

Semantic Structure Of The Word

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Annotation: The article deals with the problem of the word in the science of linguistics, the structure of the word in languages of different systems and at different stages of language development, the semantic structure of the word. The question of some external - mainly phonetic or internal - grammatical or lexical-semantic features of the word is being resolved.

Key words: Problem, language, linguistics, languages, evolution, structure, system, change, meaning, form, grammar, morphology, vocabulary, meaning, stage, language heterogeneity, world languages, unit, approach...

The problem of the word in the linguistics of development cannot yet be considered comprehensively covered even at the present time. There is no doubt that the understanding of the category of the word and the content of the category of the word change historically. The structure of a word is heterogeneous in languages of different systems and at different stages of language development. But even if we ignore the complex issues of the history of the word as a linguistic category, correlative with the category of the sentence, there will still be a lot of obscurity in the very description of the semantic structure of the word. "... Until now, in the field of language, they have always been content with units that are not properly defined," said F. de Saussure, referring to the question of the word [1. 17s.]. Linguists avoid giving a definition of a word or an exhaustive description of its structure, willingly limiting their task to pointing out only some external, predominantly phonetic, or internal, grammatical or lexical-semantic features of the word. With a one-sided approach to the word, the contradictory complexity of its structure immediately appears and the general concept of the word will reach the set of empirical varieties of words. Are "words phonetic, grammatical and lexical".

Phonetic word boundaries marked in different languages by special phonological signals. For example, in the Russian language, force stress, in some languages, for example, in German, is not as sharply defined as the boundaries between morphemes [1.18s.]. And, on the other hand, the phonetic line between a word and a phrase, in many cases also unstable, mobile. For example, in French, "words are not phonetically distinguished by anything", and in the sound stream, "groups of words expressing a single semantic whole in the process of speech", the so-called "dynamic, or rhythmic, groups" are isolated [1.18 p.].

If we consider the structure of the word from a grammatical point of view, then the integrity and unity of the word also turn out to be largely illusory. "... The word is one of the smallest completely self-contained pieces of an isolated "meaning" to which the sentence is reduced," Sapir formulates [1. 19s.]. The ability of a word to move and change places within a sentence is different in different languages. "Every sound of speech that has a meaning in a language separately from other sounds that are words is a word" [1. 20s.].

In reality, however, this is not the case. "A great misconception," says F. de Saussure, "is to look at a linguistic element simply as a combination of a certain sound with a certain concept. To define him in this way would be to isolate him from the system of which he is a part. But in the language system, the sounds of speech are significant, meaningful. W. Humboldt also pointed to this. "In rare cases," W. Humboldt said, "one can recognize a certain connection between the sounds of a language and its spirit. However, even in dialects of the same language, slight changes in vowels, which change the language little in general, can in truth be attributed to the state of the spirit of the people (Gemutbeshaffenheit). [one. 21s.].

It goes without saying that the semantic development of a language depends on its lexical and morphological inventory, inventory of root stems, word-formation elements and grammatical categories.

The ways of the semantic evolution of words are often determined by the laws of development of morphological categories. It is known that a word belonging to the circle of parts of speech with a rich arsenal of inflection is a complex system of grammatical forms that perform various syntactic functions. Separate forms can fall away from the structure of a particular word and turn into independent words. For example, noun forms become adverbs.

In conclusion, we can say, according to the statements of many scientists of their time and at the present stage of the modern literary language in different languages, that grammatical laws determine the reception and principles of communication and correlation of morphemes in the language system, ways of their constructive combination into words. The shift in the forms of word formation changes the entire vocabulary system.

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