

Direct And Portable Meaning Of Words

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Abstract – The article discusses the changes in the meanings of words that are relevant to the modern language situation, the distinction in the context of the direct and figurative meanings of polysemantic words, and also examines the purpose for which words are used in a figurative sense.

Keywords – Lexical Meaning, Direct And Figurative Meaning, Metaphor, Metonymy, Single-Valued And Polysemantic Words.

By discovering new patterns in the surrounding world, a person enriches his thinking with new concepts, the expression of which requires an expansion of the vocabulary of the language. But it is not always necessary to create a new word for this, you can use a word that already exists in the language, giving it a new meaning - and the language uses this mechanism quite often, since most words have figurative meanings!

A word can have both direct and figurative lexical meaning. The direct meaning of a word is the main lexical meaning. The figurative meaning arises as a derivative on the basis of the direct one. They have ambiguous words. The words of our speech call objects, their signs and actions. Unambiguous words directly correlate with the object of reality, directly name the object, its sign or process of action. This is the direct meaning of the word.

A word can have several lexical meanings that arise from the direct meaning. Such a new additional lexical meaning of a word is called figurative. It appears as a shade of the main meaning based on the similarity of objects in appearance, on a sign or on the action (function) performed.

The essence of the transfer of meaning is that it passes to another object, another phenomenon or process along common points of contact in the meaning. Then one word is used as the name of several objects at the same time. This is how the ambiguity of words arises.

The direct meaning of a word is a direct sign of an object or its process of action. For example: dry snag - dry plant - dry grass.

A word can have several lexical meanings, i.e. several direct values that can arise from the direct value. Such a new meaning of the word is called figurative: dry cough, dry person ...

When the direct meaning of an object or phenomenon passes to another object or phenomenon, then this is the main essence of the transfer, i.e. there is a polysemy of words: green grapes - a green young man;

the blue sea is the sea of wheat, the sea of people;

heavy burden - heavy hand, heavy heart;

Upright: iron nails, blue sea, playing guitar

Portable: iron health, a sea of wheat, gets on your nerves

Direct meaning of the word Figurative meaning of the word

whispers grandmother whispers leaves

hit with a stick hit frost

crying baby crying rain

cherish a child cherish a dream

earrings in the ear birch earrings

winter evening evening of life

iron parts iron nerves

pearl beads pearl teeth

wooden table wooden walk

Direct and figurative meaning

Warm bread - warm voice (affectionate)

Fresh bread - fresh look (new)

Golden ring - golden heart, golden hands

Wooden table - wooden hands

glass glass - glass look

Steel object - steel will

Copper pipes - copper voice, copper twilight

Bear footprints - a disservice Very often, in common parlance, the names of animals are used in a figurative sense:

fox is a cunning person

bear is clumsy

lion - brave, leader

wolf is lonely

Why do people use figurative meanings of words?

Because it makes speech bright, figurative

For example: A golden cloud spent the night, on the chest of a giant cliff.

The direct and figurative meanings of words differ in phrases and sentences.

bird wing - airplane wing

In some cases, the figurative meanings of words can become direct in polysemantic words, for example:

bunny foot - sewing machine foot

peacock tail-queue tail etc.

Metaphor is the use of a word in a figurative sense to indicate the similarity or comparison of two objects of phenomena. For example: sunset burns, golden autumn, the face of the city.

Metaphor is a hidden comparison, the transfer of meaning from one object to another by similarity.

A figurative meaning is a secondary meaning that arose on the basis of a direct one. The name can be transferred by similarity (metaphor) or by contiguity (metonymy).

If, according to the logic of native speakers, some similarity is found between objects, a basis for comparing two concepts, likening one of them to another, if they have some common feature (possibly hidden), then the name of one of these objects can become the name of another. For example, the bell flower is named so because it looks like a small bell in its shape, and the sole of the mountain is so named because it is located in its lower part (like the sole of a shoe). This transfer of the name is called a metaphor. Metaphor is also said to be a hidden comparison. Inside the metaphor, its separate variety is distinguished - the functional transfer of the name (functional metaphor). In this case, the transfer of the name occurs on the basis of the similarity of the functions of objects, for example, a fireplace - a room stove and a fireplace - an electrical device for heating a room.

In another case, the transfer of the name occurs not between compared objects, conceived as "homogeneous", but between heterogeneous concepts, but related to each other. This is a mechanism for transferring a name by adjacency (metonymy).

As we already know, words with multiple meanings are polysemantic.

A figurative meaning is one of the meanings of a polysemantic word.

It is possible to determine in what meaning a word is used only from the context, i.e. in a sentence. For example:

There were candles burning on the table.

His eyes burned with happiness - figurative meaning.

You can turn to the explanatory dictionary for help. The direct meaning of the word is always given first, and then the figurative. Consider an example.

Cold - having a low temperature. Wash hands with cold water. A cold wind was blowing from the north.

Peren. About clothes. Cold coat.

Peren. About color. Cold shades of the picture.

Peren. About emotions. Cold view. Cold meeting.

clean hands - straight, iron nail - straight, heavy suitcase - straight, wolf's appetite - portable, heavy character - portable, Olympic calmness - portable, iron hand - portable, golden ring - straight, golden man - portable, wolf skin - straight

The use of words in a figurative sense gives speech expressiveness, figurativeness. Deepening knowledge and increasing motivation to use words in a figurative sense, contributes to the development of figurative thinking of students, provides good material for enriching native speech and for developing observation when working on a literary text.

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