



TYPES OF LEXICAL MEANING ACCORDING TO THE FORMATION

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Abstract

In linguistics, the occurrence 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 was the first to try it, and then K. A. Levkovskaya, I. V. Arnold, N. M. Shansky, D. N. Shmelev, and N. I. Fominalar made their classification, sometimes unchanged, sometimes with changes. noted in their works. This article is based on the attitude of linguist M. Mirtojiev to this problem.

Keywords: lexical meaning, word formation, semantic structure of the word, root meaning, genetic meaning, archaic meaning, artificial meaning.

The opinion of world linguists was not the same on the issue of determining the types of lexical meaning. This has been noted by some linguists. The Uzbek linguist Sh.Rakhmatullaev in his work on lexicology also touched on the types of lexical meaning, but he was also limited by the existing tradition.[1;130]

Professor M.Mirtojiev, 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, should be in the center of attention, dividing lexical meanings into types from the following points of view deemed necessary:

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 typification of the lexical meaning in word formation. [2;152] In M. Mirtojiev's studies, word affixation is important in the semantic structure of a word. One or more lexical meanings in the semantic structure of an artificial word may be derived from the lexical meanings present in the root. At the same time, it cannot be denied that a derivative meaning occurs in this artificial word itself.[3;172]





Accordingly, lexical meanings should be divided into two types: root meaning and artificial meanings.

The root meaning is the genetic meaning of the word, the derived meanings that arise from it, and all the derived meanings of 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 Words that are originally made-up words and cannot be divided into morphemes from the point of view of the modern language are also counted as root words. In the views of M. Mirtojiev, 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 structure 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 be dressed'. Both are not related to the lexical meaning of the noun to which they belong. These are derived meanings of the same word, which have become archaic, derived from the artificial meaning 'to ride'. Therefore, they are the main meaning of this word.

A derived meaning is always the root meaning of the word it refers to. M. Mirtojiev said that 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, as well as the derived meanings of artificial words.[2;153]

Therefore, root meanings include genetic and derived meanings of historically created words, which 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.

Artificial meaning is the lexical meaning derived from the root lexical meaning of the artificial word. Artificial meaning is related to a certain lexical meaning that is part of the semantic structure of the artificial word stem. that is, it must be formed by combining the meaning of the root with the meaning of the formative affix. But this word does not mean that the lexical meaning of the root can be made into an artificial meaning with only one creator. When a word is formed with an affix based on the known lexical meaning of the root, the formed word can be both monosemantic and polysemantic. In the analysis of M. Mirtojiev, 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. Mirtojiev explains this situation with the help of the word "flower": when the word florist is created with the affix -chi on the basis of one lexical meaning of the word flower, it has two artificial meanings. [2;154] Namely: 1) flower grower. The secretary's father was a former simple laborer and a fine florist (Oibek). 2) flower seller. The boys bought flowers from the 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. Artificial meaning can be more than one in an artificial word, not only because of the polysemanticity of the affix, but also because of the polysemanticity of the stem.

The word game given in M. Mirtojiev's analysis has 5 lexical meanings, while the 4 lexical meanings of the word play are derived from it. Considering that the verb to play has 7 lexical meanings, the rest are derived meanings. A fictitious meaning is neither a figural meaning nor a connected meaning. Because fictitious words are not formed at the expense of the figural meaning of the stem, nor at the expense of the associated 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. They are only related to artificial word structure. Also, the semantic structure of artificial words includes not only artificial meanings, but also root meanings. There are even artificial words that have no artificial meaning. Types of artificial meaning are determined by the occurrence of derivative meaning. They are formed from all derived meanings that are not figurative and related, and from all independent meaning groups except for numerals.

Based on the views of M. Mirtojiev, it can be concluded that lexical meanings are divided into root meaning and artificial meaning depending on whether they are the result of affixation or the basis of its creation, and they differ by whether or not they are a synthesis of the meaning of the root and the affix. Root meanings consist only of genetic, root and artificial words derived meanings of root words, and artificial meanings are lexical meanings made from lexical meanings in the semantic structure of the root of artificial words. Root meanings include nominative meaning and figural meaning, free meaning and related meanings. But while the nominative meaning and the free meaning may be present in the calculation of artificial meanings, the figural meaning and the connected meaning are not found. Root meanings consist only of the genetic, root and derived meanings of root words, and artificial meanings are lexical





meanings made from the lexical meanings of the root semantic structure of artificial words. They are mainly made up of nominative and free meanings.

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