

Characteristics of monosemantic lexemes with personal semas

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Annotation. The phenomenon of monosemy and polysemy of terms has been controversial among linguists and terminologists. Terminological polysemy is observed in all fields. In particular, this situation is also observed in lexical units related to the semantics of the person in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Anthropocentric linguistics, which is one of the directions of modern linguistics, also studies language in connection with the personality factor. Due to specific needs, it became necessary to analyze the vocabulary of lexemes with the semantics of a person. In the course of our research, we analyzed lexical units denoting the age, gender, and kinship characteristics of a person. In the semantic structure of some lexical units, a general lexical meaning is observed, while in some units, meanings related to several concepts are generalized. This situation requires terminologists to review the lexicographic interpretation and description of lexical units. In the article, lexemes with the seme of a single meaningful person were analyzed and the methods of description and statistics were used. The object of the research is the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. During the analysis of explanatory dictionaries of lexemes with the semantics of personality between two periods, it was determined what changes occurred in their semantics.

Keywords: monosemy, polysemy, lexeme-term, pure term, explanatory dictionary, lexical unit

Характеристика лексем с односменной личностной семой

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Аннотация. Явление моносемии и полисемии терминов было спорным среди лингвистов и терминологов. В частности, эта ситуация наблюдается и в лексических единицах, связанных с семантикой личности в толковом словаре узбекского языка. Антропоцентрическая лингвистика, являющаяся одним из направлений современной лингвистики, также изучает язык в связи с личностным фактором. В связи со специфическими потребностями стало необходимым проанализировать словарный состав лексем с семантикой лица. В ходе нашего исследования мы проанализировали лексические единицы, обозначающие возраст, пол и родственные связи человека. Если в семантической структуре некоторых лексических единиц наблюдается общее лексическое значение, то в некоторых единицах обобщаются значения нескольких понятий. Эта ситуация требует от терминологов пересмотра лексикографической интерпретации и описания лексических единиц. В статье анализируются лексемы с однозначной семой лица, используются описательные и статистические методы. Объектом исследования является толковый словарь узбекского языка. В ходе анализа толковых словарей лексем с семой лица между двумя периодами было определено, какие изменения произошли в их семантике.

Ключевые слова: Моносемия, полисемия, лексема-термин, чистый термин, толковый словарь, лексическая единица

Bir ma'noli shaxs semali leksemalar tavsifi

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***Annotatsiya.** Terminlarning monosemiya va polisemiya hodisasi tilshunoslar va terminologlar o'rtasida munozarali bo'lib kelgan. Terminologik polisemiya barcha sohalarda kuzatiladi. Xususan, bu holat o'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida shaxs semantikasiga oid leksik birliklarda ham kuzatiladi. Zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lgan antroposentrik tilshunoslik ham tilni shaxs omili bilan bog'liq holda o'rganadi. O'ziga xos ehtiyojlar sabab, shaxs semali leksemlarning lug'at tarkibini tahlil qilish zaruratga aylandi. Biz tadqiqotimiz davomida shaxsning yoshi, jinsi, qavm-qarindoshlik xususiyatlarini anglatgan leksik bieliklarni tahlilga tortdik. Ayrim leksik birliklarning semantik strukturasi umumiy leksik ma'no kuzatilsa, ayrim birliklarda bir necha tushunchaga oid ma'nolar umumlashtiriladi. Bu holat terminologlardan leksik birliklarning leksikografik talqini va tavsifini qayta ko'rib chiqishni taqozo etadi. Maqolada bir ma'noli shaxs semali leksemalar tahlil qilinib, tavsiflash va statistik usullardan foydalanildi. Tadqiqotning obyektini o'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati tashkil etadi. Shaxs semali leksemlarning ikki davr oralig'idagi izohli lug'atlar tahlili davomida sematikasida qanday o'zgarishlarga uchragani aniqlandi.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** Monosemiya, polisemiya, leksema-termin, sof termin, izohli lug'at, leksik birlik*

INTRODUCTION

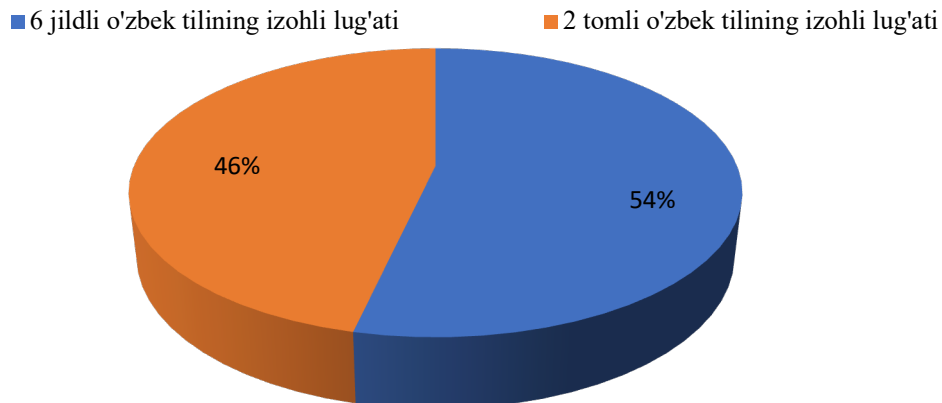
Such semantic phenomena as monosemy and polysemy, characteristic of units of the general lexical layer, are also observed in Uzbek terminology. A large number of lexemes with social semantics in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language are unambiguous terms. According to the terminologist D.S.Lotte, a certain term should have a single meaning in the terminology of a certain field (Lotte, 1982), and O.S. Akhmanova emphasizes that terms are mainly monosemantic in nature (Akhmanova, 2013). Other researchers support the monosemantic nature of the term. "A term always has the same meaning – both in and outside the sentence. Its unambiguity arises due to its specific application in a particular science or specialized field (Usmonov, 1968)." Professor B.R. Mengliyev emphasizes that..."terms should also be considered as independent lexemes detached from their original nature. This is also based on the requirement of unambiguity for terms. Therefore, term and common vocabulary are not two sides of the same thing, not the use of one lexeme in two meanings (Mengliyev & Abdusalova, 2004)." Academician A. Khodzhiev notes that "terms differ from common words by such features as unambiguity, lack of expressiveness and emotionality (Khojijev, 2002)." Linguist I. Islamov puts forward the opinion that "the phenomenon of polysemy arose as a result of the development of science and the lack of a terminological base (Islamov, 2021)." Russian linguist V.A. Tatarinov notes that there is also a phenomenon of polysemy in terminology that contradicts monosemy, and the polysemy of a terminological unit is not evaluated as a negative feature (Tatarinov, 1996). Linguist Y.Konovalova notes that "although the instability of lexical-semantic relations in terms, the unambiguity of terms, terminological ambiguity, and synonymy are considered negative, there is also ambiguity in terminology, inter-term synonymy" (Konolova, 1998).

METHODOLOGY

From the above approaches, it follows that the terms are characterized by unambiguity. However, the ambiguity of terms cannot be denied. The phenomenon of unambiguity and ambiguity in terms related to the semantics of personality in the Uzbek language can also be substantiated through the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, lexical units related to the semantics of a single person are as follows:



It should be noted that any lexeme can participate in a certain context with only one sememe. Lexical units related to the seme of a unambiguous person have one seme and participate in speech with this seme. For example: the lexical unit *amma* means "father's sister (in relation to nephews)" and this meaning occurs in all styles. For example: Fotima was Elmurod's classmate's niece and frequently visited her aunt. *Shuhrat, Shinelli yillar* (O'TIL,2023). Examples of such unambiguous personal lexemes include *nabira, xolavachcha, chol, chevara, quda, qariya, boja, volida, amaki*.

Also, some unambiguous lexemes with the seme of a person are used in the same sense in Arabic and Persian-Tajik and have been adopted into the Uzbek language in the same sense. For example, the term "*volida*" has the seme "mother," which is understood in Arabic and Uzbek in the same sense. Such unambiguous lexical units include *volidayn, ajuz, amaki, amakivachcha, birodarzoda, yesir, kanizak, nabira, xolavachcha*.

Most lexemes with the seme of a person with a limited scope of use are unambiguous and are related to the significance of the concept they express in the life of society. For example: the lexeme *boldiz* means "sister of the wife, sister-in-law" (O'TIL,2023). Due to the narrowness of the scope of use of this lexical unit, as well as its lack of widespread use, the lexeme remained in a limited layer. Such lexemes with the semantics of a person include *boldiz, boliga, buvak, yezna, oyba, ena, opog'oyi*.

Moreover, as a result of the obsolescence of words that were actively used in a certain period, the development of its meaning may stop, and as a result, it may be limited to one meaning that it historically meant. For example: the lexical unit *mankuha* means "married wife, religious wife, lawful spouse" (O'TIL,2023). The historization of the lexeme also influenced the development of its meaning. Such personal lexemes include *zavj, zavja, zaifa, mankuha, tag'oyi, tog'oyi, shavhar*.

Polysemantic lexemes with a personal seme that are also used as common lexemes. A large portion of lexemes with a personal seme are formed by specifying the meaning of a common lexeme. As a result, such lexemes begin to be used in the language as both common units and terms (Qobilova, 2023). In this regard, it is known that linguists have expressed different opinions about whether to consider the meanings of such lexemes as polysemantic or to evaluate them as homonymous lexemes, similar to the examples discussed above. In this case, it is difficult to make a definitive decision. This is because in some lexemes with a personal seme, the connection with their common meaning is clearly felt, while in others, the connection is very weak or lost.

In many lexemes with a social seme, formed by specifying the meaning of a common lexeme, the semantic connection is very strong, and it is advisable to evaluate them as polysemantic lexemes. For example, let's pay attention to the meanings of the term *buvi*:

"BUVI 1 Mother of a father or mother. This fragile old woman, her sad eyes full of tenderness, reminded Shukurov of his deceased grandmother. O. Yoqubov, "Diyonat". The child reached for his grandmother. "Saodat."

2 pcs. Ona, oyi. "Don't cry, grandmother, it's God's will," said G'ulomjon, though he knew such words wouldn't heal his mother's heart. M. Ismoiliy, Farg'ona tong otguncha. Thankfully, that girl, being sensible, said: "I don't invite guests without my grandmother's permission. You are an elder, call him yourself." Cholpon, kecha va kunduz.

3 Comes after the name of the person being mentioned and expresses the old age of the person, closeness to him, respect. Gulsum opa left the office and went straight to Grandmother Mohira's. O. Yoqubov, Er boshiga ish tushsa.

The lexeme "o'g'il-qiz" (son-daughter) is defined in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language with the following meanings:

"O'G'IL-QIZ 1 Children, offspring. O'zbekoyim was far superior to Yusufbekhoji, who didn't even know how to raise children. A. Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar (Days Gone By).

2 Young generation, youth. They pass by swiftly, Boys and girls rejoicing. L. Muslim. The brave sons and daughters have set off on a journey... Y. Mirzo."

The lexeme "o'g'il-qiz" with its first and second meanings is considered a lexical unit related to the semantic category of person. In this case, the lexeme carries the general meaning of young generation.

The terminological feature refers to a lexeme's ability to express clear, concrete concepts, belong to a specific field, be specially accepted and formalized by experts. Since they are formalized words devoid of emotional connotations, they represent the same concept throughout the republic. Therefore, a term expressing a specific concept cannot be replaced with another word.

There is no difference at all between the meaning of some lexemes as a common unit and their meaning as a term related to the semantics of a person. For example, the dictionary meanings of the lexeme "uka":

BROTHER 1 The youngest of one parent's sons (compared to older children). Every time his brother left the house, he felt uneasy, and whenever someone said a kind word, he felt as if he would return. S. Ahmad, Horizon. At that time, Sherali was between eleven and twelve years old, and his younger brother Muhammadjon was a three-year-old sickly child. S. Karomatov, Oltin qum.

2 In general, the youngest of the children, the youngest (relative to the elder). The little girls take pots and pans, sweeping, sewing from their mother's hands, and play with their younger siblings. (S. Nurov, Maysalarni ayoz urmaydi). He was twenty years younger than his father and struggled to feed his younger brothers. L. Rahim, Chin muhabbat.

3 It refers to an address to a younger man. Where are you from, brother? R. Tursun, Teacher. Safar the weaver said: "After all, you should do a decent job, sir, calling someone 'brother' and another 'brother.'" A. Qodiriy, Mehrobdan chayon.

A lexeme is considered a lexeme with a social seme in all three meanings. The difference between the meanings of the lexeme is almost imperceptible. Only the meaning of "younger child" belongs to the essence of the lexeme "uka."

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in the process of transitioning terms from one industry to another, along with preserving their related semes, additional semes are also assigned to them. As a result, it becomes a polysemantic term. The existence of polysemy among terminological units cannot be denied. Although terminological polysemy is assessed as a negative phenomenon, the real reality shows its presence in terminology. The requirement of unambiguity for terms in some literature should be understood as the term expressing only one meaning in a certain context, denoting a specific concept.

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