

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF WORD MEANING IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the problems of notion of word and word meaning which studies the linguistic features of word meaning. It discusses some approaches and theories to word meaning.

Keywords: approach, lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, notion, theory, word meaning.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы понятия слова и значения слова, изучающие лингвистические особенности значения слова. В нем обсуждаются некоторые подходы и теории к значению слова

Ключевые слова: подход, лексическое значение, грамматическое значение, понятие, теория, слова значение

INTRODUCTION

As it known, word meaning has played a significant role in modern linguistics of language, which was mainly concerned with the structural, functional, lexical features of sentence meaning. These days, it is well-established that the think about of word meaning is vital to the request into the elemental properties of human dialect. This section gives an diagram of the way issues related to word meaning have been investigated in linguistics. Though the emphasis will be on linguistic issues, contributions from linguistics will be considered, as word meaning research is highly interdisciplinary.

MAIN PART

The concepts of word and word meaning are difficult to define, which is mirrored in the problems in establishing the core terminology of lexical semantics. This is due in part to the fact that the term 'word' is very polysemous. For example, the term 'word' has unclear meanings in everyday usage (as in "Color and colour two spellings of the same word"). There are linguistic techniques that characterize the concept of word by focusing on its explanatory role in linguistic study. These approaches frequently result in the division of the concept of word into a variety of finer-grained and theoretically comprehensible notions, but they nevertheless view 'word' as a term that pinpoints a scientifically valid concept. For example, words are the primary locus of stress and tone assignment, the basic domain of morphological conditions on affixation, cliticization, compounding, and the theme of phonological and morphological processes of assimilation, vowel shift, metathesis, and reduplication.

English, Uzbek like any other language, has distinct characteristics in terms of how words are pronounced and ordered in a sentence, as well as the actual words employed. The following pages go through these linguistic characteristics in great detail: Phonology and Phonetics are two terms that are used interchangeably. Phonetics is the study of speech sounds and their classification, while phonology is the study of speech sound interactions. How do you pronounce particular sounds, in other words? What effect does context have on the pronunciation? Grammar, often known as "syntax," is a language trait that varies by dialect. In a sentence, how do you structure your words? This article also has information on prosodic traits, which include stress and intonation patterns in a language or dialect. Which sounds do you stress in a word or phrase? Do you have a certain pitch pattern that you employ throughout a sentence? The lexicon of a dialect is its vocabulary. How do you describe anything with words? Do you have any unique phrases?

Actually, every natural language has a lexicon, which is divided into lexical entries and contains information about word types and lexemes. These are the smallest linguistic phrases that can be articulated in isolation to communicate semantic content

and are traditionally connected with a non-compositional meaning. In phonological theory, word kinds are related to word tokens and occurrences, much as phonemes are related to phones. Consider the differences in the location of articulation of the phoneme /n/, which is pronounced as the voiced bilabial nasal [m] in "ten bags" and as the voiced velar nasal [ŋ] in "ten gates" to grasp the parallelism. Lexemes can be described as abstract representations of sets of words (each defining one method the lexeme can be instantiated in sentences), just as phonemes are abstract representations of sets of phones (each defining one way the phoneme can be instantiated in speech). Thus, morphologically and graphically indicated realizations of the same abstract word type do are 'do', 'does', 'done', and 'doing.' The lexical entries in a lexicon define the parameters that determine the instantiation potential of word types in sentences, utterances, and inscriptions. Unless otherwise stated, any references to "word meaning" should be interpreted as "word type meaning" or "lexeme meaning" in the sense we just described.

Additionally, there are different theories on word meaning. One is a semantic theory of word meaning, which aims to elucidate what meaning-determining information is conveyed by natural language words. A semantic theory of word meaning would be a framework that establishes that the word 'bachelor' conveys the lexical concept mature unmarried male.

Also, The nominative function of an independent word meaning is not always centered on just one thing or content, action, or character when it comes to linguistic aspects of word meaning. Something can sometimes be referred to by a single name. In English, the words free time, spare time, and leisure represent "leisure" in Uzbek. These words are used in different situations in English depending on their meaning. After work or on weekends, spare time refers to leisure time. Leisure time is time that is not spent working or studying. The word leisure connotes a period of rest. There are many other words in English that mean rest, break, cultural leisure, including recreation, rest, relaxation, amusement, entertainment. These words also vary in their use.

CONCLUSION

Taking everything into consideration, in the nineteenth century, the study of word meaning developed into a mature academic endeavor. However, in the past, issues concerning word meaning were a hot topic of discussion. As previously stated, some techniques were distinguished to word meaning and linguistic peculiarities of it. So, words symbolize "concepts" or "ideas" in a wide sense, and the dynamics of sensory modulation, extension, and contraction that underpin lexical evolution correlate to broader patterns of conceptual activity in the human mind.

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