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TYPES OF MEANING IN THE SEMANTIC SYSTEM: FROM MAIN MEANING TO SUBJECT MEANING

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Abstract. This article analyzes the interconnection of lexical meanings in the semantic system of words and their structural structure. The relationship between the main meaning, the basic meaning and the subordinate meanings in lexical units, their place in the semantic hierarchy, and aspects related to genetic, etymological, derived and artificial meanings are highlighted. Also, the fact that figural and related meanings are always manifested as subordinate meanings and their status in the semantic system is determined by the stages of formation of derived meanings is scientifically explained.

Keywords. Lexical meaning, main meaning, basic meaning, subordinate meaning, genetic meaning, etymological meaning, derived meaning, artificial meaning, semantic system, figural meaning, related meaning.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется взаимосвязь лексических значений в семантической системе слов и их структурная структура. Подчеркивается взаимосвязь между основным значением, базовым значением и подчиненными значениями в лексических единицах, их место в семантической иерархии, а также аспекты, связанные с генетическими, этимологическими, производными и искусственными значениями. Также научно объясняется тот факт, что фигуральные и родственные значения всегда проявляются как подчиненные значения, а их статус в семантической системе определяется стадиями формирования производных значений.

Ключевые слова: лексическое значение, основное значение, базовое значение, подчиненное значение, генетическое значение, этимологическое значение, производное значение, искусственное значение, семантическая система, фигуральное значение, родственное значение.

INTRODUCTION

The study of many features and phenomena inherent in language and speech from a linguistic perspective begins with the scientific study of the word. The word, which is a unit of speech, is directly related to speech activity, is realized in the process of speech. Therefore, the word is considered a unit of speech, a “wealth” of speech. The word exists as a real unity, specificity, and precision. In other words, “A lexeme is a ready-made and diverse set of possibilities for a language unit, while a word is its material manifestation, realization, and discovery of a specific form, content, and function. Each lexeme is manifested in speech as a specific word.”

It is necessary to emphasize once again that language is a source that forms and constantly enriches human thinking, as stated by the famous linguist Ferdinand de Saussure about language: *“Language is a sign expressing thought”* - words and words that express meaning as the main unit of speech.

METHODOLOGY

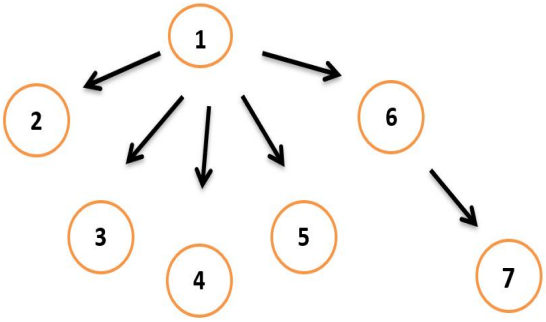
Before expressing an opinion on the semantic aspect of a word, we can observe that in each language there are explanations for "meaning" and differences in their interpretation, and that in some languages this concept is used in two different meanings, while in other languages it is used in three or more meanings. For example, in Uzbek this concept is explained as follows: "*Meaning – [content, concept, idea]:* 1. The content side of a word, the concept expressed by a word… 2. The same content. 3. Something understood from some actions and so on, an expression. The essence, what something is; essence" [1,18]. Views on the relationship of the meaning of a word with a thing and a concept in its expression are widely popular in linguistics. In this regard, due to the relationship of the meaning of a word to a thing, concept and the meaning of another word, its function is also differentiated. As a result, the denotative, significant and structural functions of the meaning of a word are formed. For example, the main functions of the meaning of a word are: meaning1 meaning1 - concept1 (or meaning2 - thing2) - denotative function; meaning1 - concept1 (or meaning2 - concept2) - significant function; meaning1 meaning2 (or meaning2 meaning1) - structural function [2,103].

A word is always created or made based on its genetic meaning. Later, derived meanings can also be created from it. When another word is created from this word, artificial meanings are created from its genetic and derived meanings. The lexical meanings in the semantic structure of the root word are also interconnected, that is, connected. The lexical meanings of a word are divided into three types according to this interconnection: primary meaning, basic meaning, and subordinate meanings.

1. *Primary meaning.* The lexical meaning that is at the center of the interconnection of the lexical meanings of a word. That is, the lexical meaning that directly or indirectly connects the lexical meanings of a word is considered to be the primary meaning in linguistics. For example, we see the structure of the lexical meanings of the word "kurash" and their interconnection.

The meanings of the word wrestling:

1. A fight between two people based on certain rules, a competition between them to defeat, to win.
2. The general name of competitions based on defeat, a type of sport.
3. A competition to show strength, skill, superiority in a type of sport.
4. A clash, fight, battle between opposing parties aimed at gaining superiority, victory.
5. An activity or behavior aimed at achieving something, realizing a goal.
6. Active resistance created against someone or something; an action to defeat or destroy it, a fight.
7. Mobile. A clash, a fight of opposing views, feelings, etc. [3,946].



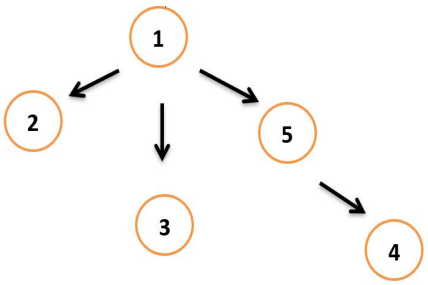
As shown in the diagram, the 1st lexical meaning of the word kurash is the main meaning, and the 2nd-3rd-4th-5th-6th lexical meanings are directly connected to it, and the 7th lexical meaning is connected to the main meaning through the 6th lexical meaning.

If the main meaning is equal to the genetic meaning, it is easy to determine. Because the remaining lexical meanings are derived meanings that arise from the genetic meaning. From the point of view of the emergence of derived meanings, it is clear that they are connected to the genetic meaning. However, if a polysemantic word is the result of affixation, this idea cannot be applied. Because the lexical meanings that are part of the semantic composition of a synthetic word can be either the product of the lexical meanings of the root word, or the result of the formation possibilities of the affix. A word is created due to the need to express a certain concept, and its lexical meanings arise from this need.

A polysemantic coinage is formed due to the polysemantic nature of its root. In this case, the meaning created from the main meaning of the root remains the main meaning in the coinage. That is, the center of the interconnection of the coinage meanings in coinage words is the meaning created from the main meaning of the root word. The derived meanings of the coinage that arise later are the result of the development of one of the coinage meanings and are linked to the coinage meaning that created it. For this, it is necessary to pay attention to the semantic composition of the word created from the noun kurash, that is, *kurash*.

The meanings of the word "to wrestle" are:

1. To fight according to certain rules in order to defeat each other and win.
2. To compete in a sport.
3. To work hard to achieve something, to achieve a goal.
4. To actively oppose someone or something, to take measures to defeat or destroy it.
5. To fight, to fight [3,947].



If we compare the semantic composition of the word kurashmoq with the semantic composition of the word kurash, the 1st-2nd-3rd-5th lexical meanings of the word kurashmoq are formed from the lexical meanings of the word kurash. The 4th derivative meaning is a derivative meaning arising from the 5th derivative meaning. Accordingly, the main meaning of the word kurashmoq is determined.

Studies show that in almost all artificial words in the Uzbek language, the main meaning of the root word undergoes the process of formation and retains its state. Sometimes the main meaning of the root word is not obtained in the artificial word. In this case, the main meaning of the artificial word is a construction of one of the derivative meanings in the root word. That is, if one of the next derivative meanings of the root word participates in the formation of the word, it is considered the main meaning. As we have seen, the primary meaning is taken from the semantic framework of a polysemantic word and determined on a synchronic basis. It is at the center of the connection of lexical meanings of a word. Its forms are associated with the regularity of the system of occurrence

of the derived meaning of a word. If the derived meaning occurs according to the functional relationship, it almost takes the status of the primary meaning. The lexicographic primary meaning takes the most frequent status of the lexical meaning of a word. The lexicographic primary meaning is determined by the most frequent use and empirical character of the lexical meaning of a word. In historical dictionaries, it is equivalent to genetic meanings [4,173-178].

2. *Basic meaning.* A lexical meaning that is associated with one or more lexical meanings of a word. The basic meaning referent and the lexical meaning referent associated with it are in a mutual relationship, characterized by the fact that the referent of other meanings is subordinate to the basic meaning referent from the point of view of subjective understanding. That is, the lexical meaning that is the basis for the formation of one or more lexical meanings of a word is considered the basic meaning. For example, one can pay attention to the semantic development of the word kurashmoq given above. Lexical meanings 2-3-5 were formed from its 1st lexical meaning, and lexical meaning 4 was formed from its 5th lexical meaning. Therefore, lexical meaning 1 is considered the basic meaning for lexical meanings 2-3-5, and lexical meaning 5 is considered the basic meaning for lexical meanings 4.

The basic meanings of a synthetic polysemantic word are determined by the semantic development of the root word for this word. For example, the verb "to whiten" is derived from the adjective "white", and the basic meanings in the verb are synthetic meanings derived from the basic meaning in the adjective category.

The meanings of the verb to turn white:

1. To turn white, to become white.
2. To lose its redness by bleeding or bleeding out, to fade, to turn pale.
3. To fade, to lose its color, to turn pale (often, about painted things).
4. To become bright, to shine.
5. The cup is not white (the one who found it did not receive a blessing) [5,501].

In the word white, the 1st and 2nd lexical meanings are the basic meaning. The 3rd and 4th constructed meanings derived from it in the verb to turn white are also the basic meaning. It should also be said, when appropriate, that the first basic meaning of polysemantic words is always adequate to the main meaning. As we have seen, the basic meaning is such a lexical meaning that in the interaction of lexical meanings of a polysemantic word, one or more other lexical meanings are directly connected to it. The system of the emergence of derived meaning is of decisive importance for the formation of such a connection. The initial basic meaning in the structure of a polysemantic word is adequate to the main meaning.

3. *Subordinate meaning.* A lexical meaning that is subordinate to and connected with the main meaning. The subordination of the subordinate meaning is relative, and each meaning other than the main meaning is considered a subordinate meaning in its own right. For example, it is worth recalling the semantic structure of the word kurashmoq. Although the 2nd lexical meaning in it is the basic meaning in relation to the 3rd lexical meaning, it is the main meaning, that is, the subordinate meaning in relation to the 1st lexical meaning. The 4th and 5th lexical meanings in this word are considered only subordinate meanings in relation to the 1st lexical meaning. In general, whichever lexical meaning is derived from which lexical meaning, it always has the status of a subordinate meaning in relation to it. The artificial meanings in the artificial word transfer the status of the base and subordination from the root word to itself. Euphemistic and dysphemistic lexical meanings in words, figurative and related lexical meanings appear in the structure of a polysemantic word only in the status of subordinate meanings. They cannot be the base meaning.

As we have seen, according to the way lexical meanings are interconnected in the semantic structure of a word, the main meaning is divided into the main meaning and subordinate meanings, which are distinguished from each other by the state of being subordinate and basic in the interconnection. The main meaning consists only of the genetic meaning. It is observed that it consists of both the construction of the genetic meaning and the derived meaning. Its reflection in the derived meaning is due to the transformation of the genetic meaning into the etymological meaning. In this case, it is characterized by the fact that it is the initial derived meaning of the genetic meaning that has become the etymological meaning. The main meaning is the derivative or constructed meaning to which one or more derived or constructed meanings are attached. Figural and related meanings are always subordinate meanings. Its status is determined by the system of the emergence of the derived meaning.

CONCLUSION

The interconnection of lexical meanings in semantic composition requires their separation into primary, basic and subordinate meanings. The primary meaning constitutes the genetic meaning of the word, and sometimes finds its reflection in derivative and artificial forms. Its manifestation in the derivative meaning is directly related to the transformation of the genetic meaning into the etymological meaning. The primary meaning appears in the semantic system as a central meaning that combines several derivative or artificial meanings. Figurative and related meanings always have the character of subordinate meanings, and their semantic status is determined by the sequence of occurrence of derivative meanings. As a result, the system of lexical meanings reflects the internal semantic development of the word and the process of formation of the meaning scope in a holistic way.

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