



GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SYSTEM OF LEXICAL CONCEPTS AND ITS STUDY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 7 th February 2023 Accepted: 7 th March 2023 Published: 10 th April 2023	The word is the main unit of language that conveys meaning. Words and word combinations indicate specific objects, abstract concepts, emotions. The sum of all the words and phrases in the language is called vocabulary or lexicon. Lexicology is a department that studies the composition of the Uzbek language. Lexicology studies the characteristics of the words in the dictionary, the expression of meaning in speech, the activity of use, enrichment, the obsolescence of some words, the phenomenon of meaning migration. Therefore, lexicology is the linguistic basis of the methodology of working on the dictionary.

Keywords: Word, language, unit, object, emotion, phrase, vocabulary

INTRODUCTION. Any speech statement is made up of grammatically interconnected, content-specific words and word combinations placed in a certain sequence. The more rich and developed a person's vocabulary is, the richer his speech will be; creates a wide opportunity for him to express his opinion clearly, original and expressively[1]. Therefore, the richness, variety, mobility of the vocabulary is an important condition for the successful development of speech in the methodology. The modern Uzbek literary language has a huge vocabulary. "The two-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" contains sixty thousand words, and these are only commonly used words[2]." If we add to this the words given in various terminological dictionaries published in Uzbek language, in dictionaries of synonyms, antonyms, phraseologies of the Uzbek language and in various explanatory dictionaries, the wealth of the vocabulary will increase by thousands. In addition, many words mean many things. For example, from this explanatory dictionary, the use of the main word in more than forty main and phraseology-related meanings is given. One of the important tasks of speech development at school is to improve the work on the dictionary, to organize it, to separate and justify its main directions, to manage the process of enriching the students' vocabulary[4]. Any speech is made up of words and phrases that are grammatically connected and consistent with their content. The more rich and developed a person's vocabulary is, the richer his speech will be, and it will create a wide opportunity to express his thoughts clearly, beautifully and expressively[5].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. In the history of Uzbek linguistics, the word and its meanings have been discussed for a long time. Sources say that lexicology

has been formed as a whole direction and a separate chapter in Uzbek linguistics since the middle of the 20th century. In this regard, we should remember the services of Fakhri Kamol, one of the Uzbek scientists[6]. His lexicon of the Uzbek language published under the column "Materials from the Uzbek language course of modern times" is of great importance. The Uzbek language is rich in polysemous words. Currently, 80,000 words are included in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. The semiotic meanings of the words are explained in it. However, there are many words that are not included in this dictionary, but are used in Uzbek dialects. It is known that the Uzbek people have been in economic, political and cultural relations with other peoples throughout the historical periods. These contacts have a certain influence on the language of the people with whom they interact. As a result of interaction, changes occur in all sections of the language: phonetics, lexis, grammar, etc[8]. Change and development in the language is strong in the lexicon of the language. The Uzbek people have been in contact with the unrelated Tajiks for a long time. Due to historical reasons, he had contacts with Arabs and Russians. Until now, he has established friendly relations with several foreign countries. These are the reasons for the absorption of many words into the lexicon of the Uzbek language. General information about lexicology.

We express our thoughts with words. A sentence is made up of words. Word[10] language construction is material, so it is impossible to know the language without knowing the words. All the words in the language make up the vocabulary of the language, that is, the lexicon.

The word "lexis" is derived from the Greek word "lexis" which means "word". The word "lexicology" means



"lexis" - "word", "logos" - "information". So, lexicology is the study of words and their meaning. It's a science.

- About the word and its meaning.

"A word is a combination of sounds and sounds connected with a certain meaning and formed morphologically."

Two sides of the word: material side (sound or sequence of letters) and

there is a side of meaning[12].

The form of the word, i.e., the external side, consists of sounds [letters], and these features are studied in phonetics. The inner side of the word is characterized by the meanings expressed in it.

THE MEANING OF THE WORD. A word that expresses concepts such as a person, thing, sign, action, quantity, situation, time, place, cause in existence is called the [lexical] meaning.. baby [new born person], tiger [monster] green [color], fly [move in the air], gum [quantity noun], morning [time], fast [state], below [place] , reluctant [cause][13].

Only independent words have the meaning of fire. Pronouns belonging to independent words refer to words that have the meaning of fire; Then, while Mulla Fazliddin was drawing a hammock pattern on the wall, Begum Khanzoda came to him and watched his work with interest. started (P.Q.) The word Mulla Fazliddin in this sentence is referred to by his pronoun.

Word choice and use. Correct choice and use of words in speech is one of the important conditions of speech culture. It is necessary to choose the right words in order to convey the idea clearly and clearly to the listener. When choosing words, attention is paid to the following;

- choosing a word knowing its dictionary meaning[14];
- to be able to pronounce the chosen word accurately;
- taking into account that the word is understandable to the interlocutors;
- based on the semantic features of the word, choosing it in accordance with the purpose of the speech;

Vocational terms and words are used to express only one meaning. These are simple words. For example; payola - a cup for drinking tea; lexicology is a science that studies the meanings of words and is used only in the sense of meaning. Words are polysemous if they express two or more meanings. The word used in one sense is polysemous[15]

creates. For example; to catch a fugitive, to keep veil, to fast, to hold water, to keep oneself.

Word and lexeme. A combination of morphologically formed sounds associated with a certain meaning. A lexeme is a language unit that has no grammatical meaning, but only a lexical (lexical) meaning[16]. WORD as a morphological unit and lexeme as a lexical unit are different from each other. Words are divided

into lexemes and grammatical suffixes. In dictionaries, lexemes are given as the main word.

Single-meaning and multiple-meaning words. Some words have the same meaning both outside the sentence and inside the sentence. Such words are called single-meaning (monosemantic) words. Words that express one meaning outside the sentence and another meaning within the sentence are called polysemantic words. Words such as bird, sparrow, me, you, yesterday, today are single-meaning words. Stone road, stone heart[17]. In this case, the word stone is a word with multiple meanings. Polysemy (multiple meanings) is characteristic of almost all words in the language.

Due to the multiple meanings of the adverbs, the artificial word can have many meanings:

Oily (oily) hands on a towel.

Some words have their own meaning and figurative meaning.

The meaning of a word that is expressed outside the sentence and does not depend on the speech process is called the main (own) meaning[18].

The meaning of a word that can be determined and explained with the help of other words is called a figurative meaning:

organ of sight (its own meaning), eye of a needle - figurative meaning[19];

The head is a body part of a person (its own meaning), the head of the street is a figurative meaning. There are the following ways of transferring meaning in Uzbek:

Methods of meaning transfer. The growth of the meanings of existing words in our language.

Names of existing thing, event, sign, feature, action state serve as the name of another thing, event, sign, feature, action state according to a certain basis. M: the nasal sound expresses the meaning of "respiratory organ protruding from the face of a living organism" and also means "the part of the earth protruding towards the water". was the basis instead[20].

According to the basis of the transfer of meaning in words, it is divided into such types as metonymy, synecdoche, simile, irony. a) Metaphor 1. The most common method of transfer of meaning in our speech is metaphor. Metaphor (Greek-transposition) is the transfer of the name of one object to another object based on similarity M: in the combination of the mouth of the oven, the meaning of the word mouth arose based on its external similarity to the mouth of a person or animal . 3. So, in a metaphor, the object moves to another object and action based on the similarity of actions. M: the ear of the pot, the tail of the leaf, the belly of the master, the beak of the ship, the brow of the saddle, the mouth of the furnace, the foot of the mountain, black intention, cold news, sweet memory, bitter truth, silly talk shallow work, light bow,



bright face, golden leaf, silver winter, emerald spring, steel will, iron discipline, to be punished in the meeting, to pay off the debt, to connect with[21] Kashkadarya. Similarities between things and events can be based on different reasons. a) Shape similarity between two subjects; M: Human ear—pot ear b) Similarity in the location of two objects M: Dog's tail--- plane's tail 5. Formula: ABSTRACT NOUN + CONCRETE NOUN. and usually creates a metaphor. M: the threshold of life, the house of peace, the cup of patience, the garden of love, the street of modesty, the grass of envy, the dress of arrogance, the arrow of gamza. These are called metaphors in literary studies. 6. Sometimes personal names can be moved metaphorically. M: Tiger, Wolf, Koplonbek, Falcon, Gulchehra, Feruza, Yaqutoy, Asalkhan, Arslan, Charos, Ozoda... 7. A tool very close to metaphors is "Similes", with the help of which a person, subject is one it is compared to one another. -day; - like; similes like, as if, news, like, like are also used. M: Ulugbek - the example of the sun The appropriate use of metaphors in the speech process makes our speech impressive and attractive. It shows the artistic and aesthetic ability of the speaker.

Metonymy 1. Metonymy in Greek means renaming, the name of one based on the relationship between things and events in space and time[22].

Moving to the second is called metonymy. M: I took Fuzuli in my hand (actually

Fuzuli's works; The connection between the poet and his works) We ate soup in a samovar (actually in a teahouse; the connection between a place to drink tea and an object for making tea) The hall laughed (actually people in the hall) How can I go to "Russia"? (address of a passenger at the station) Didn't the "boy with five children" come? (from the reader's question)[23] I don't have any guts left, now I'm selling heads (the butcher's speech) It's my turn after the "jeans" carrying the bag (the buyer's speech) "I've been carrying Navoi since yesterday" (from the reader's speech) 3. So, The transfer of word meanings based on interdependence in space and time is called metonymy, sometimes names of people can be related to a certain event. M: Ramadan Juma, Odina, Safar, Hayit is one of the ways to express our thoughts in an expressive and effective manner. Synecdoche Synecdoche is derived from the Greek word angash or to imply together, to understand by adding, it can mean the whole through a part or the whole through a part. Based on this, synecdoche is of 2 types. A) part can express the whole meaning. b) It is possible to express the meaning of the part through the whole[24]?. (The part is the whole, because hoofs mean a cow, a goat, etc.) Driving the wheel, the alarm rang across the street. He looked at the cripple with pity. He called the mustache to the meeting. This type

of transfer of meaning is also very important in increasing the effectiveness of our speech and being expressively attractive[25].

Responsibility. Functionality is functional similarity between things and events based on the name of one is the representation of the other. M: The streets are illuminated by lights. He lowered the lamp. The word lamp used in the above two sentences represents two dissimilar things performing the same function. In the first sentence, a pear-shaped (bulb) device that illuminates by electricity; and in the second sentence, it refers to a device consisting of a base and glass parts that illuminates with a paraffin waxing tool[26]. These tools are not related in space and time. These tools are not similar in shape. But they have the same function, i.e. writing. Being responsible is close to metaphor as it is based on analogy. The difference is that in metaphor, the subject is based on the similarity of the action, and in task-relatedness, the similarity of the tasks performed by the object is based on it. Sometimes metaphors and similes can be used together in the transfer of meaning. In linguistics, this is called a functional metaphor M: tooth of a person - tooth of a saw (in this case, the similarity of tasks and shapes). Knowing the words that were created on the basis of function, knowing what form they used to express things, helps us to feel how rich the possibilities of our language are[27].

The words in the language have different relations with each other according to the features of form and meaning. Some of the words are similar in form, some in meaning, and some are similar in pronunciation. According to these characteristics, words are divided into the following groups:

Good words. Words with the same form (written and spoken) but different meanings

are called homonyms. The word homonym means "the same" in Greek. For example: horse - animal, horse - throw, horse - noun; mouth - a part of the human body, mouth - a food prepared from the milk of a newly born cow; chang - tozon, gard, gubor, chang - a musical instrument played with a double stick on which strings are drawn in the shape of a rectangular, flat box; pumpkin - a human body part, a horse, pumpkin - a vegetable crop, a horse. Homonym refers to a group of words (face - human body part, noun; face - number indicating quantity)[28]. Homonyms are divided into 2 types: 1) lexical homonyms; 2) grammatical homonyms. Lexical homonyms:

1) within words; 2) is within the framework of phrases.

If the phenomenon of homonymy occurs within the framework of a word with a word, it is called a lexical homonym. For example: ash (noun) is a powder formed as a result of the burning of something. He ordered to take the ash bucket standing in front of the kitchen. (P.Tursun) Kul (verb) -



noise of pleasure, to make happy sounds. Why is Aziz so happy: his face is smiling, his eyes are burning? (H. Ghulam)[3].

If the phenomenon of homonymy occurs within the framework of a phrase with a phrase, it is called a phraseological homonym. For example: to raise one's head - to revolt against, to raise one's head - to recover, to begin to recover.

Grammatical homonyms are formal equivalents within adverbs. Adjectives with the same form but different meanings are called grammatical homonyms. For example: -im

suffix knowledge is a noun-forming suffix that forms a noun from a verb. My book - I person, unit suffix; -ki (kick) is a noun-forming suffix, -ki (late) is an adjective-forming suffix. Some homonymous words retain their homonymous form even when they receive suffixes[7]. For example, ter+im, ter+im. The first word is a word belonging to the noun group -ter, and has received the first person, singular possessive suffix, and the second word belonging to the verb group has received the suffix -im. These words have kept the same form. Words that retain the form of homonymy even when suffixes are added are called homoforms[9]. Homonyms occur in the process of loss of connection in the meaning of ambiguous words, phonetic changes in words, and word acquisition from another language. For example: 1) garden (mevazor) comes from the Tajik language, garden (bog'ich) is an Uzbek word; 2) rest - breath (its own meaning), rest - baskan (figurative meaning), rest - rest (figurative meaning). In example 2, the phenomenon of polysemy disappeared and the phenomenon of homonymy appeared.

Synonymous words. Words with different shapes and similar meanings are called synonyms. Synonymous words are an object of an event (food, food; happiness, luck, fate, happiness), a sign (sensitive, perceptive, feeling; clear, clear, bright, clear, clear), an action (help, see maklashmaq) several names. The word synonym means "of the same name" in Greek. Therefore, a synonymous phenomenon occurs within a word group[11].

Synonymous words mean the concept of an object, symbol, action, and the concepts of an object, symbol, action that differ with additional shades of meaning. For example, the synonyms linguistics and linguistics have exactly the same meaning. There is a difference in the meaning of the synonyms to cry and cry. A group of words united around one meaning forms a synonymous line. For example: man - man - man - man; to cure, to fix; bright - bright - lamp, bright - luminous[13].

When creating a synonymic series, the word that is pumped for synonyms is called the main word (dominant). A meaningful word from the synonymous

group, used in all speech styles, belonging to the literary language, with a wide range of meanings is chosen as the main word: hero - hero - brave heart - fearless - brave[15].

The definition of a synonymous line is based on the single common sign of words. For example: even though the words "house" and "building" have similar meanings, there is no commonality between the main concept specific to the word "house" (a place where a person lives) and the concept (building) represented by the word "building". they cannot be synonyms.

CONCLUSION. Words related to genus and species (tree - genus, apple - species), figuratively and exaggerating one aspect of an object or action, even if they express the concept that can be included in the concept of that object or action, do not completely describe the object or action. if it does not mean literally, if the figurativeness is strong compared to the main concept (the words to laugh, to ping, to whisper, to whisper, to grumble, to say are not synonymous with the word to speak), in essence, they are sharply different from each other if they express the concepts characteristic of different social systems (mirshab - militiaman), they cannot be mutually synonymous.

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