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## LINGUISTIC SEMANTICS - IN THE VIEW OF WORLD LINGUISTS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article describes the formation of semantics as a separate linguistic field, its historical stages, and the scholars who contributed to its formation as a field. Some of the views of scholars who have conducted research for the development of semantics in world linguistics have been analyzed.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Language, Language Unit, Semantics, Word Meaning, Semantic Change, Linguistic Semantics, Semantic Development, Semasiology.*

### INTRODUCTION

Linguistic semantics has a special place in linguistics. As semantics began to emerge as a separate branch of linguistics, there was a debate among scholars about its object of study. Linguists have done a lot of research for the development of the field. The result is a team of scholars who interpret linguistic semantics in a broad and narrow sense.

Although the issue of semantics has been the focus of attention since ancient times, it has been studied by linguists of the 19th and 20th centuries as an independent field. Early views on semantics were based on semiotics and logic. In the further development of semantics, Ch. Pierce, F. de Saussure, and Ch. Morris's views are of particular importance. In the research of G. Frege, B. Russell, A. Tarsky, R. Carnap and other scientists, the problem of semantics is considered to be related to the problem of logic and thinking.

Semantics, phonography, syntax, and morphology are as much a part of grammar as other parts. Semantics as a linguistic field has a research object and topics. The complexity of semantics is that scholars in this field are not only linguists, but also philosophers and psychologists. They should also be familiar with scientific issues such as There are several definitions of semantics in the scientific literature, and here are some of them.

Semantics (Greek *semantikos* - signifier, expressive) - 1) the whole content, meaning, information, expressed through language or any of its units (word, grammatical form of the word, phraseology, phrase, etc.); 2) Department of Linguistics, which studies the spiritual aspects of different language units; semasiology. Some lexical items denote concepts, and these concepts can only be expressed by complete sentences and their combinations. Consequently, the object of study of S is also a system of meanings of words and sentences with a complete, independent meaning. S. began to develop as a science in the second half of the 19th century and has gone through several qualitatively different stages. Semantics is also used in information technology. [O'zME., 2000]

"There are many ways to learn meaning. Linguistic semantics is the attempt to explain the knowledge of any speaker who knows the language, allowing the speaker to convey truths, feelings, intentions, and imaginary products to other speakers, through which they communicate ... Everyone is the core of the language understands and masters the conditions - speech, pronunciation, meaning and content of each element. " [Charles W. 1998]

Semantika lingvistik soha sifatida nisbatan keyingi davrlarda shakllangan bo'lsa-da, aslida u eng qadimgi davrlardayoq mavjud edi, lekin u davrlarda semantika masalalariga falsafiy tafakkur doirasida qaralgan. Muayyan vaziyatlarda so'z ma'nolarining o'zgarishi, tafakkurning tilda aks etishi, tafakkur va til taraqqiyoti muammolari XVII-XVIII asrlarda falsafiy hodisalar sifatida tadqiq qilindi. XIX asrga kelibgina tilshunoslikning etimologiya sohasida bir so'zdan boshqa bir so'zning yasalihi, so'z ma'nosidagi o'zgarishlarni aniqlash va tahlil qilish talabidan kelib chiqib, semantika masalasiga e'tibor qaratila boshladi. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida tilning nafaqat tovush, balki psixologik tomoniga ham qiziqishning ortishi semantikaning so'z ma'nolaridagi o'zgarishlarni tadqiq qiluvchi soha sifatidagi nufuzini belgilab berdi.

"Semantika" terminini fransuz tilshunosi Breal fanga kiritgandan so'ng semantikaning keyingi taraqqiyoti XIX asr oxiri - XX asr boshlariga to'g'ri keladi. Bu davrda semantik o'zgarishlar qonuniyatlari asoslari tilshunoslikdagi turli xil psixologik yo'nalishlari vakillaridan Vundt, Rozvadovskiy, Martinak, Yaberg va shu kabi olimlarning faoliyati alohida ahamiyatga ega. 1910-1920-yillarga kelib esa semantika sohasiga e'tibor yanada kuchaydi.

Rus tilshunosi T.V.Jerebilo "Лингвосемантическая парадигма в соотношении с лингвостилистикой" maqolasida 1897-yil fransuz tilshunosi Mishel Breal Parijda Semantika terminini fanga olib kirganida lingvistik semantika XX asr tilshunosligida asosiy yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lishini balki bilmagan ham edi, degan fikrni yozadi. Vaholangki, lingvistik birliklar ma'nosini tadqiq etish bundan bir necha yuz yillar oldin ham Qadimgi Xitoyda er.avv. V-III asrlarda, Qadimgi Gretsiyada va undan keyin o'rta asr yevropa an'analarida, so'ngra esa uyg'onish davri grammatikachilari va faylasuflari tomonidan tadqiq qilib kelingan. [Жеребило, 2006: 1-5]

XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlarida semantika tilshunoslikning psixologik yo'nalishlari doirasida tadqiq etila boshladi. Bu davrda Vundt, Rozvadovskiy, Martinak, Yaberg va boshqalar semantik taraqqiyot qonuniyatlarini psixik jarayonlar bilan bog'liq tarzda yoritish g'oyasini ilgari surdilar. 1910-1920-yillarda semantikaga e'tibor yanada kuchaydi. [Жеребило, 2006: 1-5]

Lekin yana shuni ham aytish kerakki, XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlarida tilshunoslikda so'z ma'nosining faqat bir tomoni, ya'ni uning etimologik ma'nosini yoritishga ko'proq ahamiyat

berilgan. Etimologik tahlil shu soʻzni boshqa oʻxshash soʻzlar yoki qarindosh tillardagi shu kabi soʻzlar bilan qiyoslab olib borilgan. Etimologik maʼno, boshqacha aytganda, etimon masalasiga bunday qarash XIX asr tilshunosligida Gumboldt nomi bilan chambarchas bogʻliqdir.

Semantika fan sifatida XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida rivojlana boshlagan boʻlsa ham, asr boshlaridayoq X.Shteyntal, A.Potebnya va V.Vundt kabi olimlar bu borada lingvistik-gnoseologik konsepsiyani yaratishni boshlagan edi. Shundan kelib chiqib, semantika taraqqiyotini uch asosiy davrga boʻlish mumkin.

The first is the psychological and evolutionary stage, the main feature of which is a broad evolutionary approach to the semantics of language in folk culture and psychology. During this period, Potebnya, Wundt and AN Veselovsky's views on the word and its meaning, the development of meaning were also reflected in their works. For example, Potebnya connects the development of thinking with the laws of language, especially semantics. In the views of the theorists of this period, the predominance of the psychological approach and the fact that logic fell to the next level is considered to be their main shortcoming.

The second stage is the comparative-historical stage. At this stage, semantics as a separate branch of linguistics is "semantics" (reflected in the works of MM Pokrovsky and other Russian and German) or "semantics" (first reflected in the works of M. Breal in 1883, then in other French linguists). During this period, the field of semantics was characterized by a broad approach to historical laws, and historical-comparative studies were formed. Until the late 1950s, the term "semiotics" was also widely used. But the question of the origin of semantics, as we have seen, was settled within the framework of ancient linguistic traditions. So the problem of semantics was very important in ancient times. Dictionaries of hieroglyphics were compiled in ancient China. For example, the main purpose of the Er Ya dictionary of the 3rd century BC was to interpret texts written during the Han Dynasty. The Shuo Wen Jiezi, compiled by Sui Shen, a scholar of the Eastern Han Dynasty in 121 BC, was first classified according to the meaning of the words. In Europe, ancient and medieval philologists compiled glossaries for obscure words in written monuments.

The real development of linguistic semantics began in the 1960s, and today semantics is one of the central disciplines in linguistics.

Further development of the comparative-historical approach is characterized by a deep emphasis on etymology. In 1966, ON Trubachyov studied the semantic development of the terms textile and ceramics in the ancient Indo-European languages. In addition, in his editorship «Etymological dictionary of Slavic languages. Praslavyanskiy lexicheskiy fond », E. Benvenist «Dictionary of Indo-European social terms», V. I. Abaeva's book "Historical-etymological dictionary of the Ossetian language" was published.

The third stage in the development of linguistic semantics begins around the 1920s. This stage is characterized by the convergence of semantics with logic and philosophy, the definition of its place in the syntax, so it is called the syntactic-semantic or logical-semantic stage.

Can also be called At this stage, the following basic theoretical cases can be identified: 1) based on the idea that the objective being is determined by the essence of events, not "things", the semantic nest is based on the idea that the sentence is an expression of thought in language, not

words; 2) Restoring “semantic simplicity,” that is, defining the meaning that underlies the origin of the primary, remaining meanings.

XX asrning 50-yillarida yuzaga kelgan semantik tadqiqotlar V.A.Zveginsev nomi bilan bog‘liq. Rus tilshunosligida dastlab u “Semasiologiya” nomli monografiyasini yaratdi. Bu monografiya rus tili semasiologiyasi emas, umuman semasiologiyaga oid edi. Monografiyada olim o‘z davrigacha ma‘lum bo‘lgan ilmiy asarlarni ilmiy talqin qildi va semasiologiyaning asosiy masalalariga aniqlik kiritdi. Unda leksik ma‘no, ma‘no taraqqiyoti, ma‘no miqdoriga ko‘ra so‘z tiplari, ma‘nolarning paradigmatic munosabatlari doirasida yangi fikrlar bilan boyitildi. Biroq leksik ma‘no tiplari va ma‘noning semantik tarkibi, ma‘nolarning sintagmatik munosabati haqidagi masalalar o‘z-o‘zidan ochiq qolaverdi. Chunki shu davrgacha bu masalalar ko‘rib chiqilganicha yo‘q edi. [Миртожиев, 2013: 20-25]

XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida D.N.Shmelev rus tilshunosligidagi semantik tadqiqotlarining rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shdi. 1964-yil uning “Rus tili semasiologiyasi bo‘yicha ocherklar” nomli monografiyasi nashr etildi. Undan so‘ng L.A.Novikov ham bu sohada bir qancha tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirdi. Uning “Rus tili semantikasi” kitobi 1982-yil Moskvada nashr etildi. Unda semantika sohasi va vazifasi, leksik-semantik tizim va leksik ma‘no, leksik ma‘no tarkibi va uning tahlili kategoriyalari kabi masalalar yuzasidan fikr yuritilgan. [Mirtojiyev, 2013: 23-24]

Hozirgi zamon rus tilshunosligida semantika o‘ld tadqiqotlar ikki asosiy yo‘nalishdan iborat: kuchli (tashqi) va kuchsiz (ichki). Kuchli semantika yo‘nalishi vakillari P. Монтегю, Д. Льюиз, Б. Парти, Э. Кинен, Х. Камп, И. Хейн va b. bo‘lib, ular formal semantika bilan shug‘ullanganlar. Kuchsiz yo‘nalish vakillari esa semantika nazariyasi va leksik ma‘noning komponent tahlili bilan shug‘ullanadi (J. Katz, J.A. Fodor, E. Bendix, Y. Naida, M. Birwish va b.). bundan tashqari, semantika tor va keng ma‘noda yondashuv ham mavjud. [Jerebilo, 2006: 1-5]

Semantika sohasiga oid tadqiqotlari bilan o‘zbek tilshunosligida bu soha taraqqiyotiga o‘ziga xos hissa qo‘shgan tilshunos olim Sh. Safarov “Семантика” kitobida: “Qarangki, shuncha yil o‘tishiga qaramasdan (semantics termini ingliz tilida XVII asrdayoq mavjud bo‘lgan), lingvistik semantika sohasida unchalik katta o‘zgarishlar yuz bermaganday bo‘lib turibd. Bunday “turg‘unlik”ning bir nechta sabablari bor. Birinchidan, olimlar semantikani, M. Brealga ergashib, so‘z va iboralar ma‘nosining paydo bo‘lishi va o‘zgarish taqdiri bilan shug‘ullanadigan fan sifatida qarab keldilar. Ikkinchidan esa, semantika hozirgacha leksik ma‘no haqidagi fan bo‘lib qolmoqda va uning e‘tiborini so‘zlar ko‘p ma‘noliligi, antonimlik, sinonimlik munosabatlari, omonimiya qatorlari, valentlik imkoniyatlari kabi hodisalar tortmoqda”. [Сафаров, 2013:14-15] Ushbu fikrlardan ayonki, hali semantikaning lingvistik soha sifatidagi predmeti va tadqiq obyektlarini aniqlash va bu sohada jiddiy tadqiqotlar olib borilishi zarur.

Rus tilshunosi Kobozeva semantika haqida fikr yuritar ekan, uning boshqa fan sohalari kabi, o‘z o‘rganish predmetiga egaligini ta‘kidlaydi. Biroq bu predmetnini aniqlash oson emas. Garchi tilshunoslarning aksariyati semantika lingvistik ifodalarning ma‘nosini o‘rganadi, deb hisoblasada, ma‘no nimalarni anglatishi kerakligi haqidagi savolga umumiy qabul qilingan javob yo‘q. Predmetni aniqlashtirishdagi har-xilliklar tufayli semantika va boshqa lingvistik fanlar, xususan semantika va pragmatika o‘rtasidagi chegaralarni o‘rnatishda ham har xillik yuzaga keladi. Shuning urchin semantikaning predmeti haqidagi savol eng ehtiyotkorlik bilan ko‘rib chiqilishi

kerak. Semantika til birliklarining mazmunini va ushbu birliklardan qurilgan nutqiy hosilalarni o'rganadigan tilshunoslik bo'limi. [Kobozeva, 2000: 8-10]

Biz ushbu maqolada semantikaning lingvistik soha sifatida vujudga kelishi, taraqqiyoti hamda bu sohada dunyo va o'zbek olimlarining izlanishlarini qisqacha yoritishga harakat qildik. Xulosa o'rnida aytish mumkinki, semantika yuzasidan hozirgacha juda ko'p tadqiqot ishlari va ilmiy asarlar yaratilgan bo'lishiga qaramay, hali bu sohada qilinajak ishlar yetarli.

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