

## TYPES OF LEXEMAS AND THEIR USAGE IN SPEECH

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### Annotation

Lexical unit of language is lexeme. A lexeme is a part of a word without suffixes that has a grammatical meaning, a unit specific to the vocabulary of a language. The meaning of a lexeme, the content that arises in a person's mind by connecting a set of certain sounds to a certain objective reality, that is, an object, an event, a sign, a characteristic, understood from it is called a lexical meaning.

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In scientific sources, the lexical meaning is called semema. Lexical meaning, that is, semema is composed of semes. Semes are meaning fragments that make up lexical meaning. For example, the meaning of the lexeme night is the part of the day from sunset to sunrise, from evening to dawn. This term consists of terms such as "dark", "time". In scientific sources, lexical meaning is divided into types from the following points of view:

- 1) according to the relationship of creation;
- 2) according to the representation of the object;
- 3) according to the incident in the speech.

According to the relation of creation, the lexical meaning is of two types:

- a) basic meaning;
- b) artificial meaning.

The meaning of the lexeme, which serves as the basis for the origin of other meanings, is considered the basic meaning. For example, the front part of the body above the neck; the meaning of head is its basic meaning.

The artificial meaning of a lexeme is also called derived meaning. For example, the head word aql-hush, miya (The sight of a mountain is with a stone, the sight of a person is with the head. Proverb); chief, leader (A good guy is the head of the circle. Proverb); position, senior in terms of career (I was at the reception of the chief physician); huge, big, base (this is the main gate of the city); dozens of meanings such as the most important, the main, the leader (Reading is the main task) are its derivative meanings. Of course, basic meaning and artificial meaning are typical for polysemous words.

The lexical meaning is of two types depending on the object it represents:

- 1) nominative meaning;
- 2) figurative meaning.

The meaning of a lexeme, which is directly connected with reality and serves as the name of an object, sign, or action, is called a nominative meaning. For example, the lexeme eye is the part of sight; the meaning of the pen lexeme writing instrument is a nominative meaning.

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The meaning of a lexeme, which is not directly connected with reality and has not become the name of an object, sign, or action, is a figural meaning. Lexical meaning is divided into two types according to its direction in speech:

- a) free meaning;
- b) related meaning.

Free meaning is directly related to things, signs and actions, and it does not need to be surrounded by certain words for its occurrence. The free meaning of a lexeme can be understood when it is taken separately. For example, the meaning of the lexeme hat is a national headdress, and the meaning of the word mouth is a digestive organ. Therefore, the free meaning of a lexeme does not depend on other words or the context of words.

The meaning of a lexeme, which is directly related to an object, sign, or action, and occurs only in the context of certain words and words, is called a related meaning. For example, Ignorance is said to be the source of helplessness and unhappiness, pain and reproach, humiliation and unhappiness. The meaning of the source lexeme in the sentence, which is the basis for the occurrence of the action represented by several words, is its dependent meaning.

Another important feature of the lexical meaning is that it determines the possibility (valence) of the lexeme to communicate with other words in the language system at different levels. For example, the meanings of the lexemes bread and food require these two words to be combined in speech (like "eat bread"), but the lexemes bread and drink cannot be combined, because the meanings of these two lexemes, the semantic structure, do not allow it. I does not put.

The lexical meaning is historically connected with the expression plan of the lexeme (phonetic word). but it should not be concluded that there is a natural connection between meaning and sounds, because sound is a meaningless unit, a physical-acoustic phenomenon; and meaning is an abstract generalization. When there was a natural connection between sounds and meaning, one meaning was expressed by one word in the language, and in fact, there are cases of the same meaning being named by several words in the language: laughter and laughter. , the presence of synonyms such as liar and deceiver, chetak and satil is proof of this. Therefore, the lexical meaning is attached to a phonetic word (or several phonetic words) consisting of phonetic units by the community that owns this language. It can be described as follows: things-events in existence affect our consciousness through our sense organs, as a result, the reflection (image) of these things-events remains in the human mind, and the form of the word attached to it in the form of a name is also reflected in our mind. . Thus, between these two phenomenon-object perception and the image of the word form, a permanent, strong connection is formed, and a whole unity is formed: every time we see or feel an object-phenomenon, the perception of this thing in our mind at the same time, the image of the word that is its name is embodied, or, on the contrary, when hearing the word, together with the image of the word, the reflection and image of the

thing-phenomenon named by him is restored. The lexical meaning is the constant connection between these two events.

A word and its meaning together form a concept in the human mind. So, a word can be said to be a sign of a concept in language. However, the meaning of the word and the concept are not the same thing. The meaning participates in the formation of the concept, serves as its foundation, but since it is a component of the word, it is considered a linguistic unit, and the concept, although it is in contact with the word and its meaning, is a human being. is a logical category as a product of thinking. For example, although the concept of a branchy, perennial plant is the same in the minds of representatives of all nationalities, the words (names) that served as the foundation for its formation are different: in Uzbek, tree, in Russian, derevo. , says Baum in German. Therefore, the German and Russian do not know the meaning of the word tree, and the Uzbek cannot understand the meaning of the words der Baum and derevo. It comes from the fact that it is a linguistic category, the word and its meanings are considered within the language system of the language it belongs to, therefore, while the name of the same concept is different in different languages, there are also many differences in their meanings. occurs: the main (correct) meanings of the words "bosh" (Uzb.) and "golova" (Russian) are equal to each other, but the portable meanings of the word "bosh" in the Uzbek language are The semantic structure of the Russian word golova does not have the symbols realized in the combinations "head of the street", "head of the furnace", "head of the river", "dead end".

Categorical schemas are the third component in the content plan of a lexeme. Such symbols determine the grammatical meanings of lexemes based on the lexical meaning, and on this basis, the lexical-grammatical grouping of lexemes is ensured. Compare: notebook - "a type of subject" (lexical meaning), book - "another type of subject" (lexical meaning), write - "a type of action" (lexical meaning), walk - "action" another kind" (lexical meaning).

These meanings belong to each lexeme listed above: the lexeme of book does not mean "notebook", the lexeme of notebook does not mean "book", also the lexeme of writing does not mean "to walk", and the lexeme of walking does not mean "to write". However, the lexemes notebook and book both have the theme of "object", and the lexemes of writing and walking have the theme of "action", which combine the lexemes of notebook and book into the noun group, and the lexemes of writing and walking into the verb group.

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