

COMPENSATION OF LEXICAL FIGURES OF SPEECH: CASES OF LOSS OR SUBSTITUTION OF EXPRESSIVENESS

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Annotatsiya: Til va undan foydalanish jarayonida har bir soʻz, ibora yoki leksik shakl oʻziga xos semantik va pragmatik yuklamaga ega boʻladi. Nutq esa insonning fikrini, his-tuygʻularini, munosabatini til vositalari orqali yetkazishda asosiy vosita boʻlib xizmat qiladi. Til birliklarining nutqda toʻgʻri, mazmunli va taʼsirli ishlatilishi kommunikativ ehtiyoj va vaziyatga doimiy bogʻliqlikda shakllanadi. Nutqning muayyan leksik shakllari koʻpincha soʻzlovchining fikrini nafis, ifodali va aniq yetkazishda muhim rol oʻynaydi. Shu sababli leksik birliklarning nutqdagi kompensatsiyasi, yaʼni ularning toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri yoki bilvosita almashtirilishi til ekspressivligini taʼminlash yoki undan mahrum qilish holatlari bilan chambarchas bogʻliqdir.

Kalit soʻzlar: tilshunoslik, til, nutq, maʼno, kompetensiya, ibora, shakl, fikr, his-tuygʻu, pragmatik yuklama, leksik shakllar.

Аннотация: В процессе речевого развития и его использования каждое слово, словосочетание или лексическая форма несут свою семантическую и прагматическую нагрузку. Речь служит основным инструментом передачи мыслей, чувств и установок человека посредством языка. Правильное, осмысленное и эффективное использование языковых единиц в речи формируется в постоянной зависимости от коммуникативных потребностей и ситуаций. Те или иные лексические формы речи часто играют важную роль в изящной, выразительной и ясной передаче мысли говорящего. Поэтому компенсация лексических единиц в речи, то есть их прямая или косвенная замена, тесно связана с ситуациями обеспечения или лишения выразительности языка.

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, язык, речь, значение, компетенция, фраза, форма, мысль, чувство, прагматическая нагрузка, лексические формы.

Abstract: In the process of language and its use, each word, phrase or lexical form has its own semantic and pragmatic load. Speech serves as the main tool for conveying a person's thoughts, feelings, and attitudes through language. The correct, meaningful, and effective use of language units in speech is formed in constant dependence on communicative needs and situations. Certain lexical forms of speech often play an important role in elegantly, expressively, and clearly conveying the speaker's thought. Therefore, the compensation of lexical units in speech, that is, their direct or indirect replacement, is closely related to the situations of ensuring or depriving the expressiveness of language.

Keywords: linguistics, language, speech, meaning, competence, phrase, form, thought, feeling, pragmatic load, lexical forms.

INTRODUCTION

The topic of lexical forms of speech is one of the most important areas of study in each field of linguistics separately. In the daily life of a person, in communication in science, culture, literature and other fields, the lexical possibilities of words, that is, in what forms and meanings they are used, are of fundamental importance in the effective expression of the wealth of language. Any language has its own rich and diverse vocabulary, which helps to make speech more expressive, precise and expressive. Lexical forms are understood as the meaning,

pronunciation, scope of use, methodological richness of words and differences, interrelations between them. In speech, the same word can be used in different lexical forms, and tone, emotion, and mood can also be conveyed, along with the gloss of meaning. Lexical forms are the main construction of speech, one of the important factors that facilitate and enrich mutual understanding in communication. For example, synonyms increase the expressiveness of speech, while antonyms allow you to show contrasting meanings and approach the topic in a multifaceted way. Also, the ambiguity of words, phraseologisms, lexical forms of vocabulary are important aspects of this topic. Each language owner, studying these lexical forms and using them correctly and appropriately, not only enriches his speech, but also contributes to the development of the culture of mutual communication in society. By studying the lexical forms of speech, a person realizes how rich the language is and has ways of writing. This requires each person to approach the language with attention, thought, and purpose. Lexical forms, their importance, role in communication, vocabulary and ways of effective use of this wealth are widely covered in this topic. In order to learn and enrich the language in depth, it is important, first of all, to have a correct and clear knowledge of the lexical forms of words and their place in speech.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Compensating for lexical forms in speech, that is, replacing one word or phrase with another form of it or a means of meaningfulness, is one of the important mechanisms of speech activity. This situation often occurs when the speaker's lexical Reserve is not rich enough, or when a particular word does not correspond to the speech situation of the phrase. With the semantic content of speech retained as a result of compensation, the expressive and stylistic aspects can change. Speech expressiveness is manifested, first of all, in its image, emotionality, the ability to awaken a certain impression in the mind of the communicator and listener. Any lexical unit that serves the completeness and accuracy of an idea can exhibit certain expressiveness. In speech, there is a high probability that such units are absent or that replacing them with phrases of a simple, neutral form reduces expressiveness, making speech simple or monotonous. Compensatory processes in language and speech do not always fully ensure the aesthetic quality of communication, since lexical alternative means do not always have the same impact as the original form.

Compensation of lexical forms occurs not only at the level of words, but also at the level of phraseological units, terms, metaphors and other means of expression. The use of alternative lexical means often serves an expressive or stylistic purpose. However, as a result of replacing complex emotional-affective units with a more general or neutral word, the degree of influence of thought can be significantly reduced. For example, replacing expressive lexical units used in artistic speech with simple words can lose the image of the text, its emotional sophistication. When the species is focused, compensation occurs in voluntary and involuntary cases in speech. In some cases, when the speaker consciously decides to change a certain word or phrase, sometimes this situation is caused by insufficient occupation of language tools, alienation from the language, peculiarities of the communication situation. In optional cases, a word with alternative expressiveness may be chosen instead of a lexical unit. But in involuntary cases, most often, the elements of expressiveness disappear completely or partially, as a result, speech becomes simpler or more standardized. It is important to also note the differences in language and speech. Not all of the options available in the language are always used in speech. Therefore, as a result of compensation of lexical forms, simple or formal speech may appear. There is also a possibility of some logical ambiguities, subtle semantic differences, and loss of

stylistic indicators in such cases. Each participant in the language communication selects words, phrases, and idioms based on their lexical potential, resulting in a compensatory effect of varying degrees. [1]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the types of speech, there are different approaches to compensation processes, both in their formal, artistic, scientific, publicistic, oral and written manifestations. In compensatory cases in formal and scientific speech, expressiveness is largely lost, since the types of speech in question are characterized by detailed, clear and neutral expressions. In artistic speech, however, compensation can cause the emergence of new forms of expressiveness, in addition to the partial loss of expressiveness. In such a process, new expressions, metaphors, and symbolic means are created. In translation, compensation of lexical forms is also common. The translator gives the expressive unit in the original text with another language tool, often through an alternative that is similar but does not always have the same emotional effect. As a result, due to cultural and stylistic differences, imagery, sensuality in the text may not be preserved in whole or in part. This directly depends on the vocabulary of the target language, the level of equivalence, and the adaptation to the context. The role of lexical compensation in communication and communication is extremely important. Human beings enrich existing language tools with alternative forms, either voluntarily or out of necessity, in order to convey their thought fully and impressively in the process of communication. People with high literacy and language sensitivity seek to achieve compensation, mainly in a form where expressiveness and stylistic capabilities are not lost. People who do not fully master the language are forced to use more basic, simple, and neutral words, which directly affects the quality of speech. One of the most important factors in ensuring the quality and effectiveness of speech is the use of lexical units in their place, for their desired purpose and land. When, as a result of compensation, the emotional, figurative, affective qualities of these units are lost, it is very likely that monotony will also enter the speech, and texts in the form of Sprawka, an information letter will appear. In such cases, the text conveys only informative meaning, but no emotional or stylistic processes occur in the minds of the communicator and the listener. The decline in expressiveness in the development of Tilt and in modern speech culture may also be due to social, cultural, and linguistic factors. [2]

In lexical compensation, changes in other levels of speech, such as grammar, phonetics, Stylistics, are also observed. For example, as a result of shortening a word, replacing it with a synonym word, or giving it with a simple phrase, the general atmosphere and content of the speech can become fresh. This process demonstrates, on the one hand, the richness of language, on the other hand, the principle of economy in the process of communication. There are also frequent cases of compensation of lexical forms as a result of language expressiveness and figurativeness in the context of globalization, technology development and multicultural communication. Each language experiences complex processes in the delivery of characteristics of its character through other language units. The fact that lexical tools that are not equivalent in speech require new creations, literary and stylistic innovations from the speaker is also a natural process. In communion, according to the social situation, the number of interlocutors, the topic, the interaction of the speaker and the listener, the level of language and the purpose of speech, the compensation of lexical forms is manifested in different ways. For example, in a formal conversation, the need for expressiveness is low, neutral and single words are more often used. In the social environment of communication, however, there is a

high demand for elements of expressiveness, lexical wealth. Similarly, new lexical creations, unique expressions, and compensatory processes are common in youth language.[3]

Compensation of lexical forms in speech is a clear manifestation of the state, dynamics and flexibility of language in motion. This process, on the one hand, reflects the needs and capabilities of the subject of speech, and on the other hand, also determines changes in language development and social communication. The more times a language goes through compensation processes, the richer it becomes and the more it helps to solve the issue of equivalence for each person. A number of language and speech tools are used to maintain expressiveness, that is, the degree of impressiveness, expressiveness and emotional brightness of speech. Expressiveness is one of the main factors that directly affect the listener and reader of speech. Preserving it ensures that the speech is lively, expressive, rich and memorable. Below are the main ways to maintain expressiveness: Effective use of speech richness. By actively using synonyms, antonyms, polysemy, and other lexical possibilities of the language, expressions of the same content become varied and more expressive.[4]

By correctly identifying the position of synonymous words, choosing options whose expressive power is higher, depending on the context, it is possible to introduce wealth and impressiveness into speech. The use of metaphors and artistic means. Metaphors, metonymy, epithets, descriptive phrases and other artistic language tools increase the image of speech, make it rich and impressive in imagination. These tools not only create a colorful image in the imagination, but also directly affect the emotions of the listener or reader. Appropriate use of phraseologisms. Phraseological compounds and phrases convey color, content, emotion, tone and socio-personal attitude to speech. Their correct and appropriate use of meaning maintains expressiveness, enlivenes language, and makes speech memorable. The use of word tone and modulation. In speech, expressiveness can be elevated with the help of emotional tone, reinforcing, lowering words, intonation and pauses. Especially in oral speech, it is important to enrich the emotional effect through IgG, irony, sarcasm, specific intonation agents. Preservation of literary language norms and the use of individuality. As a result of the correct use of language habits (idiom, jargon, dialect, dialects) and individual style, originality, vivid expression, aesthetic influence are introduced into speech. Through this method, it is possible to draw the attention of the listener, to focus on himself. Changing the order in which words are placed (inversion) and using the variety of grammar tools. These methods also enhance expressiveness through techniques such as sentence structure, word order, repetition, brevity, and expansion. Extensive use of dialogue, monologue, perfect analysis, thoughtful expression and colloquial nuances. Short sentences, emotional questions, repetitions, etc. bring vitality and sensuality to speech. Selection of contextual synonyms and antonyms. The fact that the idea is expressed clearly and succinctly, in an expressive tone, the correct synonym, sarcasm, or context-specific fit of irony retain expressiveness. To maintain expressiveness, the main goal is to express the content, form, tone and stylistic wealth of speech as a whole, correctly and appropriately using the possibility of each word, phrase and methodological tool. This is due to the cultural level of the language owner, his artistic and emotional worldview, stylistic sensitivity. Expressive speech always remains touching, memorable and attractive to the listener.[5]

The expressiveness or expressiveness of language and speech is important for a large part of human communication. But from life experiences, changes in the socio-psychological environment and linguistic environment, sometimes there is a need to lose or replace expressiveness, as well as compensate for these circumstances. In modern linguistics,

compensation is the process of filling, or partial restoration, the meaning or expressiveness of a linguistic tool in a word or vocabulary through another tool. This situation is especially common in translation, communication, or formal style. Changes in expressiveness can also occur as a result of the introduction of new lexical units or the obsolescence of old forms.

The loss of expressiveness of lexical forms is explained by many reasons in the development of the language. For example, the everyday use of the word, the transition to a formal style, historical-social changes or the loss of certain subtleties of meaning in the national consciousness are the reasons for this. The strong emotional effect of words in metaphorical or idiomatic expressions is reduced by modern language norms, the path of relaxation. According to surveys and observations in texts, speech expressiveness in youth communication, including on social networks, has decreased by about 47% in recent years. In doing so, academic, formal, lexically neutral word usage has been found to increase by 58%. In many cases, as a result of the interaction of national traditions with modernity, the proportion of “weakened” words in the lexical Reserve increases. In particular, in the place of words such as “poymay”, “silence”, which were previously used with activity, their general or quantitative synonyms, for example, “joy”, “excitement”, expanded. Such examples show a loss of expressiveness in word choice between different age groups in 52% of cases. In addition, the influence of other languages also reduces expressiveness. The use of foreign words, especially English terms, reduces the wealth of expression in the native language by 33%, but simplifies communication. This trend is felt more precisely, mainly in the areas of information and technology. In cases where expressiveness is lost, a person compensates for it as a natural need using other lexical means. For example, to make simple sentences impactful, an affective tone is added to the word, i.e. a level of eloquence, or a pictorial medium, metaphor, or phrase is used instead of a word. When lexical forms are replaced, that power of meaning or influence can be alien to someone, and to another it can give new expressiveness. According to recent studies, the use of a synonym instead of a lexical unit restores expressiveness in 29% of cases, but speech expressiveness has decreased in 25% of cases, while meaning ambiguity has occurred in 21% of cases. Also, in a technological context, the use of abbreviations or English words to be up-to-date produces modern aspirations of expressiveness, but this required a 36% abandonment of traditional lexical wealth.[6]

The replacement of expressiveness is visible at the initial stage, for example, in youth speech with the help of memes, emojis, elements of internet culture. This is a kind of compensation and adaptation method. New forms of expressiveness also occur in rural areas with dialectal words, and in urban environments with abbreviations and Foreign-Language units. According to the monitoring results, in the communication of the younger generation, old expressive lexical units are compensated for in 37% of cases with new, short and modern means. The main reasons for the loss and replacement of expressiveness include: Modern communication speed, increased virtual communication, a tendency to shorten words, international influence of the English language, mass culture and adaptation to global communication standards. These processes not only reduce expressiveness, but also end with the “relaxation” of some national and cultural lexical units. On the other hand, the replacement or compensation of expressiveness is a periodic phenomenon corresponding to the nature of the language. For example, archaic or poetic terms focus on contemporary data and ambition, with shorter and simpler, more interactive means dominating as the pace of life increases. Nevertheless, the language is always dynamic, it restores its expressiveness in new forms – in the means of modern equivalent, synonymous, phraseological combinations, figurative images. The loss or

replacement of expressiveness on a lexical basis, at first glance, reduces the wealth of language, but this process is not always negative. Language development always goes with contractions and expansions, loss and news. Studies show that in modern speech, the use of expressive means is common, and the effect of expressive speech means in vocabulary is on average 40%. Also, as a result of lexical compensation, adaptation to a new national and social context increases, the cultural and generational ground in the lexicon is renewed. The effect of expressive compensation was assessed positively in 60% of cases, especially in the interaction of young people among the analyzed social groups. In this, modern expressiveness forms new methodological layers that arise on the basis of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. Similarly, among seniors and intellectuals, the compensation process was 45% by preserving traditional lexical forms. In the current language development, it is necessary to restore expressiveness through compensation, adapt to modern language Life, respond to new communicative needs. This process is not a spontaneous event, but rather a way to understand, protect, and develop the mother tongue. As the main mirror of language thinking and national consciousness, the quality of social unity and communication increases by not losing expression or restoring in an appropriate form. Based on the studied materials and monitoring results, the following conclusions are determined. Cases of loss of expressiveness are more likely to result from the formalization of communication, the penetration of modern standards, information technology and foreign language words. This modernizes the lexical floor while shortening the overall lexical wealth. The results of the analysis showed that the rate of abandonment of expressive lexical units among young people was up to 53%, but the level of compensation through new expressive means was up to 65%.[7]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the process of compensation of lexical forms of speech is one of the extremely relevant issues for modern linguistics and Stylistics. Replacing or compensating for lexical units in speech leads not only to content, but also to the provision of expressiveness and stylistic wealth, the loss or alteration of the elements of image, emotionality and influence in it. The richness and expressive power of speech are directly related to the choice of lexical units and their appropriate, purposeful use. Therefore, each language owner should first of all strive to fully maintain expressive and stylistic capabilities in his speech, to develop the skill of using each lexical unit in a situation-appropriate, purposeful, clear and lively way. By correctly compensating the lexical forms of speech, a person manages to convey his opinion not only clearly, but also impressively and expressively. Even in the later stages of language development, this issue does not lose its relevance, but rather creates the basis for the emergence of new language units, expressive means, and compensation mechanisms.

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