

The Denotative And Figurative Meaning Relations Of The Components Of Word Combinations

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Abstract – This article explores the structure of word combinations of Uzbek and English languages. It reports the denotative and figurative meaning relations of the components of word combinations.

Keywords – Word Combination, Structure Of Word Combinations, Denotative Meaning, Figurative Meaning, Semantic Feature.

I. INTRODUCTION

We know that according to their structure the word combinations are of two types, first, the word combinations consisting of two constituents, for instance, a *red apple* (first word *red*, the second *apple*), second type, the word combinations consisting of more than two constituent parts as in the syntactic connotation of *red apples with sweet flavor* (1-sweet, 2-flavor, 3-red, 4-with, 5-apple) made from words accompanying side by side.

Interestingly, so far this phenomenon (side by side accompanying of words) of language is named as a word combination, and has been interpreted and defined in different ways by the linguists. The interpretations of word combination focus on and defines their order of consistency (consequence, successiveness) the nature of code and subordination (according to the position in syntactic relations), governance and dependence (in relation to the status in expression of thought), expressing and being expressed with the interrelated words, the relations of clarification and being elucidated, their power of expression (independent and auxiliary function), reflection or being reasoned (abstract or real) and harmony of words to mean the interrelationship of meaning of words in a message or information conveyed by a word.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

By this article, we try to offer some thoughts and ideas about the denotative and figurative meaning relations of the components of word combinations.

When words are two, of course, they have a mutual meaning relation. In this case, the relationship can base on denotative or connotative meaning of the word. In this article, we have approached the phenomenon of combinations in their denotative and connotative meaning from a semantic and stylistic point of view. In this approach, we have used the epithet. An epithet expresses the general or specific sign of a word or a group of words. of the components of the word combinations are classified into the following groups in terms of defining the semantic features:¹

1. Concrete (aniq), it expresses mainly the observation of the five senses of a human
2. Evaluative. It expresses the speaker's personal attitude and opinion about the real world.

¹ Drozdowski G. Duden, Deutsches Universalwörterbuch. Mannheim. Dudenverlag. 1989.

3. It is distinguished with the adjacent use of the attribute and modified word.
4. Unexpected qualitative combinations are the combinations that are newly coined by some speakers and even difficult to imagine as a word combination.
5. Favorite word combinations that are welcomed by common public.
6. In tautological combinations the meaning of the defined word is repeated emphasizing the attributive component.

Before analyzing the word combination, we tried to study their components in terms of their denotative and figurative semantic relations. In order to ensure that our examples are not approximate or divine, we have excerpted from the book "Selected Works"(2nd volume) by M. Abdulhakim (Tashkent-2017) in this article.

III. RESULTS

The denotative meaning relations of the components in word combinations:

1. "sayyod malika"- "A hunter princess"

Lekin meni hech vaqt shikorga olib

Chiqolmaysan, sayyod malikam. ²(M.Abdulhakim. "Erk qo'shig'i" 12-bet)

The word *Sayyod* is an old Uzbek word from Persian that means a hunter, trap-holder.

Tog'larda irg'ishlab o'ynasin ohu, Ularning poyiga tushmasin **sayyod**. (By X.Saloh)

(In English: Let gazelle leap in the mountains, and let the **hunter** not stalk her trail)

1. The word *Malika* means a title formerly used for various woman rulers, a princess
2. a woman of chief governor's dynasty.

Shahanshoh o'zingni padar, qizingni malika qilmoqchi. (By Uyg'un)³

(The king intends to make your daughter a queen and accept you as his father)

1. Morphological analysis according to the type of the part of speech –

The Noun- (hunter) Sayyod- Who?

The Noun- (Princess) Malika-Who?

Semantic analysis – The hunter princess aimed at the target, her beloved and invited him to the date as the queen. Perhaps, the poet meant the wealthy background of the girl inviting a man to the date, as it is not normal for an ordinary woman to do it or as in case of old fairy-tales "og'zi qiyshiq bo'lsa ham boy bolasi gapirsin"(let the rich's son speak even if his mouth is crooked) yoki "boylar aytsa toshbaqa ham ucha oladi"(a tortoise can fly if the rich order). Thus the princess can do anything on her will and has any opportunity to realize it. It is known from the works that from ancient times the girls of the royal family were thoroughly taught the arts of horseback riding, archery, multilingualism, wrestling, kopkaribozlik, and wire-dancing. Certainly, there are such princesses who, when they reach the age of puberty and choose a partner, give the candidates the same tests as above and agree to get married after passing all the conditions in the world epics. (the Uzbek epic "Alpomish"). From the above lines, it is clear that the princess invited the young man to the hunt at any time, but she did not come out herself. An in-depth analysis of the meaning of the word in the context shows that the hunter here is in the sense of a hunter of the soul or a thief of the heart. The image of a princess in young man's mind is described as a thief who hunts his heart.

In addition the following lines can explain the semantic meaning of the word *sayyod* in Uzbek:

Rabbi maskun ichra sayyod, o'zim sayd,

Ortiq madorim yo'q, voqifsan ahir.

Manglayda yozilgan farmoningni ayt,

Da'vat qil, gunohkor bandangni chaqir.(by R.Parfi)

² Matnazar A. Tanlangan asarlar-Toshkent-2017.B-12.

³ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati.

Literal translation:

Lord is the hunter on the Earth and I'm the prey

Oh, Lord! You know, I'm out of strength,

Say the decree written on my forehead,

Call me, call your sinful servant.

The words *sayd* and *sayyod* are used to create '*ishtiqoq*' rhyme in this verse. The word *sayd* is an Arabic borrowing which means to hunt belonging to the verb category of the part of speech. The word *sayyod* is an Arabic borrowing which means a hunter, a noun denoting a human activity. The lexical units *sayd* and *sayyod* are derived from the same root, the *ishtiqoq* rhyme serves as the mean of enriching the literary nature of the poem. The word *sayyod* originally denotes the meaning a man hunter who hunts under the open sky or roaming through the woods or in the open-air.

The Figurative Meaning Relations of the Components of Word Combinations :

"*makkor davra*"- "a sly circle"

In Uzbek: *Eng makkor davra ham u gap boshlasa,*

Farqlab ololmaydi ne yolg'on, ne rost. (M.Abdulhakim. "Do'st" 9-bet)

Literal translation in English: When he begins his speech even the sliest group (circle) of people cannot decide if it is the truth or a lie.

1. The word *makkor* means cunning, sly (person). 2. The word *makr* – trick, dodgery. Dushmanning *makkor* niyatini (*The cunning intent of the enemy*)... by Oybek "Quyosh qoraymas"(The Sun Never Darkens)

The next component of the word combination is the word *davra* – a row in circle, a group of people sitting in a circle or at a round-table.

E.g. *Yaxshi yigit- davraning boshi.* (A nice guy is the heart and soul of the party. (Uzbek proverb)

1. The morphological analysis according to the type of parts of speech:

Makkor(cunning, sly)- Which? What kind of?-The adjective

Davra(circle, group)- what? The Noun

2. The semantic analysis of the components: the word *makkor* is derived from Arabic *faalun* cadence of the word *makr* that means someone's tricky or sly act or cheating somebody while the word *davra* means a group of people. The meaning of the word combination is a surrounding group of sly and cunning people. Nobody can guess the lie of the person meant by the poet even if only the whole talk is a lie told by this cunning group of people surrounding him. Thus, it means that the person is the sliest of all the cunning.

E.g. "Valloho xoyrul *makirin*" (Arabic)-Alloh bilib ularga *makr* qildi (Allah deliberately used *trick* on them). In addition, we can say that, although the sly plays tricks on all without disclosure, Allah sends the tricks to him.

IV. DISCUSSION

Some of researchers' interpretation of the word combination should be approached from philosophical point of view. However, the definition of a word combination as a unique phenomenon of language must be interpreted from the point of view of linguistics. Or else not only the language phenomenon in our view is related to the notion or thought but it should be related to call the language unit with appropriate name to its nature and essence. In this sense, the "word combination" is in terms of the spelling and the meaning of the words, it is noteworthy that the compound is not always named, in its constituent parts being independent, it is worth noting that the name does not suit to the substance. The name "word combination" is used to name not combined words. Such antinomy phenomena are common in the language. At the same time, they need to be understood symbolically. Then there is no need to rename the word combination. In fact, under this term, "two or more words" are lexically and grammatically intertwined, suggesting exactly the same thing (represented by a ruler) and its symbols (represented by subordinate words). It should be noted that it provides, gives some information about it, and that the common meanings of the related words are in general.

V. CONCLUSION

We would propose that, based on the above interpretations of our linguists, and all of those who are interested in our definition are: "Two or more independent words that are interconnected in terms of lexical and grammatical meanings are called word

combination." In the context of the word "lexical meaning" it is possible to understand the meaning of naming, displaying and interpreting a particular word, and 'the grammatical meaning' of the words in the word combinations, conflict resolution in their relation, as the components are envisaged to change the forms and their categories and features specific to the word categories.

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