



# Teaching Uzbek Lexicology And Phraseology Through Semantic Analysis And Contextual Interpretation Methods

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**ABSTRACT**

This study examines effective methodological approaches to teaching Uzbek lexicology and phraseology through semantic analysis and contextual interpretation methods. The research focuses on the role of word meaning, semantic relationships, and phraseological units in developing learners’ linguistic awareness and communicative competence. Special attention is given to the analysis of lexical meanings within different contexts, which enables students to understand polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, and the expressive-stylistic functions of words and idiomatic expressions. The paper highlights the importance of contextual interpretation in revealing the semantic nuances of phraseological units and strengthening students’ ability to use vocabulary appropriately in oral and written speech.

**Keywords:**

Uzbek lexicology, Uzbek phraseology, semantic analysis, contextual interpretation, vocabulary teaching, linguistic competence, language meaning, phraseological units.

## INTRODUCTION

Lexicology and phraseology constitute essential components of linguistic studies and play a significant role in the process of teaching the Uzbek language.

Vocabulary and phraseological units reflect the richness, expressive power, and cultural identity of the language, making them fundamental for developing learners’ communicative competence and linguistic awareness. In Uzbek language education, effective mastery of lexical meanings and stable word combinations is crucial for accurate, fluent, and expressive oral and written speech. In recent years, increasing attention has been paid to methodological approaches that emphasize deep understanding of language meaning rather than mechanical memorization of words and expressions. Semantic analysis and contextual interpretation methods have

gained particular relevance, as they enable students to comprehend lexical units within real communicative situations. These methods help reveal semantic nuances, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, and stylistic features of words, as well as the figurative meanings of phraseological units.

### MAIN BODY

Semantic analysis occupies a central position in linguistic studies of Uzbek lexicology. According to Sh. Rahmatullayev, lexical meaning should be studied not as an isolated phenomenon, but as a system of semantic relations formed within the language structure. In his works on Uzbek lexicology, Rahmatullayev emphasizes that understanding polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, and semantic shifts is essential for developing learners’ lexical competence. He argues that semantic analysis allows students to grasp the internal structure of word meaning and to

distinguish between primary and secondary semantic layers in lexical units.

Morphology, as a core aspect of Uzbek grammar, governs word formation, inflection, and derivation. Teaching lexicology through semantic analysis requires an understanding of how morphemes influence meaning. For example, suffixes such as -lik, -chi, or -dor are not merely grammatical markers but carry semantic loads that modify the root meaning and create new lexical units. According to Sh. Rahmatullayev, learners can better comprehend polysemy and derivational patterns when they analyze the interaction between root morphemes and affixes in different contexts. Semantic analysis allows students to perceive how grammatical modifications affect lexical semantics and phraseological usage.

In the context of phraseology, morphological transformations can subtly alter meaning. For instance, nominalized verbs in idiomatic expressions, such as oyoq ostida qolmoq (literally “to remain under the foot”), require students to analyze how verbal morphology contributes to figurative meaning. By examining these processes semantically, learners gain insight into the structural mechanisms of Uzbek phraseology.

Syntax plays a central role in shaping the meaning of lexical and phraseological units. Word order, agreement, and case marking in Uzbek provide essential semantic cues that must be interpreted within context. N. Mahmudov emphasizes that students’ understanding of phraseological units depends

on their ability to recognize syntactic patterns and the relationships between words. For example, the placement of objects and modifiers in expressions like ko’zga ko’rinmas xato (literally “an invisible mistake”) or yurakni titratadigan so’z (“a heart-shaking word”) is critical for interpreting meaning accurately. Contextual interpretation enables learners to distinguish literal from figurative meanings and understand the stylistic nuances encoded in syntactic arrangements.

Lexical and phraseological units are not grammatically inert; they interact dynamically with morphological and syntactic rules. A. Hojiyev notes that students who explore the grammatical behavior of idiomatic expressions such as verb valency, case assignment, and aspectual features develop more precise and contextually appropriate language use. For example, the idiom tilini tuta olmaslik (“to be unable to restrain one’s tongue”) demonstrates how grammatical constraints interact with figurative meaning. Semantic analysis highlights how each grammatical component contributes to the overall meaning, while contextual interpretation shows how these meanings function in authentic discourse.

By examining the grammatical variability of phraseological units, educators can teach students to generalize patterns, recognize exceptions, and develop predictive skills for language use. This approach fosters both grammatical accuracy and communicative expressiveness, integrating knowledge of forms with functional language use.

Examples of Grammatical processes in Uzbek lexicology and phraseology:

Grammatical Feature	Example in Uzbek	Literal Translation	Semantic Meaning	Contextual Interpretation / Phraseological Use
Suffix -lik (Nominalization / Derivation)	do’stlik	friendship	Abstract noun from friend	Used in both everyday and literary texts to denote social relationships; conveys positive, formal connotation.
Suffix -chi (Agent / Profession)	yozuvchi	writer	Person performing the action	In phraseological expressions like kitob yozuvchi yurak (“a heart that writes books”), indicates activity plus emotional nuance.
Verb + -moq (Infinitive / Action)	o’qimoq	to read	Basic verbal action	In idioms like tilini tuta olmaslik (“unable to restrain one’s

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				tongue”), the infinitive form participates in figurative meaning.
Case Marker -ni (Accusative)	kitobni o’qish	to read the book	Indicates direct object	In phrases like xatni ko’zdan kechirmoq, marks the object of the action for correct interpretation.
Case Marker -ga (Dative / Direction)	o’quvchiga o’rgatmoq	to teach the student	Indicates direction / beneficiary	Essential in contextual understanding of verbs + objects in phraseological units.
Case Marker -dan (Ablative / Source)	ishxonadan ketmoq	to leave the office	Source or point of departure	Idioms often retain literal meaning in initial analysis; context reveals figurative or cultural meaning.
Verb Aspect / Tense (Past)	bordi	he/she went	Completed action	In proverbs or phraseological expressions, tense affects figurative interpretation (oyog’i yerga yetdi = “finally achieved something”).
Verb Aspect / Tense (Future)	boradi	he/she will go	Planned or habitual action	Contextual interpretation required in proverbs or expressions about habits / expectations.
Compound Verb (Verb + Auxiliary)	qilmoq + turmoq → qilaveradi	continues doing	Continuous or habitual aspect	Phraseological use: emphasizes repetition or persistence (yurakni titratadigan so’z qilaveradi).
Plural Marker -lar	kitoblar	books	Plurality	Semantic effect: collective or generalization; in idioms, can indicate multiplicity (xatolarni ko’rdi = “experienced many mistakes”).

## Conclusion

In conclusion, teaching Uzbek lexicology and phraseology through semantic analysis and contextual interpretation methods provides a scientifically grounded and pedagogically effective framework for language education.

The study demonstrates that integrating grammatical processes, lexical semantics, and contextual understanding enables learners to comprehend the multifaceted nature of Uzbek vocabulary and phraseological units.

Semantic analysis allows students to distinguish subtle differences between polysemous words, synonyms, antonyms, and derived forms, while contextual interpretation ensures accurate understanding of figurative,

metaphorical, and culturally specific expressions.

The investigation also highlights the inseparable link between grammar and meaning. Morphological markers, case endings, verb aspects, and syntactic structures not only shape the form of words and phrases but also influence their semantic and stylistic interpretations. By focusing on the interaction between grammatical features and lexical semantics, learners develop precise, norm-oriented, and contextually appropriate language use.

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