

TPOLOGY OF LEXICAL UNITS

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Abstract: *This article investigates lexical units from a typological perspective. Lexical units are classified and analyzed as monosemous (single-meaning) and polysemous (multi-meaning) words. The article also outlines how the meanings of words shift based on specific characteristics and identifies the primary directions of lexical meaning development.*

Keywords: *lexical unit, word, literal meaning, figurative meaning.*

Independent words express both lexical and grammatical meanings, while auxiliary words convey only grammatical meaning. The lexical meaning of a word is studied by lexicology, whereas its grammatical meaning is the subject of morphology. Language units that convey lexical meaning are referred to as lexical units. These include:

1. words,
2. phrases,
3. terms,
4. compound words,
5. figurative expressions.

Denotative (literal) meaning of a word:

When words denote real-world objects, phenomena, qualities, or actions, they are said to have a denotative meaning. Only independent words possess denotative meaning — with the exception of pronouns, which refer to words that do have such meaning.

Monosemous and Polysemous Words:

Words are divided into monosemous and polysemous categories. The phenomenon of having a single meaning is called **monosemy**, and words of this type are called **monosemantic words**.

For example:

- Uzbek: *Toshkent*, Turkish: *Ankara*, Korean: *Seoul*
- Uzbek: *oshpaz*, Turkish: *aşçı*, Korean: *yorisa*, English: *cook*, Russian

Uzbek Language	Turkish Language	Korean Language	English Language
Primary (literal) and figurative meaning (e.g., "a person's eye")			
koʻz	göz	nun	eye

figurative meaning			
hole, gap			
yog'och ko'zi		biron narsaning teshigi	kartoshka va h.k.ning teshigi
	ig'nenin gözü (ignaning teshigi)		the hole in a needle (ignaning teshigi)
			a hole formed during the maturation of cheese (pishloqning teshigi)
			eshikning tirqishi
sections / parts, pocket			
	çantanın (sumkaning cho'ntagi) masanın (tortma)	gözü gözü	
Jewelry, decorations, the gem (or stone) of an item			
uzukning ko'zi zirakning ko'zi			

e
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y

Literal and Figurative Meanings of a Word As a result of semantic shift, a word acquires both literal and figurative meanings. The **literal meaning** (also called *denotative, primary, or denotative* meaning) refers to the inherent meaning of a word that is independent of its use in speech. The **figurative meaning** (also known as *connotative* meaning) arises when a word acquires additional meaning through its association with other words in speech.

For example:

- *The ear of a person* — literal meaning
- *The ear of a pot* — figurative meaning

Own meaning	Metaphor
black pen,	black cold,

iron pot, gold ring	iron discipline, golden autumn
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The expansion and change of word meanings, the expression of several meanings by one word depending on the context, is called polysemy. Polysemy is a tool for popular and literary style and enriches both vocabulary and style. The word eye is used in different meanings in the expressions "eye knows", "eye is invisible", "eye is my eye", "eye-eye", "eye is my eye", "eye is my eye", "eye is my eye", "eye is my eye", "eye is my eye", and other expressions. Words such as "hand", "tongue", "heart", "mother", "head" can also express many meanings. If a word with a changed meaning is used as a whole with another word, one word (synonym) can be used instead of both. For example: "hunting" - "lucky"; "heart is a bribe" - "sad".

The meaning of a word changes according to certain characteristics. The main ways of development (transfer methods) of lexical meaning are as follows: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, functionalism (function), irony.

Metaphor (Greek "transfer") is the transfer of the name of one object to the name of another object based on a certain similarity between them. Metaphor is the transfer of meaning based on "similarity": golden autumn, silver sheets, peaks of science, lyceum swallows. I saw your steel sword in the grass. The golden pen of the sun was shining.

Metaphors also serve as a means of creating a figurative image. For example, in Uzbek, to express sweetness, emotional words such as "qozichog'im", "bo'talog'im", "asalim", "chirog'im", "oppog'im", "jonginam", "dombog'im" are widely used; in Turkish, "şekerim", "bitanem", "kuzum", "yavrum", "hayatim", "ruhum"; in Russian, "голубчик", "котик", "зайка", "золотой"; in English, "baby", "honey", "dove", "frog", "sweet heart" are widely used. A tool very close to metaphors is similes, with the help of which people-objects are likened to each other, compared. It also uses forms and words such as -dek, -day, gu'yo, yanglig', sinyi, dada (etc.): tulkiday ayor (Uzbek), tilki gibi (Turkish) khityryu как лиса (Russian), as false as fox (English), you kathi (Korean). Or "ignorance, rudeness" ayıkday (Uzbek), ayı gibi (Turkish), kom kathi (Korean), как медведь (Russian); "strong, fearless", "courage, courage" arşlon kabi (Uzbek), aslan gibi (Turkish); "semirmoq", "ko' hanlık yemoq" ço'chkaday (Uzbek), As fat as a pig (English), tweji kathi (Korean); "ko' hanlık yemoq" molday (Uzbek), so' kathi (Korean); "unintelligible" is expressed by the means of standards like ass (Uzbek), ass (Turkish), as donkey (Russian), etc.

Metonymy is a Greek word for "renaming". Metonymy is the transfer of one name to another based on the interrelationship between things and events in space and time. Metonymy is a transfer of meaning based on "connection": A samovar was opened on the outskirts of the village (samovar - teahouse); A million pairs of eyes stared at the sky (eye - man); I took Fuzuli in my hand (Fuzuli-book). A million pairs of eyes stare at the sky... (He) At that moment he also lit the sky lantern. The hall stood up. The audience was silent.



Synecdoche is derived from the Greek word “to understand together” and means to express the whole through a part or the whole through a part. Synecdoche – calling the whole by the name of the part, and the whole by the name of the part. For example: Five hands are not equal (hand – “finger”); Ten hands are a craft (hand – “finger”). He put his five hands in his mouth (hand – “finger”); I fed six children with this one hoof (hoof – “cow”); It barely got to the nail (nail – “child”). Five hands are not equal. The only hoof we leave behind in the world is this Otabek, wrote Yusufbek Haji.

Functionality (functionality) – transfer of meaning based on the task. Based on the functional similarity between things and phenomena, the expression of one through the name of the other is called a functional transfer of meaning: in the words "oq katib", "pero", "kalam", "kang", "likar" there was also a transfer of meaning according to the function.

Irony - the "word" of others, which is said in the meanings of "kochirik", "kesatiq". The word said ironically is put in quotation marks. The word said ironically is understood in the opposite sense: Mukhtar is an "excellent" student (second). A little girl from my "mathematician" classmate sent algebra "to drink with water". There is a prayer among the Eastern peoples that says, "Protect us from the "protectors". Well, your Excellencies, what kind of salty people are waiting for your "protection".

Tag meaning. Usually, the expressed sentence also has a modal meaning. Wife: Can I touch your ass before touching it?! Husband: Unfortunately, marriage between close relatives is forbidden. Each modal meaning of a word expresses an additional stylistic (modal) meaning.

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