SEMITIC ANALYSIS OF WORD MEANING

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Abstract: *The method of semiotic analysis has been used to study the ability of word naming to create an image of the denotation in the imagination, to influence emotions, and to concentrate concepts and knowledge.*

Keywords: *sema, sememe, lexical-semantic field, lexical meaning, pragmatic meaning, imagination, perception, emotion.*

The meaning of a word, as an open system, manifests semantic disorder. The meaning of a lexeme, as a system within this same system, is stable in nature. Lexical meaning determines the order of semantic disorder in the meaning of a word, and this process occurs under the influence of the human factor. The structure of lexical meaning is reflected in the drawings created by human imagination, while word meaning, as a product of discursive activity, has a non-linear development path. In determining the structural arrangement of lexical meaning, the orderly arrangement of semes is important. In determining the structure of lexical meaning, the number of semes is quantitatively standardized, and the traces of the development of meaning are subordinated to the order.

Naming, naming, has the property of creating an image of the denotation in the imagination, affecting emotions, and concentrating understanding and knowledge in itself. When a word performs the function of naming, it is sometimes connected to a concept (meaning). That is, a seme in the meaning (semema) is transferred to this meaning (semema) as a name. M, the seme of the word crow has the seme "qar-qar" in the seme, and the name of the seme was formed on the basis of this seme. The word noun has the seme "qashqa" in the meaning, and this seme also transfers to the function of naming the noun.

Providing a definition and description of the denotation that has come to life in the imagination through a word creates a lexical meaning. M, a box is imagined and described as a "rectangular object". The concept and knowledge of its functional nature enriches the content of this semantic field with semantics, and from this the meaning of the word box is formed: "A usually rectangular object used for storing or storing things" [2,126].

The process of understanding the lexical meaning goes hand in hand with imagination, thinking, and feeling. This can be especially justified by the example of riddles. Because riddles have the property of enhancing imagination, thinking, feeling, and mental activity. M, the meaning of the word jiyda is given in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language as "A tree with long leaves, a fragrant flower, and its fruit" [1,84], and from this

explanation of the meaning it is understood that both the tree and the fruit are called by the same name. In the riddle "A bag of flour. A pillar inside", the image of the jiyda fruit is described based on analogies. Although in this case, it is required to search for similarities to imagine jiyda, this definition and description refers to the signs of a specific thing, that is, a fruit. It focuses attention on the task of searching for the signs of a specific thing by comparison, creating its image in the imagination.

The word has an emotional-affective coloring. Things-events, signs that affect the feeling create semantics that have the function of arousing emotions, and they are also analyzed in the composition of connotative semantics. M., the perception of certain emotional arousals related to taste, smell, color, etc. through the word is the result of the influence of such semantics. Everyone gives a definition and description of the word "homeland" based on their own feelings. Poems dedicated to the hymn of the homeland are perceived differently in terms of emotional impact.

The word contains knowledge and information. In the perception of the word, along with the semantics that introduce the denotation, semantics that denote knowledge about or under the influence of this denotation are involved. Therefore, when interpreting the meaning of the word, various semantics that contain knowledge come to mind, including denotative (introducing sign), connotative semantics (sign expressing emotional impact). The basis of the knowledge created in each social circle is the spirit of the nation, its national-cultural views and the product of thinking and cognitive activity formed on their basis. M., in understanding the meaning of the word tablecloth, along with the lexical meaning (denotative + connotative semantics), cultural semantics are also taken into account. These semantics create a pragmatic meaning. To perceive this, it is necessary to have knowledge about the tablecloth and feel its evaluative semantics at the level of value.

Don't go to the table of someone who doesn't tell you,
If you extend your hand, your value will decrease, to the bread,
The barra kebab of others,
To the waist of your cold bread and water. (Pahlavon Mahmud)

In these verses, the word table cloth not only expresses the lexical meaning of "a cloth on which food is placed, dishes placed on it", but also creates cultural semantics that reflect the culture and customs of the peoples who use this item. In this respect, it creates an understanding at the conceptual level. In this case, the word table cloth is understood as a wedding, hospitality, banquet and other similar ceremonies and national and cultural concepts and knowledge related to them. Accordingly, words such as table cloth, table cloth are formed based on the meanings formed. Just as the semantics of the word are analyzed into their own and mobile meanings, the semantics also have the same characteristics. In the example of the expression "to make a table cloth", we observe the separation of the mobile semantics from the mobile semantics and the transition to expressing the main meaning. In this case, it becomes clear that the word "tablecloth" is

distinguished from the mobile semantics "to spread", "to write" by the mobile semantics "to say", "to speak", "to voice". This word indirectly participates in the creation of a speech act and creates a pragmatic meaning. M., A good tablecloth is better than a bad one (Proverbs). Based on the contrast between the words "table" and "tablecloth", the word "table" creates the concept of "good food" related to it. As is known, the word gathers various words (associates) around it as a stimulus. These associations also participate in the explanation of the meaning of the word. In this regard, many of them function as semes of the meaning of the word. Each sememe, seme and ema of the word serves as a stimulus, and each of them calls words around it. In this regard, a word takes place in many lexical-semantic fields. The image of the denotate in the imagination and its effect on emotions, as well as the knowledge generated through it, also serve as a stimulus. By feeling and remembering them, many words related to them begin to come to mind. Such stimulus-response processes related to words ensure the collision of meaning with different meanings, and at their junction and intersection, new meanings emerge and develop. The formation of lexical-semantic fields creates the interaction of sememes on the basis of integral sememes. The word acting as a stimulus, its sememe, seme or emas unite words into one field, and the similarity and connection between them sometimes allow them to be used interchangeably. Such an opportunity creates an indirectly expressed speech act. Accordingly, pragmatic meaning occurs. M, the verb to look expresses the speech purpose related to this object, depending on what the act of looking is directed at, and pragmatic meaning is formed. M, The word "to" in the sentence "Guests, sit down to eat" creates the pragmatic meaning "to eat and drink."

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