

<sup>1</sup>Rashidov Sanjar

<sup>1</sup>Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** *This article is interpreted on the basis of the issues of general linguistic description of the word. It expresses such features as the transfer of phrases, sentences, words in transformation of meaning on the logical basis of lexemes.*

**Key words:** *emotional-expressive function, semantics, expressive meaning, integral unit, semantic structure, syntactic usage, transformation, lexemes, nominative, semas, ideographic, emotional-stylistic nuance, expression, evaluation, function, converse, excessive, sememas, integral, differential semas, structure.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Word is the smallest basic unit of language (speech) used in various grammatical meanings and functions, which has its own sound shell, can express the concept of objective things or events, the relationship between them or the relationship to them.

Word on a plane of sound is related with phonetics ; lexicology as a lexical unit (lexeme); morphology with the expression of different grammatical meanings and possession of forms expressing these meanings; is an object of study of syntax, as it serves as a material base in the construction of words and sentences. Hence, word is the basis of the grammatical structure, which is the most basic unit, both in the lexicon and in the grammar of the language.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Word is a sound expression of the concept of an object or event in an objective being. This concept is the reflection of object or event in the mind. Words reflect different aspects of being, human society and life experiences.

Additionally to expressive meaning, the word also expresses various emotions and feelings. The meaning of the word, in its use, in speech, it can be used in a figurative sense; it can have an emotional color. For instance, instead of the word child might be used young person, kid, youngster, teenager, teen, and adolescent, baby, and infant. The meaning of a word is a whole system, which includes both additional meanings and emotional-stylistic nuance. This phenomenon is called the semantic structure of the word. The semantic structure of the word is represented by the whole system of meanings of the word.

The fact that word expresses concepts and emotions by means of sound indicating the presence of a phonetic side in it. This is the material side of the word. Sound alone does not form a word. And the word is not meaningless. The meaning of the word is expressed through the sound complex.

Hence, a word is an integral unit of meaning and sound - internal (semantic) and external (formal) aspects. However, the word also has certain grammatical features. Sounds express a certain grammatical feature, but also indicate the grammatical formation of the word.

There are basically three ways to investigate the semantic structure of the word:

- a) The semantic structure of a word is examined in relation to its morphemic construction;
- b) The semantic structure of the word is examined in relation to its syntactic usage;
- c) The semantic structure of the word is examined separately, within the lexical-semantic group of the language that contains that word.

The semiotic direction that emerges as a result of notion of language as a system of indications distinguishes between primary (words and phrases) and secondary (phrases and sentences) indications. Their primary ones are nominative, naming something, and their secondary ones are called predicative, the function of use in phrases and sentences.

While nominative indications are based on paradigmatic connections in language, predicative indications are based on syntagmatics, the use of phrases and sentences in speech.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Apparently, there are two directions in the study of lexicon and semantics of language, the first of which deals only with lexical-semantic features, and the second direction is based on the fact that language is a set of indications (semiotic system). But the object and functions of both views are interrelated. The semantic structure of the word is revealed more broadly in a spoken situation or context. The distinguishing features of the word are called sema. Semas are similar to the distinguishing features of phonemes in phonology. The difference is the relationship between the semaphores related to the meaning. In semantics, it is not clear which meanings belong to the semas and which do not belong to them. In this case, the fact that close meanings, semaphores are considered synonymous meanings, based on a certain accuracy.

The word is the most basic and central unit of language, traditionally pronounced and the unit of meaning is regarded by linguists as the opposite of true and formal meanings, formal and semantic meanings, grammatical and lexical meanings. When words are viewed in terms of their relationship to each other, the connection between their two sides — form (pronunciation) and content (meaning) — opens up more broadly.

The fact that a word is semantically a two-sided unit indicates the external (subject line) and internal (language structure) aspects. Therefore, the word appears in the language in two ways:

- a) Nomination is an element of the dictionary with a certain lexical meaning as a unit of noun;
- b) Grammatical meaning is a unit with a certain morphological formation and the basis of the structure of language construction.

### 4. Conclusion

Word is the smallest basic unit of language (speech) used in various grammatical meanings and functions, which has its own sound shell, can express the concept of objective things or events, the relationship between them or the relationship to them. Thus, in this study, issues such as the word

meanings expressed in lexemes, their occurrence in synonymous series, and their presentation in the translation process were analyzed and explored.

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