



LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL MEANINGS OF PARAPHRASES ATTITUDE

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ABSTRACT

It is known that in any text, the noun phrase is used more than other word phrases. Especially in the process of learning paraphrases, it is observed that this condition is even more active. In our opinion, this is explained by the nature of paraphrases.

In this article, the grammatical, more precisely, morphological features of paraphrases were studied, and their relation to word groups was analyzed.

KEYWORDS

Paraphrase, lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, dominant, position, impilicite, subjective evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the conceptual meaning of a word is its lexical meaning. The concept is formed as a result of the reflection of the existence in the human mind. For example, words such as field, wheat field, bread, cotton, love do not only have a specific meaning, but also have a specific general meaning. This general meaning is the meaning of objectivity. The words that indicate the name of the object form the noun group.

This is the grammatical meaning. "Grammatical meaning usually consists of an abstract concept, together with other similar concepts, the lexical meaning of the word is expressed in an additional way, it determines the function and place of the word in the construction of the sentence."

As for the lexical and grammatical meanings of paraphrases, the lexical meaning of paraphrases is the



fact that they are composed of several words, express one meaning in connection with the general and specific lexical meanings of these words. For example, we interpret the lexical meaning of the word cotton as "a white soft product made of fibers from the seed of the cotton plant. " However, the lexical meaning of each word in the figurative expression of white gold, which is used instead of the word cotton, is different. White is the opposite of black, Gold is a yellow metal. The word that allows us to imagine the word cotton, white, gold, when taken separately, does not seem to have anything to do with cotton. But combined with the word white, it forms a name that clearly describes the object, taking into account the properties of the objects. The concept of cotton is also similar to gold in terms of its value. This feature makes it possible to equate cotton with gold. But the need to distinguish it from gold requires the use of the word white. Now the lexical meaning of the words white and gold is implicit, and the lexical meaning that emerges on the basis of their common meanings is in the foreground. White the grammatical meaning of the golden paraphrase is determined in the syntax, that is, in the text. For example:

Ular gaz(gas) keltirsalar, zangori olov(blue fire) deymiz.

Ular paxta(cotton) tersalar, oq oltindir(white gold) bunga nom.

Ular rul(steer) boshqarsalar, zangori bedov (blue bedounis) deymiz.

Xullas ularning ishi serzavq, serilhom.

(X.G'ulom).

the white gold paraphrase used in this quatrain means the noun group, - dir takes the indicative and becomes participle in the sentence.

...Valijon Karaboev picked 400 tons of cotton with his aggregate. He wants to collect another 150 tons of "white gold" by the end of the season (from the newspaper). The grammatical meaning of the word "white gold" in this sentence is that it is an indirect complement. In the following verses, the paraphrase "white gold" has a grammatical meaning, becoming a qualifier: "white gold" is a ray of light that brightens the wide world (A. Oripov).

We have considered the representation of lexical and grammatical meanings in paraphrases only on the example of " white gold ". It is possible to analyze the lexical and grammatical meanings of such paraphrases as "oil - black gold" , "blue fire- gas", "cotton picking machine - blue widow , or blue ship" .

Let's pay attention to the lexical and grammatical meaning of paraphrases in another structure. For example, the paraphrase of the children of the state (orphans) expresses a negative attitude. In this case, the grammatical meaning is that the word "state" comes in the unmarked nominative case, and the suffixes -lar, -i in the word "children" mean the plural and possessive categories. The lexical meaning of this paraphrase is the figurative meaning of both components together, which means orphans without parents, that is, in the care of the state.

At this point, one of their features should be noted, that every figurative expression cannot be a paraphrase without the above-mentioned grammatical meanings. Apparently, first of all, the grammatical form and grammatical meaning, then the lexical meaning feature of the paraphrase is revealed. However, in the usual lexical units, the lexical meaning comes first, and then the grammatical meaning in addition to it. The reason why this is not the case in paraphrases is that it deviates from the original lexical meaning of the change of lexical units in the language,



and is used figuratively based on the requirements of the text, the speech situation and other similar requirements. All these things happen in the speech process, that's why we have been recording paraphrases as speech phenomena. For example, the paraphrase of the sword of the Lord was used in relation to Amir Temur. If we take the sword of the lord in its original lexical sense, the lord is the name of a concrete subject and the sword is the name of a concrete object. But logically it cannot be. As this combination means Amir Temur in a certain text, it means that it has an ambiguous meaning in the speech process. At the same time, the expression of such a clear meaning is primarily the grammatical forms and affixes that create this combination. They represent a grammatical meaning specific to the category of agreement and possession. If these grammatical forms do not participate in the same sentence with their grammatical meanings, the word combination would not be formed. After that, there would be no paraphrase if there was no text to create the meaning of this phrase. Therefore, both the grammatical form and the text remain a prerequisite for a paraphrase. We have already looked at paraphrases created by composition. Now let's look at the paraphrases expressed by the morphological method: Paraphrases such as kalamkash, fazogir, binokor, buyonodkor were created by adding the indicators -kash, -gir, -kor to the root morpheme. According to the usual norm, a new word is formed by combining words such as "workman", "carrier", "photographer". But in the paraphrase of kalamkash - kash both creates a new word and serves to form a figurative expression of the word writer. The words "worker", "carrier" and "photographer" refer to a concrete person. They are not paraphrases. But there is a permanent term meaning the figurative expression the writer, which is always in a dominant position. Kalamkash, in order not to repeat the word hadeb, which stands in this

dominant position, describes the object of this word in a different way.

The paraphrases of spaceman and aviator are also used instead of the word cosmonaut. At this point, it seems appropriate to emphasize one thing. Even so, if the need for terms arises as a result of the development of society, paraphrases can become a lexical unit. Due to the fact that the Uzbek language has been granted the status of a state language, the word cosmonaut has been replaced by "fazogir". paraphrase can be used. In that case, there will be no paraphrase, but the direct pronoun of the subject. (For example, doctor, hospital, Santa Claus, Snow White, like Kormalika). So, the transformation of paraphrases into a real lexical unit comes from the development of society, from the need.

In short, the lexical and grammatical relationship of paraphrases is different from that of real lexical units. This feature is also one of the aspects that show that they are a speech phenomenon.

The relationship of paraphrases to word groups. All words in the language are divided into certain groups according to their characteristic features. Such groups of words are called word groups. Paraphrases, in addition to having a general categorical characteristic of the group of words that belong to this group, are events that name the meanings of a concrete (specific) thing, sign and feature.

Paraphrases are often expressed by nouns and adjective phrases. At the same time, paraphrases are also represented by pronouns and adverbial phrases, but they do not occur actively in speech.

It is very important that paraphrases are characteristic of the noun group, because they are a descriptive naming of something or an object, which reveals the characteristic features of that thing: cotton - white gold, gas flame - blue fire, etc. For example, the blue



ships led by Begimboy Ashirov and Safarboy Allashov, the best workers of Khojalyk, had their bunkers full of cotton before reaching the middle of the boat. (from the diary). In some cases, a part of the word contained in the paraphrases may be omitted. In this case, paraphrases may be used incorrectly or, if not, certain features of the subject and events may not be expressed. Even if a word is missing in the paraphrase, its place in the sentence is known. That is, it is felt that it should be used, or it is felt that it is used incorrectly. For example, the mechanizers, who undertook to pick 150 tons of cotton in the "White Season", once again inspected their machines (from the diary). In the speech, the white season cannot be a paraphrase in the full sense. Because the omission of the word gold here prevents the idea from becoming clearer. So, the meaning of cotton season does not come from the sentence. Clarity of figurative expressions in the sentence is important for the phenomenon of paraphrase.

Paraphrases can be divided into the following groups based on the characteristics of each category:

1. Paraphrases that show the meaning of the words represented by the noun group more widely and descriptively. For example, Alisher Navoi - ghazal Sultan of the property, Fergana - green valley, mechanizers - steel horse riders.
2. Paraphrases divided into groups according to the words that answer the question who, what and where:
 - a) Paraphrases such as Habib Abdullaev - the father of Uzbek geology, artists - brush owners, medical workers - health guardians are used in the horse manger, which is the answer to the question:
 - b) Vodka is the mother of all evil, youth is the spring of life, gas is a hangar. If there is only an answer to the question of what, such as fire, there will be an answer

to the question of where, such as Fergana - green valley, Samarkand - Eastern Rome.

As we said above, paraphrases can take number, possessive and agreement suffixes according to the features of the noun group. For example, zangori kema kapitanlari (steel horse rider) - lar, - i. It should also be noted that the paraphrase of captains of the blue ship can be used in the singular form (captain of the blue ship). But, Steel horse The paraphrase of riders is not used in the singular form (steel horse rider). If we consider the paraphrase used for the word Samo(air) falcon- pilot, it has a singular meaning outside the text. But they are not always used together in the context of the text. For example, there is a saying that is similar to Samo's falcons (Tahir Malik). In this sentence, such features in paraphrases depend on the text or situation.

Through the examples given above, it can be seen once again that paraphrases can be one of the events that provide the grammatical construction of the sentence by taking possessive suffixes. Paraphrases can be used with various adverbs. Compare:

1. Addition of the head agreement of paraphrases. I met Kamina Ali Aqbosh during a trip to Turkey and translated some of his poems from Turkish to Uzbek Turkish (Uzb. ad-ti and san'). Kamina is used instead of the words "I" or "author".
2. Paraphrases take the demonstrative suffix. He said good, and again asked for the names of the congratulators (from the newspaper). The congratulators (Kalamkash) - used for writers.
3. Paraphrases take the accusative suffix. White gold creates golden hands. (from the newspaper). White gold was used in relation to cotton, golden hands - to cotton.



4. Paraphrases take the adverbial suffix. "If it's a "sitting out", it's a mess, it won't come back from anything," we immediately restrain ourselves: we give in to "sitting out" (from the newspaper). A paraphrase of sitting out is used for the word imprisoned.

5. Paraphrases take place-time suffixes.

Darchasi ortida qayg'udoshi kuz

Yaproqlar tilinda tortib yurar "oq",

Qayg'usi erk edi, erk keldi, ana

Kunbitiklar unga kun bo'lib qoldi.

Oynai jahonda tunlar tantana:

"Ozodlik. O'lkadan qullik yo'qoldi".

(Qutlibeka)

"Oynai jahon" Mirror world is used in relation to the word television.

6. Paraphrases take the suffix of exit agreement. Every child should have a proper upbringing from the center of knowledge, and therefore also have accurate knowledge (from the diary). In this sentence, from the school in relation to itself paraphrase is used the center of knowledge. So, it is necessary to note that the figurative expression that is used in its place takes the same agreement suffix that the specific word takes in the sentence. It should not be thought that paraphrases have the characteristics of classification or declension like nouns and other word groups. They only have a consonant suffix in the text.

Another important aspect of paraphrases is that they are also used with adjective phrases. In such paraphrases, adjectives and qualitative compounds play a very important role. The task of the studied phenomenon of paraphrase is, firstly, to determine the signs and characteristics of persons, objects, things,

events, and secondly, to reveal the meaning aspects of the words in the language.

According to the group of words included in the composition, paraphrases are divided into the following types:

1. Paraphrases containing adjectives. We know that in paraphrases, although the adjective is one of the leading parts, but the adjective alone cannot be a paraphrase. Because the quality serves to determine the sign and characteristic of something. The main object that determines the quality is the noun phrase. That's why paraphrases with adjective + noun are very active: Cotton picker - blue ship, gas flame - blue fire, electric light - blue fire, cotton field - green sea, television - blue screen, mechanics - blue ship captains and so on. Through the above examples, it is clear that in the case of paraphrase, the adjective group is one of the important tools as well as the noun group. Because adjectives replace the sign with another name based on it. In this case, the character and feature serve as the main background.

2. Paraphrases also contain noun + noun. For example, linguists are language engineers, people are nature preservers, scientists are science laborers, child - lights of the house (contextual), 63 years old - prophet age. In this case, both parts have their place, their function. We cannot call one of them as important as "quality paraphrase".

3. There are also paraphrases that include pronouns. But they are relatively rare. Such paraphrases have 3 parts. For example, science is the crown of all crafts, All locks contain a definite article, such as the key. A paraphrase involving another type of pronoun was not found.

4. Paraphrases containing a series of numbers: Movarounnahr - the gap between two rivers, poultry - one of the seven treasures, mother - the first chapter



of life. These are also threefold, and the quantity and order are numerical.

5. Paraphrases with a series of idioms: scientists - those who knew the world early, imprisoned - those who came out sitting. There are many such paraphrases.

6. Paraphrases with a verb group: Japan - the country of the sun, Kokhna kesh - the land where Temur was born, He was trained in life - boiled in a hot pot.

We have seen above that paraphrases include number, pronoun, case and verb categories. So, the aspect of connection with these categories of paraphrases is also observed. But this type of paraphrase is very few in our language. For example, Babur expressed his opinion about his father in his famous memoir "Boburnoma", and Umarshaykhmirza wrote "Jardin became a shunqor with a pigeon and a pigeon house" ("Boburnoma") In this he used the word shunqor - died, or the "cotton growers" of Tashkent they felt that they were understood by the major league and left the field with their heads bowed (from the newspaper) in the sense of defeat or shame.

Thus, paraphrases of the noun + adjective group are actively used in speech, while paraphrases of the pronoun, adverb, number and verb groups are used

relatively less. This feature shows that paraphrases are mainly figurative expressions for the names of things, subjects and events.

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