



The Notion of Word and Word Studies in Lexicology

Badalova Muazzam,

Uzbek state world languages university

Master's department,

Tel.: +99894 6140023

ABSTRACT

This article describes the lexical aspect of the translation of the pair and repetitive words that existing in our explanatory dictionary, and besides to be known with their given meaning's commentaries and definitions and also to give own ideas about them, and then to collect all the pair words out of the explanatory dictionary of the English language, newspapers, journals, scientific-public and literary books. In our work we also aimed at defining the particular features of pair and repetitive words semantically, phonetically, morphologically, ethologically.

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Introduction

Being a versatile framework, the jargon is continually changing itself to the changing prerequisites and states of human correspondence and social and different necessities. This course of self-guideline of the lexical framework is a consequence of defeating logical inconsistencies between the condition of the framework and the requests it needs to meet. The speaker looks over the current load of words such words that in his assessment can satisfactorily offer his viewpoint and feeling. Neglecting to track down the articulation he really wants, he coins another one. It is essential to push that the advancement isn't restricted to be getting new words on the current examples yet in adjusting the very design of the framework to its evolving capacities. The idea of versatile framework grants us to concentrate on language as a continually growing yet precise entirety.

The versatile framework approach gives a more satisfactory record of the precise peculiarities of a jargon by making sense of something else realities about the working of words and giving more pertinent speculations, since we can consider the impact of extra-etymological reality. The investigation of the jargon as a versatile framework uncovers the even minded embodiment of the correspondence process, for example how language is utilized to impact the recipient. The versatile framework way to deal with jargon is as yet in its early stages, yet it is currently conceivable to give a gauge of its importance. The interaction might be noticed by its outcomes, which are by concentrating on new words or neologisms. New ideas continually appear, requiring new words to name them. New words and articulations or neologisms are made for new things regardless of their size of significance. They might be exceedingly significant and concern a few social connections, for example, another type of express (People's Republic), or the thing might be very unimportant and short lived, as designs in moving, apparel, hair styling or footwear (roll neck). For each situation either the old words are suitably different in importance or new words are acquired, or more frequently instituted out of the current language material either as indicated by the examples and ways currently useful in the language at a given phase of its turn of events or making new ones. In this way, a neologism is a recently begat word or saying or significance for an existing word, or a word acquired from another dialect. The serious turn of events of science and industry has called forward the creation and presentation of a gigantic number of new words and changed the importance of old ones, for example

vigorous exercise, dark opening, PC, equipment, programming, isotope, criticism, penicillin, pulsar, grocery store and so on. For a dependable mass of proof on the new English jargon the reader is eluded to lexicographic sources.

New increments to the English jargon are gathered in addenda to logical word references and in extraordinary word references of new words. One ought to counsel the beneficial volume of the English-Russian Word reference altered by I.R.Galperin, the three beneficial volumes of The Oxford English Dictionary, The Longman Dictionary of New Words and the word references of New English which are generally alluded to as Barnhart Dictionaries. The principal volume covers words and word counterparts that have come into the jargon of the English speaking scene during the period 1963-1972 and the second-those of the 70s. There is a significant distinction of assessment with respect to the sort of framework included, albeit most of language specialists these days concur that the jargon ought to be contemplated as a framework.

Our current situation with information is in any case, deficient to introduce the entire of the jargon as one explained framework, so we manage maybe it were a bunch of interrelated frameworks. By a lexico-linguistic gathering we comprehend a class of words which have a normal lexico-linguistic importance, normal worldview, a similar subbing components and conceivable trademark set of additions delivering the lexico syntactic meaning. These gatherings are subsets of the grammatical forms, a few lexico-syntactic bunches establish one grammatical feature. In this manner English things are partitioned roughly into the accompanying lexico-linguistic gatherings: individual names, creature names, aggregate names (for individuals), aggregate names (for creatures), conceptual things, material things, object things, appropriate names for individuals, toponymic names.

One more conventional lexicological gathering is known as word-families in which the words are gathered by the root-morpheme, for instance: canine, doggish, doglike, home slice), to canine, hounded, persistently, tenacity, and hottest times of the year, canine roll, dogcart, and so on. Antonyms are words having a place with a similar grammatical form different in sound, furthermore, described by semantic extremity of their denotational meaning. As per the personality of semantic resistance antonyms are partitioned into antonyms appropriate, complete and conversives. The semantic extremity in antonyms appropriate is relative, the resistance is steady, it might embrace a few components portrayed by various levels of a similar property. They generally suggest examination. Huge and little or little indicate polar levels of a similar idea, for example size. Complementaries are words described exclusively by a paired resistance which may have just two individuals; the disavowal of one individual from the resistance suggests the declaration of the other for example not male means female. Conversives are words which indicate indeed the very same referent as seen from various perspectives, that of the subject and that of the article, for example purchase sell, give receive. Morphologically antonyms are partitioned into root (outright) antonyms (great - awful) and derivational antonyms (appear - disappear).

Semantic field is an intently weave area of jargon portrayed by a typical idea (for example in the semantic field of room we track down things (spread, degree, surface); action words (expand, spread, length); modifiers (open, spacious, tremendous, wide)). The individuals of the semantic fields are not equivalent yet every one of them are combined by some normal semantic part. This semantic part normal to every one of the individuals of the field is once in a while depicted as the shared factor of significance, similar to the idea of connection, idea of variety, portions of the human body, etc. The premise of collection for this situation isn't just phonetic yet in addition extra-etymological: the words are related, in light of the fact that the things they name happen together and are firmly associated in reality. Topical (or ideographic) bunches are gatherings of words consolidated by normal context oriented relationship inside the system of the sentence and mirror the interlinking of things and occasions in true reality.

Logical affiliation is shaped because of customary co-event of words in Uzbek more than once utilized settings. Topical or ideographic gatherings are autonomous of order into parts of discourse. Words and articulation are here classed not as indicated by their lexico grammatical meaning yet stringently as per their implication, for example to the arrangement of coherent ideas (for example tree - - develop - green; venture - train, taxi, transport - ticket; daylight - brilliantly - blue - sky). Hyponymy is the semantic relationship of consideration existing between components of different levels. In this manner, for example vehicle

incorporates vehicle, transport, taxi; oak infers tree, horse infers creature; table suggests furniture. The hyponymic relationship is the connection between the significance of the general and the singular terms. A hyperonym is a nonexclusive term which fills in as the name of the general as recognized from the names of the species-hyponyms. At the end of the day the more explicit term is known as the hyponym. For example, creature is a conventional term as contrasted with the particular names wolf, canine or mouse (these are called euonymus) Dog, in its turn, may act as a nonexclusive term for various varieties, for example, bull-canine, collie, poodle, and so on. Each expression is a designed, rhymed and sectioned succession of signs.

On the lexical level these signs developing the expression are not solely words. Close by with independent words speakers utilize bigger squares comprising of multiple word. Words consolidated to communicate thoughts and considerations make up word-gatherings. The level of underlying and semantic attachment of words inside word-gatherings may fluctuate. Some word-bunches are practically and semantically indivisible, for example harsh precious stone, cooked goose, to sit in self-inflicted anguish. Such word-bunches are customarily portrayed as set-phrases or phraseological units. Trademark highlights of phraseological units are non-inspiration for idiomaticity and steadiness of setting. They can't be unreservedly delivered up in discourse yet are duplicated as instant units. The part individuals in other word-bunches have more prominent semantic and primary freedom, for example to prompt misconception, to sparkle splendidly, semantic peculiarity, red rose. Word-gatherings of this kind are characterized as free word-bunches for free expressions.

They are uninhibitedly given up in discourse by the speakers as indicated by the requirements of correspondence. Set articulations are differentiated to free expressions and semi-fixed mixes. All these various phases of limitations forced upon co-occurrence of words, upon the lexical filling of underlying examples which are explicit for each language. The limitation might be free of the ties existing in extra-etymological reality between the item discussed and be adapted by absolutely etymological factors, or have extra linguistic causes throughout the entire existence of individuals. In free word-mix the semantic elements are primarily associated with syntactic properties of words. Free word-gatherings of linguistically associated notional words inside a sentence, which without anyone else isn't a sentence. This definition is perceived pretty much generally in this nation and abroad. However other etymology characterize the term word-bunch in an unexpected way - as any gathering of words associated semantically and linguistically which doesn't make up a sentence without anyone else. Word-gathering might have a place with any grammatical form, consequently such gatherings as the morning, the window, and Bill are additionally viewed as word-gatherings (however they include just a single notional word and one structure word).

The two individuals in these word-bunches are practically and semantically equivalent. Subordinative word-gatherings might be grouped by their head-words into ostensible gatherings (red bloom), descriptive gatherings (kind to individuals), verbal gatherings (to talk well), pronominal (every one of them), statival (sleeping soundly). The head isn't essentially the part that happens first in the word-bunch. In such ostensible word groups as for example extremely extraordinary fortitude, dauntlessness in the battle the thing valiance is the head whether followed or went before by different words. The lexical importance of the word-gathering might be characterized as the joined lexical importance of the part words. Along these lines the lexical importance of the word-bunch red blossom might be portrayed denotationally as the consolidated significance of the words red also, blossom. It ought to be brought up, in any case, that the term consolidated lexical importance isn't to infer that the significance of the word-bunch is a simple added substance aftereffect of all the lexical importance of the part individuals.

Generally speaking, the importance of the part words is commonly dependent and the importance of the word-bunch normally prevails over the lexical implications of its constituents. Word-bunches has the lexical importance, yet in addition the significance conveyed by the example of plan of their constituents. Such word-bunches as school syntax and punctuation schools are semantically unique on account of the distinction in the example of game plan of the part words. It is expected to be that the underlying example of word-bunch is the transporter of a specific semantic part which doesn't be guaranteed to rely upon the genuine lexical importance of its individuals. In the model talked about above school language the primary importance of the word group might be preoccupied from the gathering and depicted as "quality-substance" meaning. This is the significance communicated by the example of the word-bunch yet not by either the

word the everyday schedule word punctuation. It follows that we need to recognize between the underlying importance of a given kind of word bunch in that capacity and the lexical importance of its constituents.

The lexical and primary parts of significance in word-bunches are associated and indistinguishable.

The connection of these two semantic parts in word-gatherings can be represented by the semantic investigation of individual word-gatherings in which the standards of traditional collectability of words appear to be purposely violated. For example, in the word-bunch all the sun long we notice a takeoff from the standard of lexical valiancy addressed by such word-bunches as all the day long, all the night long, all the extended, and a couple of others. The primary example of this word-bunches in normal utilization and the word-bunch all the sun long is indistinguishable. The summed up importance of the example might be portrayed as "a unit of time". Supplanting day, night, week by another thing the sun we track down no change in the primary significance of the example. The gathering all the sun long capacities semantically as a unit of time. The thing sun, be that as it may, remembered for the gathering keeps on conveying its own lexical meaning (not "a unit of time") which disregards the standards of collectability in this word group. It follows that the significance of the word-bunch is gotten from the consolidated lexical implications of its constituents and is indistinguishable from the significance of the example of their plan.

There is sure standard of lexical valiancy for each word and any deliberate takeoff from this standard is qualified as a complex gadget, e.g.: huge loads of words, a day to day existence prior, long stretches of residue. Words customarily assembled in discourse will quite often make up alleged adages or conventional word mixes. In conventional mixes words hold their full semantic autonomy in spite of the fact that they are restricted in their combinative power (e.g.: to wage a conflict, to deliver an assistance, to make companions). Words in conventional mixes are consolidated by the examples of linguistic construction of the given language. Linguistic combinability additionally tells upon the opportunity of bringing words together. The fitness of a word to show up in unambiguous linguistic (syntactic) structures is named linguistic valiancy. The linguistic valiancy of words might be unique. Its scope is delimited by the grammatical feature the word has a place with. This assertion, however, doesn't qualify for say that linguistic valiancy of words having a place with a similar grammatical feature is indistinguishable.

Not at all like continuous takeoffs from the standards of lexical valiancy, are takeoffs from the syntactic valiancy standards not permissible except if a speaker intentionally needs to make the word bunch muddled to local speakers. Subsequently, the fundamental approaches towards word - bunches grouping are as per the following:

1. As indicated by the rule of circulation word-bunches are ordered into:

Endocentric for example having one focal part practically identical to the entire word bunch; exocentric for example having the appropriation not the same as that of both of its individuals. Here part words are met linguistically substitutable for the entirety word bunch. E.g.: red bloom - the word bunch whose circulation doesn't vary from the dissemination of its head word, the thing blossom. As in I gave her a red blossom. I gave her a blossom; E.g.: Side by side, huge amounts at a time.

2. As per the syntactic example word-bunches are grouped into: predicative They knew; Children accept; Weather allowing; coordinative say or bite the dust; travel every which way; subordinative a man of property, tamed creatures.

3. As indicated by the grammatical feature the head word has a place with subordinative free word gatherings might fizzle into: ostensible stone, divider, wild, life, descriptive important to be aware, kind to individuals, verbal buckle down, go without a hitch, word intensifying fluidly, rather pointedly, great, so rapidly. Mathematical five of them, many evacuees; pronominal some of, all of us, with lots but idle time; stival: quick, sleeping, full, and mindful. Word-gatherings might be additionally dissected according to the perspective of their inspiration. Word gatherings might be portrayed as lexically spurred if the joined lexical significance of the gathering is deducible from the importance of its parts.

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