

## SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF UZBEK LANGUAGE TERMS

Rozikova Sayyora Khabibullayevna

Denov Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy Institute

Teacher of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature

sayyoraroziqova0@gmail.com

Eshmirzayeva Durdona Khudoynazar qizi

Faculty of Pedagogy, 1st Year Student

Denov Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy Institute

### Abstract

This article emphasizes that the in-depth study of words and their logical possibilities is a key factor in determining our future, under the conditions of national revival in the new Uzbekistan's development and the effectiveness of scientific research activities related to our language. From a linguistic perspective, this study of speech units provides a detailed analysis of the semantic characteristics of words, the scope of semantic fields, the onomastic status, as well as the denotative and connotative functions in expressing meanings or concepts, along with the significant and structural forms of these functions.

**Keywords:** Lexical semantics, conceptual, compositionality, linguistics, thinking, onomastic status, system, structure, interpretation, semantics.

### Introduction

Each term has its own specific meaning and is related to a particular science or field. For example, the term "biology" pertains to the study of living organisms. Terms often consist of one or more components, which convey the primary meaning of the term. Terms can be categorized into various groups, such as scientific, technical, and social terms. Each class possesses unique semantic characteristics. The semantic relationships between terms—such as synonyms, antonyms, and hyponyms—contribute to the richness of the terminological system. Words not only form the vocabulary of a language but also reflect all connections within the system and structure of the language as a whole. When

discussing the meaning of a word, it often involves its relationship with objects and concepts, as well as how it is expressed in language. However, ancient linguistics also held the view that there is a correspondence between words and names. For both the listener and the speaker, the utterance of a word is an objective act. The utterance of a word represents its material aspect, indicating either the combination of sounds or a single sound. The utterance alone does not explain the meaning of the word. The connection between the utterance and the object or phenomenon brings forth its meaning. This perspective could lead to the incorrect conclusion that all words are structured in this way. Since the meaning of a word may remind us of another object or phenomenon, conversely, one object may evoke another in someone's mind. If it is assumed that for a word's meaning, there must be a connection with concepts outside the word itself, it could lead to the conclusion that various concepts are uniformly structured in language. In reality, however, words possess different structural formations. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the relationship between a word and an object or concept conditionally. Not all words denote an object, phenomenon, or symbol; that is, not all words serve a naming function.

Semantics (from Greek “semantikos” — signifying, expressing) — 1) The overall meaning, significance, or information expressed through a language or any of its units (word, grammatical form of a word, phraseologism, word combination, etc.); [1. N. Uluqov. Tilshunoslik nazaryasi. T., 2016.] 2) A branch of linguistics that studies the meaning aspect of various language units; semantics. Some lexical elements denote concepts, and these concepts can only be expressed through complete sentences and their combinations. [1. N. Uluqov. Tilshunoslik nazaryasi. T., 2016.] Therefore, the object of study in semantics is primarily the system of meanings of complete, independent meaningful words and sentences. Semantics as a science began to develop in the second half of the 19th century and has gone through several qualitatively distinct stages up to the present day. Semantics studies linguistic meaning. It examines what meaning is, how words acquire meaning, and how the meaning of a complex expression relates to its components. This process includes the distinction between sense and reference. Sense is associated with ideas and concepts related to expression, while reference is the object that the expression points to. Semantics as a field began to develop in the second half of the 19th century and has gone through several qualitatively distinct stages up to the present day. Semantics studies linguistic meaning. It

examines what meaning is, how words acquire meaning, and how the meaning of a complex expression relates to its components. This process includes the distinction between sense and reference. Sense is associated with ideas and concepts related to the expression, while reference is the object that the expression points to. Semantics is contrasted with syntax, which studies the rules for constructing grammatically correct sentences, and pragmatics, which examines how people use language in communication. Lexical semantics is a branch of semantics that studies the meaning of words. It investigates whether words have one or multiple meanings and how they are lexically related to one another. Compositional semantics explores the meaning of sentences by examining how the arrangement of words creates new meanings. Formal semantics relies on logic and mathematics to provide precise foundations for the relationship between language and meaning. Cognitive semantics looks at meaning from a psychological perspective, emphasizing the close connection between linguistic capability and the conceptual structures used to understand the world. Other branches of semantics include conceptual semantics, computational semantics, and cultural semantics. With the elevation of foreign language education to the level of state policy during the period of independence, there arose a need for our country to train qualified foreign language teachers and translators, develop foreign language textbooks, manuals, language theories that meet modern requirements, and revise and enhance the teaching and learning of foreign languages in Uzbek contexts. In this regard, it is noteworthy that our esteemed President has emphasized that "especially, the state language is increasingly becoming an active means of communication on an international scale." Specifically, the growing importance and significance of the Uzbek language in meetings and discussions with leaders of foreign countries, negotiations, signing ceremonies of relevant documents, prestigious summits, and official press conferences fills us all with pride and honor. Currently, great importance is being given to learning and teaching foreign languages in our country. This is certainly not without reason. The word "semantics" entered the Russian language from French in the late 19th century, and in modern linguistics, it often refers to the lexical meaning of a particular linguistic unit. Sometimes it is understood as a branch of linguistics that studies the semantic load of words used in the field of language (this is also referred to as linguistic semantics). The object of this branch is the collection of components of one of these basic units.

Language (sign) is meaningful, significant, and denotes. Its meaning is understood as the external shell of a word, which can be expressed in a sequence of vocal or written symbols. It has a specific relationship with the object it denotes (denotation) and with the object that arises in a person's mind when the word is recalled (meaningful). The connection between these three elements shapes the meaning of the word form and is the main reason for the emergence of synonymy, homonymy, and paraphrasing. Words can be grouped according to the principle of similarity of composition, thereby creating various linguistic fields. For example, all words that can express the concept of "kindness" belong to both lexical and semantic fields. The semantics of language corrects concepts that reflect the realities of social life, which are achieved as they develop. Polysemous words are another research topic in this branch of linguistics. In some cases, it is referred to as polysemy. Auxiliary words do not perform a nominative function; a standalone word's nominative function is always directed at a single thing or concept, action, or sign. Conversely, one thing can sometimes have multiple names. For example, the word "flower" expresses all types of flowers, and the word "tree" expresses all types of trees. However, in the language of indigenous people in Brazil, each species of parrot has its own name. The meaning of words is clarified through context. The position of words in speech or text is called context. All units in language (phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, sentence) have a generalizing character. The vague nature of a word is explained by its relation to several things, events, and signs. However, a word manifests itself in a concrete form in a specific speech situation or context. The meaning of each word is the result of the development of actions in the human mind aimed at expressing a specific meaning through its material—sound form. From a linguistic perspective, a word consists of its pronunciation and meaning. However, if we consider the connection between words and things, it becomes an imprint of something in reality in human consciousness, which is realized through thought and language. Therefore, a word cannot express a specific concept, thing, event, or sign. Yet, a word never perfectly corresponds to a concept or thing itself. A word pertains to all things of that type by naming something. For instance, the word "cotton" pertains to all its types and varieties; that is, it has a generalizing character. However, this word can express a concrete meaning when combined with other words or when certain affixes are added. In this context, grammar plays a significant role in giving words a concrete meaning. The lexical meaning of a

word is primarily related to the meaning of its root and remains preserved even when any affix is added. All words have their pronunciation, that is, they have a material aspect consisting of a combination of sounds or a single sound. The material aspect of a word is called its signifier.

### Summary

The article emphasizes the importance of thoroughly studying the semantic aspects of words in our language and scientifically investigating the meaning levels of words as a linguistic unit and as a speech unit. This approach brings logical clarity and perfection to the forefront. Adhering to the norms of word usage based on their expressive meaning and nominative function ensures clarity, which, in turn, guarantees progress towards the goals set by society. A deep study of words and their logical possibilities is a key factor in determining our future, considering the conditions for national advancement in the development of New Uzbekistan and the effectiveness of scientific research related to our language. From a linguistic perspective, this study of speech units involves examining the semantic characteristics of words, the scope of the semantic field, their onomastic status, and the meanings or concepts expressed by them.

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