

LEXICAL CONVERSION AND ITS REALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Language is main part of humans' life. The language is based on the words and phrases. The terms are studied in lexicology. So the connection of lexical conversion and linguistic derivation are main object of this article. The article discusses the relationship of linguistic derivation and lexical conversion. The semantic methods related to the discussion of lexical conversion and its realization are studied. In addition, this phenomenon is referred to as semantic derivation in derivational studies. Moreover, the article looks through the studies and ideas connected to the general essence of lexical conversion.

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INTRODUCTION

Although it is noted in the researches that the occurrence of conversion derivation is related to the functional-semantic migration of language units and this migration is observed within the framework of internal phenomena such as substantivization, adjectivization, adverbialization, no clear opinion is given about the linguistic conditions in which the migration occurs.

In some works, it is evaluated as a speech phenomenon, taking into account the fact that conversion occurs in connection with the speech process. In particular, according to H. Nematov and co-authors: "Both transposition and conversion are speech phenomena, they should not be confused with lexicalization. Lexicalization is a linguistic phenomenon, the emergence of a new linguistic unit - a lexeme, on the basis of meaningful specialization, simplification, and formation of words, word forms, and word combinations, is a permanent place in the linguistic lexical paradigm." We believe that there is a causal relationship between the phenomena mentioned.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In particular, for the lexicalization of a word form that is a participant of a certain syntactic environment, it must first pass the stage of functional-semantic migration. For example, some adjectives in the proverbs are affected by lexical conversion, but this unit was not lexicalized. But infinitive forms of verbs such as hang, pour, lightning have passed both stages. That's why they are homonyms used as nouns as well as action nouns. Although each of the conversion and lexicalization phenomena has its own

function, these two phenomena are ultimately cooperative phenomena that serve the same purpose, that is, to characterize different speech units to the lexical level. It should also be noted that the relationship between lexical conversion and co-occurrences is not limited to lexicalization alone. Because this phenomenon occurs in cooperation with phenomena such as plonism, semantic compression, ellipsis, dessemanticization, and ideomatization. These cooperative principles should be taken into account when assessing lexical conversion. Otherwise, one cannot go beyond interpreting it as a speech phenomenon leading to a categorical shift.

Although lexical conversion is outwardly manifested in the form of intercategory transfer that occurs in speech conditions, it essentially relies on derivational mechanisms that express themselves through the combination of semantic components, such as trope derivation. Because the main goal of lexical conversion is not to create words, but to characterize speech units of different forms in terms of semantic-grammatical requirements of the lexical level. Whether or not the derivatives that arise as a result of this phenomenon have the status of independent words is decided in connection with the need of the language owners for a stable name. In particular, when there is a need for a stable name, they are fully lexicalized, otherwise the activity of these derivatives is limited within the framework of individual speech. But in both cases, the realization of lexical conversion relies on the transpositive mechanisms formed in the minds of the language owners. Due to this perceptual basis, it is possible to attribute different speech units, in particular, word forms, word combinations to the word requirement, which is the central unit of the lexical level from a functional-semantic point of view.

Based on this, it is necessary to give a different assessment to the criteria related to the acquisition of linguistic unity or the manifestation of the products of lexical conversion in a speech occasional situation. Because the relationship of lexical conversion to these two bases reflects the conclusions reached as a result of evaluating it as a morphological-syntactic method of word formation. In particular, according to the opinion expressed in "Lexicology of the Uzbek language": "The word does not undergo any semantic change, but only based on the existing syntactic conditions, it performs the function of the second category. For example, the adjectives "good" and "bad" in the sentence "Let the good be multiplied and the bad remain" are occasional units that come to the function of the noun group based on the elliptical process in the sentence. Usual conversion is defined as "making a word in the second category with a zero affix". Although this determination of the relationship of the conversion derivatives to singularity and occasionality is justified from a diachronic point of view, from a synchronic point of view it is necessary to work based on completely different principles. Since the occurrence of lexical conversion is related to semantic derivational mechanisms, it cannot be evaluated by the requirements for word formation. After all, the fact that the products of this derivation have the status of a separate word cannot be measured in a short time, as in other semantic formations. This process is multi-stage, the first stage of which is individual speech. Its next stage is related to the social speech activity of derivatives specific to this phenomenon. Because as a result of the wide use of derivatives in social speech activity, they undergo lexicalization, and as noted by A. Gulomov: "Habitualized, assimilated, generalized, individually reminding both sides, the element that is the basis for creation and the element that is created." When evaluating the relationship of lexical conversion to singularity and occasionality from a semantic point of view, it is necessary to pay attention to the indicators related to the internal connection of lexical units, that is, the requirement of semantic-syntactic valence. As noted by M.M. Mirtojiev, "both the valence of the word and the manifestation of the valence are related to its lexical (common) meaning." Because any lexical unit "is considered unique when it is surrounded by actants acquired according to this valence." It

is considered occasional if "the meaning is not according to the requirement of the valence of the word, but "occurs only in its speech position", as in the case of the word "flower" used in the occasional sense.

When viewed from this point of view, it is known that most of the conversive answers, such as substantivation, adjectivization, and adverbialization, which have been considered occasional, reflect unity. Because such derivatives are a typical case of conversive migration, they reflect the semantic unity that corresponds to the valence requirements of the words that are part of the syntactic condition by remembering both sides, i.e., the constituent base and the formed derivative. From this point of view, the derivations that reflect the substantivation of good and bad qualities in the sentence "Let the good ones multiply, let the bad ones remain" cannot be called occasional. On the other hand, when determining the relationship of conversion derivatives to occasional and continuous, it is necessary to pay attention to the stability and consistency of the derivational mechanisms that create them. Conversion derivatives embody such social skills and experiences that are present in the speech activity of the speakers. This cognitive basis of the conversion mechanism makes it possible to refer to it at any time.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Conversion mechanisms are also characterized by their own sociolinguistic significance. Because these mechanisms are also important in filling the places where lexical derivation is weak, keeping the lexical level of the language from expanding due to extra lexemes. Therefore, lexical conversion, by its very nature, acts as a means of linguistic economy. Because, unlike others, this derivational phenomenon contributes to linguistic economy even with the narrowing of the basic structure. For example, the compression of the functional-semantic signs characteristic of good person, bad person combinations is expressed through the substantivization of good and bad qualities in the sentence "Let the good people multiply, let the bad people stay". All this indicates that lexical conversion should be evaluated among the transpositive events that occur within the semantic possibilities of the word structure. However, lexical conversion has different aspects from other semantic derivations.

In particular, its occurrence in connection with the syntactic process is one of such peculiarities. In the research conducted until now, special attention has been paid to this aspect, so the grammatical, i.e., morphological-syntactic approach has taken the lead in its interpretation. In fact, this phenomenon is based on the semantic-grammatical relationship, which is expressed through lexical entities that are participants of the syntactic relationship. According to A. Gulomov, each of the following characteristics about the extent of conversion shows that this phenomenon is related to the semantic structure: 1) conversion occurs under the influence of affixes: chop – verb – chop+iq noun; 2) occurs on the basis of different "turns" within a word group. For example, the migration of a native horse to a related horse; 3) even if the origin of the migration is related to the syntactic condition - the strength of the syntactic condition, this condition occurs in relation to the meaning and other aspects. For example, advanced, brave, heroic, lazy, etc., have become used almost like nouns in addition to their syntactic status. 4) migration is also born as a result of semantic change - the development of meaning (together with the role of syntactic status): now it is used in the role of loading instead of adverbial

According to the given description, two types of conversion related to the lexical level can be distinguished: a) morphological conversion - occurring on the basis of the cooperation of dissemanticization and grammaticalization phenomena, manifested by the transfer of independent words to auxiliary words, b) lexical conversion, which finds its expression on the basis of the relationship of semantic-grammatical components is a phenomenon that serves to functionally-semantically characterize syntactic units belonging to different categories to the requirements of the lexical level and, on this basis,

to realize the nominative purpose. If the linguistic status of lexical conversion is determined based on these, it should be noted that the semantic-grammatical mechanisms that functionally-semantically characterize the participants of the syntactic process to the lexical level find their expression in the basis of categorical migration, which is clearly visible through its specific derivatives. According to this feature, lexical conversion differs from morphological conversion manifested by categorical transfer, as well as from syntactic conversion noted in the works of L.N.Murzin and G.H.Yahshiboev. Also, it is not justified to describe the derivational process expressed through this phenomenon as a "morphological-syntactic" method of word formation. Because the goal of lexical derivation is not to create a word, but to satisfy the nominative need by creating semantic-grammatical derivatives. The mentioned points require clarifying the issue of relation of lexical conversion with linguistic levels. In the available sources, there is not a single comment on this issue, except for the opinion expressed by M.V. Nikitin. This is not a coincidence, because in traditional studies of conversion, considering its morphological and lexical types together, this phenomenon is interpreted as a change of word groups.

M.V. Nikitin, who distinguished grammatical and lexical types of conversion, notes that lexical conversion is characterized by the phenomenon "between grammar and lexis". However, the realization of any grammatical process relies on valence possibilities in the semantic structure of words and other language units. According to this feature, the semantic structure serves as the initial basis for the realization of lexical conversion. That is why, as noted by I. Kochkartoev: "The combination of words in speech cannot be explained only by grammatical rules. Because there are such points in the joining of words in the speech process, which occur on the basis of non-grammatical factors of the language structure fact, word valence is important as a non-grammatical factor that ensures that words are combined with each other during the speech process. Without paying attention to this law regarding the formation of speech units, which participate as a basic structure in the realization of lexical conversion, it is impossible to evaluate the phenomenon in question as a means of ensuring the interaction of semantic-grammatical and lexical levels. Therefore, as noted by A. Gulomov, conversion migration "is related to the original syntactic condition - the strength of the syntactic condition, but this phenomenon is related to meaning and other aspects."The "other aspects" mentioned here, i.e. "the power and meaning of the syntactic state" indicate that the lexical conversion takes place together with the semantic-grammatical foundations. According to V.M. Nikitovich, the occurrence of conversion, which is recognized as a morphological-syntactic method of word formation in linguistics, and the derivative meaning that arises on the basis of it, is not related to the grammatical structure of the word, but to the position requirement. Because conversion derivatives reflect the intersection of grammatical and semantic features. For example, when the word "bolnoy" is used in the meaning and function specific to the noun group, its ability to appear in the substantive position is important. The position noted in this interpretation is important in understanding the nature of lexical conversion. Because the term position indicates, firstly, that the base structure that creates the conversion phenomenon is related to the syntagmatic relationship, and secondly, that any syntagmatic position of language units is defined within the functional-semantic capabilities of the participants.

CONCLUSION

If it is taken into account that the basis of lexical conversion is the word forms and combinations of the structure, then the importance of the position is highlighted by the fact that it is a tool that determines the functional and semantic relationship between the participants of the syntagmatic relationship. So, the problem that

needs to be clarified in this regard is to determine the law that creates the functional-semantic relationship between the lexical units that make up the syntactic derivation of the word combinations. In modern linguistics, the importance of semantic and syntactic valences in the entry of words into syntactic relations is one of the solutions recognized by many. According to him, the syntactic realization of lexical units requires the realization of the opportunities expressed in them through the semantic valence in accordance with the nominative or communicative purpose.

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