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**INVESTIGATIONS ON THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF WORDS****Ziyatovakmal Tursunovich***Senior Teacher, Researcher Of The Department Of Foreign Languages, Karshi Engineering-Economics Institute, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE****Key words:** Verb; lexicon; semantic analysis; synonym; application.**Abstract:** This article analyzes the semantic and lexical features of the verb "choose" in English. The possibilities of using this verb are described.**Received:** 09.06.2023**Accepted:** 14.06.2023**Published:** 19.06.2023**INTRODUCTION**

An exact definition of any basic term is an easy task altogether. In the case of lexical meaning it becomes especially difficult due to the complexity of the process by which language and human conscience serve to reflect outward reality and to adapt it to human needs.

The definitions of lexical meaning have been attempted more than once in accordance with the main principles of different linguistic schools. The disciples of F. de Saussure consider meaning to be the relation between the object or notion named, and the name itself. Descriptive linguistics of the Bloomfieldian term defines the meaning as the situation in which the word is uttered. Both ways of approach afford no possibility of a further investigation of semantic problems in strictly linguistic terms, and therefore if taken as a bases of for general linguistic theory, give no insight onto the mechanism of meaning. Some of Bloomfields successors went so far as to exclude semaseology from linguistics on the ground that meaning could not be studied objectively and was not part of language but an aspect of the use to which language is put. This point of view was never generally accepted. The more general opinion is well revealed in R. Jakobson's pun. He said: «Linguistics without meaning is meaningless». In our country definitions given by the majority of authors, however different in detail, agree in one basic principle: They all point out that lexical meaning is the realization of the notion by means of definite language system. It has also been repeatedly stated that the plane of content in speech reflects the whole of human consciousness which comprises not only mental activity but emotions as well.

The notional content of a word is expressed by the denotative meaning (also referential or extensional meaning) which, as we shall see later, may be of two types, according to whether the word's function is significative or identifying (demonstrative). To denote, that is to serve as linguistic expression for a notion or an actually existing object referred to by a word. The term denotatum (PL. denotata) or referent means either a notion or an actually existing individual thing to which reference is made. The emotional content of the word is its capacity to evoke or directly express emotion. It is rendered by the emotional or expressive counterpart of meaning, also called emotive charge, intentional or affective connotations of words.

The denotative meaning may be of two types according to whether the word function is significative and evokes a general idea, or demonstrative, i.e. identifying.

To find words in their significative meaning it is best to turn to aphorisms and other sayings expressing general ideas. Thus A good laugh is sunshine in the house or A man cannot be too careful in the choice of his enemies contain words in their significative meaning. The second type (demonstrative meaning) is revealed when it is the individual elements of reality that the word serves to name. Some large blue china jars and parrot-tulips were ranged on the mantelshelf, and through the small leaded panes of the window streamed the apricot coloured light of a summer day in London.

The expressive counterpart of meaning is optional, and even when it is present, its proportion with respect to the logical counterpart may vary within wide limits. The meaning of many words is subject to complex associations originating in habitual contexts, verbal or situational, of which the speaker and the listener are aware, and which form the connotational component of meaning. In some words the realization of meaning is accompanied by additional stylistic characteristics revealing the speaker's attitude to the situation, the subject matter, and to his interlocutor.

Within the affective connotations of a word we distinguish its capacity to evoke or directly express: a) emotion, e.g. daddy as compared to father, b) evaluation, e.g. clique as compared to group, c) insensitive e.g. adore, is compared to love d) stylistic colouring e.g. slay as compared to kill.

The complexity of the word meaning is manifold. A part from the lexical meaning including denotative and connotative meaning it is always combined with the grammatical meaning.

It will be useful to remind the reader that the grammatical meaning is defined as an expression in speech of relationship between words based on contrastive features of arrangements in which they occur. This being a book on lexicology and not on grammar, it is permissible to take this definition ready-made without explaining or analyzing it, and concentrate our attention upon lexico-grammatical meaning.

More than that, every denotational meaning is itself a combination of several more elementary components. The meaning of kill, for instance, can be described as follows: {cause become not alive}. One further point should be made: cause become, not and alive in this analysis are not words of English or any other language; they are elements of meaning, which can be combined in various ways with other such elements in the meaning of different words. In what follows they will be called semantic components. To illustrate this idea of componential analysis we shall consider the word adored in the following epigram by Oscar Wilde: «Men can be analyzed, women-merely adored». Adored has lexical

meaning and a grammatical meaning. The grammatical meaning is that of a participle II of a transitive verb. The denotational counterpart of the lexical meaning realizes the corresponding notion, and consists of several components, namely - feeling attachment, intensity, respect. The connotational component is that of intensity and loftiness. The definition of adore is to feel a great attachment and respect, to worship.

One and the same word may have several meanings. A word that has more than one meaning is called polysemantic.

Polysemy is inherent in the very nature of words and notions, as they always contain a generalisation of several traits of the object. Some of these traits are common with other objects. Hence the possibility of identical names for objects possessing common features.

Thus polysemy is characteristic of most words in many languages, however different they may be. But it is more characteristic of the English vocabulary as compared with Uzbek, due to the monosyllabic character of English and the predominant of root words. The greater the relative frequency of the word, the greater the number of elements that constitute its semantic structure, i.e. the more polysemantic it is. This is regularity of cause statistical not a rigid one.

Words counts show that the total number of meanings separately registered in NED for the first thousand of the most frequent English words is almost 25,000 i.e. the average number of meaning for each of these most frequent words is 25.

Consider some of the variants of a very frequent, and consequently polysemantic word run. We define the main variant as to go by moving the legs quickly as in Tired as I was; I began to run frantically home. The lexical meaning does not change in the forms ran or running. The basic meaning may be extended to inanimate things: I caught the bus that runs between C and B; or the word run may be used figuratively: It makes the blood run cold. Both the components on foot and quickly are suppressed in This self- service shop is run by the Co- op and The car runs on petrol. The idea of motion remains but it is reduced to operate or function. The difference of meanings is reflected in the difference of syntactic valency. It is impossible to use this variant about humans and say We humans run on foot. It is possible to use the active- passive transformation when the meaning implies management; The Co-op runs this self- service shop but not I was run by home. There other variants of run where there is no implication of speed or «on foot» or motion but the implication of direction is retained: On the other side of the stream the bank ran up steeply. The bank ran without the indication of direction is meaningless. The verb run has also several other variants, they all have something in common with some of the others. Thus, though there is no single semantic component common to all variants, every variant has something in common with at least one of the others.

It is only recently that linguists have made any serious attempt to give a systematic, account of grammar and semantics, semantics and context. Every meaning in language and every difference in meaning is signalled either by the form of the word itself or by context. Cf. ship -sheep, brothers - brethren, smoke - screen star.

In analysing the polysemy of a word, we have to take into consideration that the meaning is the content of a two-facet linguistic sign existing in unity with the sound form of the sign and its distribution, i.e. its syntagmatic relations descending on the position in the spoken chain.

We have therefore to search for cases of unity for both facets of the linguistic sign- its form and its content. This unity is present in so- called lexico-grammatical variants of words.

No universally accepted criteria for differentiating these variants within one polysemantic word can so far be offered, although the problem has lately attracted a great deal of attention. The main points can be summed up as follows: lexico-grammatical variants of a word are its variants characterised by a paradigmatic or morphological peculiarities, different valency, different syntactic functions, very often they belong to different lexico-grammatical groups of the same part of speech thus run is intransitive in I ran home, but transitive in I ran this office.

All the lexical and lexico-grammatical variants of a word taken together form its semantic structure. Thus, in the semantic structure of the word youth three lexico-grammatical variants may be distinguished: the first is an abstract uncountable noun, as in the friends of one's youth, the second is a countable personal noun a young man that can be substituted by the pronoun he in the singular and they in the plural; the third is a collective noun 'young man and women' having only one form, that of the singular, substituted by the pronoun they. Within the first lexico - grammatical variant two shades of meaning can be distinguished with two different referents, one denoting the state of being young, and the other the time of being young. These shades of meaning are recognized due to lexical peculiarities of distribution and sometimes are blended together as in to feet one's youth has gone, where both the time and the state can be meant. These variant form a structured set because they are expressed by the same sound complex and are interrelated in meaning as they all contain the semantic component young and can be explained by means of one another.

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