to the wallet (proverb).

A grammatical meaning can be expressed in a word of a certain grammatical form even if it is a genetic meaning. For example, in the model prepared for the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it was mentioned that the word "amin" has only a genetic meaning and always functions as a participle. Moreover, it is used only in person-number. That is: I am sure of it. Associated meanings are mostly metaphors, metonymy, and derivative meanings that arise due to dependence. Derivative meaning does not arise from them and words are not formed.

Therefore, the associated meaning is a lexical meaning that occurs when a word is combined with a number of words belonging to a semantic group according to its valence in communication, or when it enters a certain combination in a certain grammatical form. Depending on how they occur, they are divided into phraseological meanings and grammatical meanings. They are mainly the result of metaphor, metonymy and dependencies.

In the studies of M. Mirtojiyev, word affixation is important in the semantic structure of the artificial word. One or more lexical meanings in the semantic structure of the artificial word may be derived from the lexical meanings present in the root. At the same time, it cannot be denied that this artificial word itself has a derivative meaning. Accordingly, lexical meanings should be divided into two types: root meaning and artificial meanings.

The root meaning is the genetic meaning of the word and all the derived meanings and artificial words. Words that are originally made-up words and cannot be divided into morphemes from the point of view of the modern language are also considered as root words. In the views of M. Mirtojiyev, its genetic meaning is also considered a root meaning. For example, the genetic meaning of the word "doll" is a root meaning. This word is fictitious in origin, and the original lexical meaning of 'little watchman' should be considered fictitious. But the phonetic composition of the artificial word has changed, and the original meaning has become archaic. If the phonetic construction of the word is approached from a synchronic point of view, its lexical meaning "human-shaped toy" should be considered as the root meaning.

The same thing can be said about the verb to ride. The artificial meaning of this word has turned into an archaic meaning. It now has the lexical meanings of "to dress" and "to dress". Both are not related to the lexical meaning of the noun to which they refer, they are derivative meanings of the same word, which have become archaic, derived from the artificial meaning of "to ride a horse". Therefore, they are the main meaning of this word. A derived meaning is always the root meaning of the word it refers to. According to M. Mirtojiyev, root meanings have an extremely wide range, the main wealth of lexical meanings; he explains that it includes the genetic and derived meanings of all root words, and also the derived meanings of artificial words.

Therefore, root meanings include genetic and derived meanings of historical artificial words that cannot be divided into morphemes from the point of view of the original and current language. Derivative meanings of artificial words also belong to it. Their wealth, distribution in categories is measured by the scope and quantity of the occurrence of derivative meaning.

A fictitious meaning is a lexical meaning derived from the root lexical meaning of a fictitious word. The artificial meaning must be related to a certain lexical meaning that is part of the semantic structure of the root of the artificial word, that is, it must be composed of the addition of the meaning of the root and the meaning of the forming affix. But this word does not mean that the lexical meaning of the root can be made into a synthetic meaning with only one creator. When a word is formed with one affix based on the known lexical meaning of the root, the formed word can be both monosemantic and polysemantic. In the analysis of M. Mirtojiyev, the fact that the affix is monosemantic or polysemantic is important for this. A monosemantic affix makes a word with a synthetic meaning from a word with a single lexical meaning. With a polysemantic affix, one word with a lexical meaning can be made into more than one word with an artificial meaning. M. Mirtojiyev explains this situation with the help of the word "flower": if the word florist is created

with the affix -chi on the basis of one lexical meaning of the word flower, it will have two artificial meanings. That is: 1) a flower grower. The secretary's father was a former simple laborer and a fine florist (Oibek). 2) flower seller. The boys bought flowers from a roadside florist and presented them to the girls (P.Tursun). Thus, it should not be concluded that all polysemantic affixes form a polysemantic word from a certain word based on its lexical meaning.

If the artificial meaning is derived from the genetic meaning of the root, the artificial genetic meaning; if it is made from a derivative meaning, it is called artificial derivative meaning. The typification of artificial meanings is determined in the case of the occurrence of derivative meanings. That is, their types are not life without the process of formation of derivative meaning.

Based on the views of M. Mirtojiev, it can be concluded that lexical meanings are divided into root meaning and artificial meaning according to the fact that they are the result of affixation or the basis of its creation, and they are the root meaning and affix meaning. It is distinguished by whether or not it is a synthesis. Root meanings consist only of genetic, root and artificial words of root words, and artificial meanings are lexical meanings made from lexical meanings of the semantic structure of the root of artificial words. Root meanings include nominative meaning and figurative meaning, free meaning and all related meanings. However, while the nominative meaning and the free meaning may be present in the account of artificial meanings, the figurative meaning and the connected meaning are not found.

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