

CHARACTERISTIC HIGHLIGHTS OF A WORD AS THE FUNDAMENTAL ETYMOLOGICAL UNIT

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Abstract: The thesis deals with the characteristic highlights of a word as the fundamental etymological unit. We knew that the word may be a unit of discourse, which, as such, serves the purposes of human communication. In this way the word can be characterized as a unit of communication. The word is the littlest unit of speech. Within the clear see of the word, it is compared with the other sorts of course of action of morpheme, counting sentence and expressions.

Key words: word, characteristics, phonetic marvel, coordinate connection between the word and referent.

The word is the fundamental unit of language. The examination and investigation of words is noteworthy. Numerous researchers have endeavored to characterize the word as a phonetic marvel. However, none of the definitions can be considered completely palatable in all viewpoint. It is similarly astounding that, in spite of all the accomplishments of present day science certain fundamental perspectives of the nature of the word are not still totally examined.

It is genuine that there are a few speculations around the beginning of language. We don't have sufficient data almost the component by which a speaker's mental handle is changed over into sound bunches called "words", her around the invert handle where by a listener's brain changes over the acoustic marvels into ideas and concepts, in this way building up a two way handle of communication . In numerous works of the unmistakable researchers the nature of relations between the word and the referent (i.e. protest wonder, quality, action, etc. indicated by the word). Has been examined. There's a coordinate connection between the word and referent. It gives rise to another address: how ought to we clarify the fact that the same referent is assigned by quite different sound bunches totally different language. We do know presently that there's nothing inadvertent approximately the lexicon of the English language that each word may be a little unit inside tremendous, productive and impeccably adjusted system. Let's look at

the brighter side and see a few of the things we do know around the nature of the word.

To begin with, we knew that the word may be a unit of discourse, which, as such, serves the purposes of human communication. In this way the word can be characterized as a unit of communication. Moment, the word, seen fundamentally has several characteristics. The advanced approach to word ponder is based on recognizing between the outside and the inner structures of the word.

By outside structure of the word we cruel its morphological structure. For illustration, within the word “ post- impressionists” the taking after morphemes can be recognized: the prefixes post-, im-, the root press, the thing shaping postfixes –ion, -ist, and the syntactic postfixes of majority –s. All these morphemes constitute the outside structure of the word : post- impressionist.

The inner structure of the word, or its meaning, is these days, commonly alluded to as the word’s semantic structure. Typically certainly the word’s fundamental viewpoint [1,12]. Words can serve the reason the human communication exclusively due to their implications, and it most disastrous when this truth is disregarded by a few con transitory researchers who, in their fixation with the interest of structure tend to sentence as unimportant anything that evades scientific examination.

The region of lexicology specializing within the semantic ponders of the word is called semantics. The term “semantics” is equivocal for it can stand, as well as, for the expressive angle of language in common and for the meaning of one specific word in all its shifted viewpoint and implies. As Mario Pei puts it in “The consider of language”, “Semantics is language in its broadest, most comprehensive perspective. Sounds, words, syntactic shapes grammatical communications are the instrument of language. Semantics is languages admitted purpose” [2;54].

The advanced approach to semantics is based on the presumption that the internal frame of the word (its meaning) presents a structure which is called the semantic structure of the word.

Another structure angle of the word is its solidarity. The word has both outside (or typical) solidarity and semantic solidarity. Formal solidarity of the word is some of the time mistakenly deciphered as unbreakable quality. The word's component morphemes are forever connected together in restriction to word-group, both free and with settled setting whose component has a certain auxiliary opportunity, e.g. shining light; to require for granted.

The word could be a discourse unit utilized for purposes of human communication, really representively a bunch sounds, having a meaning, helpless to linguistic work and characterised by formal and semantic solidarity.

Agreeing to A.I.Smirnitsky a language unit must be "bilateral", i.e. It must have a frame and a meaning. The moment necessity a language unit must meet is that it must be reproducible in a prepared made shape [3;13].

Morphemes and words are recognized as language units, the word getting the status of the essential language unit. A.I.Smirnitsky writes: "The word is essential language unit both within the sphere of the vocabulary (the lexicon) and the language structure (linguistic structure); come rapidly, the word must be recognized as the essential language units (such as morphemes, phraseological units or same syntactic designs) are more or less due to the existence of words and would hence be impossible without this unit. [3;20-21]. Concurring to Bloomfield, "a free shape which isn't a state, may be a word". He wrote: ".. a word may be a least free frame word-formation in cutting edge English. Word-formation is the creation of unused words from the components existing within the language" [4;178]. In our work we analyze the foremost well known and preventive ways of word-formation in detail: affixation, transformation and word composition. In cutting edge English there are local and borrowed attaches. Joins are partitioned into thing-forming, verb-forming, descriptive word, adverb-

forming. Change is additionally profitable way of shaping unused words, it could be a move from one portion of discourse to another. A.Z.Smirnitsky says that transformation is the arrangement of a unused word by a alter of worldview [3]. The sort of word-formation in which unused words are created by combining two or more stems is called composition.

The word is the littlest unit of speech.[4;178]. Within the clear see of the word, it is compared with the other sorts of course of action of morpheme, counting sentence and expressions. Y.S.Kubryakova composes "In morphological terms the word, is as it were one of the a few conceivable sorts of combination of morphemes. In this manner the think about of word's morphological structure ought to, to a certain degree, be auxiliary to the broader assignment of the examining the sorts of connections of morpheme . with this understanding of the word, it is auxiliary with the regard to the morpheme, and not the other way around". [5;181-182]

Y.S.Stepanov subdivides language units into units of structure and units of the standard. The previous incorporate the phoneme, the morpheme and the design and the last mentioned the word and the sentence. Y.S.Stepanov determines the concept of the word from that of the morpheme: "The word contrasts from any other arrangement of morphemes in its astuteness and isobility".[6;97].

G.A.Klimov, alluding to the word as the key unit of language, notes that the ideas of the morpheme and the phoneme are utilized to portray this key unit. "As a run the show, it is in terms of phonemes and morphemes that we depict the most etymological parameters and the least key unit of language the word "[1;3]

Hence, the outside structure of the word is its morphological structure. The inside structure of the word, or its meaning, is these days commonly alluded to as the word's semantic structure. Typically certainly the word's fundamental perspective. Words can serve the purposes of human communication due to their implications, and it is most sad when this reality is disregarded by a few modern

researchers. Another structural aspect of the word is its solidarity. All that we have said about the word can be summed up as follows. The word could be a discourse unit utilized for the purposes of human communication, really speaking to a gather of sounds, having a meaning, helpless to syntactic business and characterized by formal and semantic solidarity.

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