



THE ACQUISITION OF THE MEANING OF A WORD BY SUBJECTIVE COLORING AS A RESULT OF TRANSFORMATION

Mirzakarimova Z.D.

*Candidate of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor Almalyk branch of TSTU*

Abstract. The article comments on the issue of word meaning producing a subjective dye as a result of conversion.

Key words. conversion, ways of transferring meaning, lexical meaning, subjective coloring, lexical conversion, syntactic conversion, justification, adjective, propolinalization, conjunctivation .

Conversion is the movement of a word from one category to another category[1]. Many words in the Uzbek language have this feature, that is, a word of one kind acts as a kind of another word with a certain lexical meaning. As a result, the meaning acquires a subjective coloring. The phenomenon of conversion has been sufficiently studied by linguists.[2]. They divide the transformation into two types:

1. Lexical conversion;
2. Syntactic conversion[3];

Word transformation, that is, moving words to another category, does not always cause subjective coloring. In particular, lexical conversion does not give a subjective coloring. As the above-mentioned linguists have shown, syntactic transformations are divided into several groups: they are called by such names as substantiation, adjectivities, propolinalization, conjunctivation. We will not dwell on all types of syntactic transformation. Here we are thinking only about adjectivities with its syntactic substantiation. Because only those words that undergo subjectivation of a noun with qualitative substantiation can have a subjective coloring. In terms of order, let's first look at qualitative substantiation. Words belonging to the category of adjectives only if they have a certain semantics syntaxy can be subjected to substantiation and acquire a subjective coloring of meaning, which is the basis of substantiation. To do this, words belonging to the category of adjectives must have the following semantics.

1. Words within the category of adjectives undergo syntactic substantiation by color values, acquiring a subjective coloring. The color meaning of a word in the



category of adjectives, subjected to syntactic substantiation, may have a positive subjective coloring. For example:

*Uxla o'g'lim, kenja toyim, oppog'im,
Umrimning mard pospon, shovvozi bor. (G'.G'ulom).*

The word white in this sentence continues to denote color. This word, which belongs to the genus of adjectives, was subjected to syntactic substantiation based on this meaning, that is, it acquired a subjective coloring, passing into a noun. The word "white" is an intense form of the word "white", denoting the symbol "noble". Below we will give some more examples of how a word belonging to the category of adjectives is subjected to syntactic substantiation using a meaning denoting color, and acquires this positive subjective coloring:

*Hali yoshsan, bilmaysan oqu- qorani,
Joyshoya ber , qabul o'lsin, nazr qilgin porani. (H.N).
Qozonga yaqin yursang qorasi yuqar. (Maqol).*

In the above sentences, the words Black and white, black, belonging to the category of adjectives, acquired a positive subjective coloring as a result of syntactic substantiation. The positive subjective coloring of their meaning also arose by analogy with the coloring of the meaning of the word white. This means that words in the category of adjectives acquire only a positive subjective coloring when they are subjected to syntactic substantiation through a meaning color.

2. Words belonging to the category of adjectives can also be subjected to substantiation in the expression of a condition and have a subjective coloring. For example:

*Gar ko'cha uzra qo'ysa, hech ahmoq olmas oni
Bir dardisar balodur, yuz yil turar mashinam (H.N).*

In this sentence, the word fool, which belongs to the category of adjectives, is monosemantic, undergoes syntactic substantiation with the existing lexical meaning, and this meaning acquires a negative subjective coloring. Below we will give some more examples of how the meaning of words in the category of adjectives acquires a negative subjective coloring as a result of syntactic substantiation.

*Bu dunyoda bor bo'lsa-ya bag'ri butun
Qog'ozdan qozon qilay guldan o'tin. (G'.G'ulom).
Tezroq yo'qoling, shum, mal'un
Shaytonsifat xonsolar. (H.N).*



In these sentences, the whole belonging to the category of adjectives has acquired a negative subjective coloring due to the fact that the words of noise have undergone syntactic substantiation.

3. Words within the category of adjectives may also be subject to syntactic substantiation, mediated by meanings denoting signs, and these meanings may have a subjective coloring. For example: *U, bu bedavolarni qishloq guzaridan qanday qilib olib o'taman, degan xayol bilan band edi* (S.Ahmad).

The adjective in this sentence has undergone syntactic substantiation in its singular meaning, and has acquired negative subjective paint. A few more examples are given in the result of syntactic substantiation where the characteristic expressive meaning of words in the adjective category has a negative subjective coloring:

Oradan chiq, kosa ko'z

Xumcha qorin, tekinxo'r (H.N).

Afsus, o'g'il egilmadi... qotgan tayoq

Ulfatlari bo'ldi uning uch-to'rt sayoq (T.Yo'ldosh).

The meanings expressed in the words impersonal, belonging to the category of adjectives that have undergone syntactic substantiation in these sentences, have acquired a negative subjective coloring. The negative subjective coloring of the meaning of these words also arose in a similar way to the coloring of the meaning of the word trouble. 5. As a result of syntactic substantiation, the meaning of words expressing an essential feature belonging to the category of quality also acquires a subjective coloring. For example: *Grajdanlarni ko'rganda Barno ham nazarida ko'nglida miltirtab turgan bir chiroq erib so'nganday bo'ldi* (O.Yoqubov).

In this sentence, we give another example of how the word citizen, belonging to the category of adjectives, acquires a negative subjective coloring, while the meaning expressing an essential feature is subjected to syntactic substantiation:

Boylar boy o'lur ilmsiz yashab,

Oriqlarini semizi oshab (H.N).

This statement also acquires a negative subjective paint, just like the above statement.

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