SEMANTICS AS A SCIENTIFIC DIRECTION IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the importance of semantics in English, Uzbek and Russian linguistics today. At the same time, the valuable opinions and opinions of world and Uzbek linguists about the semantic content of poetic texts were analyzed.

Keywords: Semantics, poem, society, humour, linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

As semantics is studied as a branch of linguistics, it quickly enters into integration with other areas of language. As we enter into a debate about the meaning of the word meaning the formation of meaning and its understanding is a cognitive process, it is a phenomenon that arises from the interference of consciousness and linguistic units.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

In the occurrence of a word, meaning is the main one. The word, which is considered the main unit of language, is an element that serves to denote the names of objects and their character traits, phenomena, attitudes of people in relation to being. Word formation goes back to a long history. In World linguistics, the study of the language system in relation to the individual is reflected mainly in studies on linguistic semantics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmatic linguistics and linguoculturology. In particular, V. von Gumbolt, l. Weisgerber, E. Sephir, B. L. Warf, M. Djusupov, Sh. Safarov, K. Safarova, A. A. Potebnya, J. Lakoff, N. Chomsky, S. Kubryakova's scientific research, in the relationship of the language system to the individual has been studied. The fact that semantics is a scientific direction in linguistics has been cited in the works of many linguistic scientists. This article focuses on the interpretation of the lexical-semantic meanings of words and text, and when writing it, The scientific views of Sh. Safarov, M. Djusupov and many other foreign scientists were widely used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The linguist M. Djusupov's article word code states that the origin of the word goes back to the 2nd millennium. Linguistics reports that language began to be studied in interaction with the inner and outer world of a person, his biology, sociology and culture, with which the approach to the word has changed. At the same time, the emergence of words and the fact that in the development of languages through them peoples were in mutual integration, suggests that the meanings of words in different languages are similar to one another. For example, the Sumerian hieroglyphs "Tu" means "to bear", while the Turco-Kipchak language also has "Tu", which also means "to bear" in the order mile, is not accidental according to scholars. In the vocabulary of languages that are not related to each other, phenomena of similarity of words in terms of meaning may occur. The word has a form and meaning. The form of words is considered their phonetic and grammatical aspects, while the meaning of words is understood lexically and grammatically. It is the semantic meaning that is the content of words, the product in human thought of the object-thing that the word expresses and names. Semantic meaning is the concept of things-objects, objects, actions, signs, and at the same time embodies the main lexical

meaning of the word, as well as the general part of all related words. Terms such as meaning, content, semantics of a word are used to express the connection between a word and meaning, through which phenomena such as existential: denotation, reference, object, fact are expressed. Additionally textual content adds subtle additional meanings to the word with the addition of prepositions and suffixes to words perceived from the context.

The word is constructed from a complex of sounds. In all languages, too, the word is formed from more than one vowel. Words consisting of one vowel are almost absent except for the words denoting interrogative (a) and denoting pity (e). Any sound that does not have a specific meaning can never be a word. Any word will initially have a unity of sound and meaning. This situation is the phonetic and semantic side of the word. Hence, any sound produced by speech cannot comprehend meaning. At this point, it would be appropriate to mention the difference between the lexeme and the word. A sentence with a lexical meaning is a lexeme. There may be neither meaning nor absence in the word.

Alternatively, there is a grammatical meaning of the word, which is the notion that a word belongs to some type of word, the grammatical features of a word (tense, rod, number, agreement, etc. Grammatical meaning is expressed mainly through suffixes added to words, but also through prefixes and suffixes. Linguists have informed society long ago that there is a separate, cultural component of the meaning that the word represents in the text. This process, that is, the interpretation of the meaning of a word, is important in language acquisition, since the main problem in learning another language is precisely the ignorance of the cultural component of the content of the lexicon of this language. The meaning of two words derived from different languages never fully corresponds to each other except for terms. Therefore, in order for each word to be used correctly, it is necessary to interact with the socio-cultural conditions of the country in which the language is studied.

In addition to the studied sections of the language—phonology and grammar-its content aspect is that there are also aspects of Lexicon, semantics and stylistics, and these are interpreted differently by different linguists. The lexicon of a language is understood as the composition, sum of the vocabulary of that language. And the composition of the dictionary is studied by the Department of lexicology in linguistics. Lexicology audits the making of words, their origin (etymology) and usage. The meaning content i.e. semantics of words is studied by semasiology. Semasiology provides a comprehensive analysis of language units—vocabulary, morpheme, vocabulary, sentence and phraseologisms.

Semantics refers to the Greek term "semantikos" (expressive, meaning-making) and is the branch of linguistics that studies the semantic meaning of language units (verbal, morpheme, vocabulary, sentence, and phraseologisms). Semasiology associated with the name Reyzig, diverged as an independent linguistic field in the late 19th century. French linguist M. Breal introduced the term semantics to linguistics in 1883, in place of semasiology. Research on semantics in the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century examined the narrowing of meaning, the expansion of meaning, the displacement of meaning, and its types. The speaker and listener participate in the speech process. Usually the text being read by the listener is encoded, and the listener can understand the text from the characters i.e. word and text to meaning. In the latter case, it refers to meaning i.e. thought and understanding in order to understand the sign. This process is called semasiological and onomasiological aspects in linguistics. While monoscience, pluralism, and homonymy are considered a semasiological category, synonymy, antonymy, and conversion are onomasiological categories. Semasiology and onomasiology are two important aspects that study lexical semantics.

Semantic problems have existed since ancient times, and among scientists it was initially considered as a philosophical concept. In ancient times, philosopher scientists considered semantics to be one of three directions. F. Loseva's book "The Philosophy of the name" argues that clarification means that it is self-naming. Clarification in this place is understood to interpret the meaning of words, and naming is to refer to the subject, thing-phenomena. Semantic views on Russian traditional linguistics have been the subject of much controversy in ancient times by anologists and anomalists. Because the anomalists led by Democritus believed that there was no connection between the thing in the language and its name. Anologists led by Plato have argued that there is a clear link between a thing-item and its name. In fact, there is no connection between the thing and its name.

Representatives of the Anglo-Saxon philological school, one of the four schools of linguistics that arose in Europe in the 1920s, Ch. Peirce and g. Morris introduced the concept of semiotics in his works. Semiotics is the science of language signs, and scientists have divided semiotics in turn into three: semantics, syntax and pragmatics. These concepts were followed in new branches such as grammar, dialectics and rhetoric. Although pragmatics, like semantics, is considered an area of linguistics that depends on linguistic meanings, there is a great difference between these two concepts. Semantics studies the meaning of words while extracting words from context. Pragmatics, on the other hand, analyzes words in relation to the relevant context. Hence, an individual's personal expression of opinion in relation to a word expressing a significative meaning, based on his own worldview, knowledge and level, produces a pragmatic meaning. For example, in Hindus, the pragmatic meaning of "holy" is formed through the lexeme "cow", and in Uzbeks, the pragmatic meanings of "brave" is formed through the lexeme "Alpomish". The lexical meaning of words, on the other hand, is the appearance of the concept attached to the name, which can indicate compact, subjective relations, enter into paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations.

Cultural ties between nations and the countries are also gaining momentum as culture progresses. The study of the meaning of words in English is considered somewhat difficult, since the abundant use of polysemantic words makes it difficult to bite the meaning of words in this language. Linguist I. V. Arnold argues that the lexical meaning of a word is the understanding of the realization of concepts, emotions, and relationships through this— language system. The semantic structure of the English language has a complex structure, the main four aspects of which are:

1) Each word combines lexical and grammatical meanings. For example, taking the verb *to go* – action. It is a grammatical meaning-that is, the meaning of the fragment to which the word belongs.

2) The word usually does not denote only an object, its semantic structure also includes a system of associations. With its help, the speaker expresses his attitude to something, phenomenon and process. The meaning of the word includes the subject, the denotative component, which is called the concept (referent). The connotative component includes components of emotional, evaluative, expressive and stylistic meaning.

3) The denotative meaning of a word is divided into semantic parts or components, which are called semantics.

4) A word may have several lexical-semantic variants and meanings in its polysemantic, i.e., semantic content. All lexical-semantic variants (LSVs) form the semantic content of a word by connecting words with each other through a common sema.

The lexeme is a combination of form and meaning, and this form is considered easy to define. In writing, this is explained by a sequence of letters, and in speech by a sequence of sounds.

But it will be difficult to determine the meaning of these words, since the spelling and pronunciation of these words are the same, but their meaning may be somewhat difficult to distinguish. In homonyms, for example, the English word "bank" means financial organization in one sense, while in another it means riverbank. The pronunciation of these words is the same but the meaning is different. Taking" Steak "and" stake " as examples, their pronunciation may be close but there is no similarity in the sound system. There are also omophones (homographs) in English, with different pronunciations but differences in syllable reading. For example, the word" bow", if we pronounce it like the verb" go " (to go) in the [ou] manner, means a shooting weapon. If we pronounce this word like [au] in the same way as "cow", then the meaning means bowing in the sense of respectful greeting. There will be connotations of ambiguous lexemes (polysemantics) that are suffixed to one another. For example, the word "head", which is a noun phrase, is considered to be related in terms of meaning-that is, the head of a person (body member), the head of a company, the head (top) of a tie, etc. If we take the meaning of the head of a person as the main word, then the rest is a word borrowed from this main word.

In English linguistics, semantics is interested in how much the meaning works in the language. What language owners emphasize in sentences, the meaning of phrases and words are of interest to semantics. Sentences are also semantically connected to each other in different situations. In paraphrased sentences, the meaning is the same. For example," John gave Chris a book "or"John gave the book to Chris". At the same time, correlations also represent a semantic connection in a sentence. For example, in sentences such as" John married Rachel"," Rachel married John's wife", the second part will also be true, with part of the sentence being true.

In English, like other languages, the language consists of vocabulary and grammar. At this point, the grammar itself consists of two components: morphology and syntax. Morphology deals with word structures. For example, the analysis of morphemes in unfriendliness would apply precisely to morphology. It is derivational if morphemes are added to a word and change word shape. For example, beautiful quality is made from the word beauty beauty. This phenomenon is called Flexion if the morpheme simply gives the word an additional meaning over grammatical demand, for example, changes the form of the tense, or changes from singular to plural form. For example, the verb kill takes the form killed when it changes to the past tense. The second component of grammar is syntax, which analyzes cases when words enter into a relationship with one. For example, simple sentences such as *the old lion was sleeping* (*the lion was sleeping*) can sometimes connect with the binder to form complex sentences. For example, *the old lion was sleeping because he was exhausted.* In such sentences, grammatical meaning dominates but semantics deals with the meaning of words in the sentence. Words usually have two meanings. The first, which provides information about something (reference) e.g. red, describes the color of the blood. Chair claims to be one of the household items, with legs, backrest. The second meaning of the word is "sense" (emotion), which refers to the semantic meaning of words, which determines whether words are related to other words.

Conceptual semantics deals with the most basic concept and form of a word before our thoughts and feelings add context. For example, as everyone knows, we consider the "puma" to be a large wild cat. But the term is also used to indicate that an older woman is romantically involved with a young man. In such situations, it becomes known how important the context is. Conceptual semantics opens its door to connotation and denotation. Denotation, the standard definition of a word, is also related, at the same time, to the sense of meaning derived from the word. Thus, semantics and connotation are deeply linked to one another.

Cognitive semantics approaches meaning from the point of view of cognitive linguistics. In this framework, language is not a domain-specific language module, but is explained through a person's general cognitive abilities. Features inherent in cognitive semantics are used in lexical research advanced by Leonard Talmy, George Lakoff, Dirk Geeraers, and Bruce Wayne Hawkins. Some cognitive semantic frameworks developed by L. Talmi also include syntactic structures.

The meaning of the words that the speaker wants to communicate is not usually known with certainty. If we had any criteria for analyzing it or clarifying it, we would have clearly known the purpose of the speaker. Some sentences have two meanings, and the speaker is always aware of this. Because there are also humorous sentences in English that usually distract the listener. The study of meaning can be done in different ways. Linguistic semantics is an attempt by any speaker to explain their knowledge. In this case, it allows the listener to understand the product of language and imagination, which allows them to convey facts, emotions, thoughts.

Semantics is the content of the text. The text, in turn, is divided into an expression shell, a content, and a grammar. The shell of expression is the sound, phonetic and phonological parts of a text, and the content is understood as the meaning of the words contained in the text. These two concepts are inextricably linked with each other and cannot be distinguished. It follows that S. Todorov explained that the text is a process that is in constant motion, and it has syntactic and semantic properties. The language units that make up the text determine its syntactic nature, and the content of the text is determined by its semantics. Therefore, the composition of the text consists mainly of two elements—the word and its meaning, which are the main tools of the text. The concept of text requires the formation of sentences ranging from small sentences to multi-sheet pieces, a clear limitation of syntactic structures in complex sentences or paragraphs. Semasiology, a component of lexicology, studies semantics that studies word meanings. Word form refers to the sum of the sounds that make it up, and meaning refers to the meaning that is understood from the sum of the sounds contained in a word. Linguist E. Kurilov believes that there is an isomorphism between the syllable in which the sound complex is calculated and the sentence in which the semantic complex is calculated, and regardless of their functional relationship they are calculated to have structural parallelism. L. A. Novikov, also confirming this point, says that when faced with difficulty in the process of analyzing lexemes, it is possible to compare them with another system and come to a conclusion based on the similarity between them. A symposium in Magdeburg in 1964 focused on the similarity between phonology and semantics, and focused on defining semantics in word meanings. It has also been argued that the transfer of a system of concepts at the phonological level to a lexical system greatly complicates lexical-semantic analysis.

In linguistics, each language marker is unique, and semantics is also of great importance as a unit of language. Semantics analyzes the textual and extra-textual meanings of words and phrases, and it is also sometimes referred to as semasiology. The purpose of semantics is to decompose the meanings that words represent into semas i.e. small semantic units, characters, and divide them into words with similar meanings or words with opposite meanings, divided into segments. Hence, semantics studies the fundamental (denotative) and portable (connotative) meanings of words. Word learning can usually be learned through tools such as synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy. In the process of analyzing word meanings, words or phrases that have a common function, similar in meaning, merge into one semantic field. For example, words referring to horticulture are lexemes that belong only to this field that are used in one common field. Analysis of semantic field theory and its dictionary composition. It is considered related to B. Yuldashev under the influence of field theory in

physics, in the opinion of the concept of field also appeared in later linguistics, and this field was interpreted as a content field.

CONCLUSION

The word acquires value with its meaning. The nominative meaning of words is known to all but connotative meaning representation requires semantic meaning analysis of words. It will be possible to analyze the lexical-semantic meanings of words based on them, by defining their paradigmatic and syntagmatic field, in which words mean different meanings inside and outside the text.

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