



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01624.4**

LINGUISTIC SEMANTICS – IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD LINGUISTS

K.Riksieva*

*Teacher

Tashkent state university of Uzbek Language and Literature,
UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

This article describes scientists who have contributed to the formation of semantics as a separate linguistic field, its historical stages and formation as a sphere. Some opinions of scientists who conducted research to develop semantics for world linguistics were analyzed. Only by XIX century in the field of linguistics etymology began to pay attention to the issue of semantics, based on requirement for the definition and analysis of changes in word meaning. The semantic sphere of this period was characterized by a wide approach to historical laws, historical and comparative studies were formed. Until the end of 1950, the term "semasiology" was also widely used. Differences in the definition of a subject also lead to differences in the boundaries between semantics and other linguistic disciplines, especially semantics and pragmatics. Therefore, the subject of semantics should be considered with the greatest caution.

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

INTRODUCTION

Linguistic semantics occupies a special place in linguistics. After semantics began to stand out as a separate field of linguistics, disputes arose between scientists about the object and subject of its study. Linguists have conducted many studies for the industry development. As a consequence, there was formed a team of scientists who broadly and narrowly interpret linguistic semantics.

Despite the fact that the question of semantics was concentrated on ancient times as an independent sphere was studied by linguists in the XIX-XX centuries. Views on primary semantics were within the framework of semiotics and logic. In the further development of the semantics of Ch. Pierce, F. de Saussure, and C. Morris's views have a particular importance. In

the researches of G. Frege, B. Russell, A. Tarsky, R. Carnap and other scientists, it is generally accepted that the question of semantics is related to the logic and thinking question.

Semantics considered as a part of grammar like phonography, syntax and morphology and other parts. Semantics as a linguistic sphere has its own research objects and topics. The semantics difficulty is that scientists involved in this field should be familiar not only with linguistics, but also with such issues of science as philosophy and psychology. There are several descriptions of semantics in the scientific literature, below are some of them.

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

“There are various ways to learn meaning. **Linguistic semantics** – an attempt to explain the knowledge of any speaker who knows language, which allows the speaker to convey the truths, feelings, intentions, and imaginary products to other speakers, through which they communicate... Each person understands the basic conditions of a language - phrase, pronunciation, meaning and content of each element.” [Charles W. 1998]

Although semantics as a linguistic sphere was formed in relatively late periods, in fact it existed in ancient times but in those days semantics issues were considered within the philosophical thinking framework. Changes in the word meanings in certain cases, reflection of thinking in the language, problems of thinking and language development were investigated as philosophical phenomena in XVII-XVIII centuries. Only by XIX century in the field of linguistics etymology began to pay attention to the issue of semantics, based on requirement for the definition and analysis of changes in word meaning. The growing interest of language in the second half of XIX century, not only in the sound, but also in the psychological side, determined the semantics authority as a field of study changes in word meanings.

“After the introduction of term "semantics" by French linguist Breal, the further development of semantics took place in the late XIX - early XX centuries. During this period, the activities of scientists Wundt, Rozvadovsky, Martinak, Yaberg and other representatives of various psychological areas in linguistics foundations of laws semantic changes have particular importance. By the 1910-1920s, attention to semantics increased.

Russian linguist T.V. Jerebilo in the article "Linguosemantic paradigm in relation to linguostilistics" in 1897, when French linguist Michel Breal introduced the semantic term in Paris to science, did not even know that linguistic semantics would become one of the main areas in linguistics of the 20th century. By the way, the study linguistic meaning units took place in ancient China several centuries ago, it was studied in the V-III centuries, ancient Greece and then in medieval European traditions and then by grammars and philosophers of the Renaissance. [Jerebilo, 2006:1-5]

In the late XIX - early XX centuries, semantics began to be studied within the framework of psychological linguistic directions. During this period, Wundt, Rozvadovsky, Martinak, Yaberg and others put forward the idea of highlighting the semantic laws of development in connection with mental processes. In the 1910-1920s, attention to semantics increased. [Jerebilo, 2006:1-5]

But it is worth to note that at the end of the XIX century, linguistics at the beginning of the XX century paid more attention to covering only one side of the word meaning, that is, its etymological meaning. Etymological analysis compared this word with other same words or similar words in their native languages. The etymological meaning, in other words, this view of the etymology issue, is closely related to the name of Humboldt in XIX century linguistics.

Although semantics as a science began to develop in the second half of the XIX century, already at the beginning of the century, scientists such as H. Steintal, A. Potebnya and V. Wundt began to create a linguistic-gnoseological concept in this direction. Based on this, the semantics development can be divided into three main periods.

The first is a psychological and evolutionary stage, the main feature which is a wide evolutionary approach to linguistic semantics in folk culture and psychology. The views of Potebnya, Wundt and A.N. Veselovsky about the word and its meaning, the meaning development are also reflected in their works. For instance, Potebnya connects the development of thinking with language laws, in particular semantics. The main drawback of this period theorists is that the psychological approach dominated and logic turned out to be at the following levels.

The second stage is a comparative historical stage. At this stage, "semasiology" as a separate area of semantic linguistics (reflected in Russian, German and other works by M. M. Pokrovsky) or "semantics" (in 1883, M. Breal, then in the works of other French linguists). The semantic sphere of this period was characterized by a wide approach to historical laws, historical and comparative studies were formed. Until the end of 1950, the term "semasiology" was also widely used. However, the question of the semantics origin, as we have already said, was resolved within the framework of ancient linguistic traditions. So, semantics problems played an important role in antiquity. In ancient China, dictionaries have been created with comments on hieroglyphs. For instance, the main purpose of the "Er Ya" dictionary of the III 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 have created glossaries for words whose meaning in written monuments is incomprehensible.

The development of linguistic semantics in the real sense began in the 1960s, currently occupies one of the central places in semantic linguistics.

The further development of the comparative-historical approach is characterized by giving deep importance to etymology. In 1966 O. N. Rubachev studied the semantic development of texture and pottery terms in ancient European languages . In addition, «Etymological dictionary of Slavic languages. Praslavian lexical foundation», E. Benvenist « Dictionary of Indo-European social terms», V. I. Abaeva «Historical-etymological dictionary of the Ossetian language» books have been published in his edition.

The third stage of linguistic semantics development begins around the 1920s. This stage can also be called a syntactic-semantic or logical-semantic stage, as it is characterized by the

convergence of semantics with logic and philosophy, the determination of its place in syntax. At this stage, the following basic theoretical cases can be identified: 1) the objective being is not a “thing”, relying on the views that determine the nature of events, it has been argued that the basis of a semantic nest is not a word but a sentence that is an expression of thought in language; 2) To restore "semantic simplicity," that is, to determine the meaning that underlies the origin of the primary, remaining meanings.

Semantic research that took place in the 50s of the XX century is associated with the name of V.A. Zveginsev. In Russian linguistics, he was the first who wrote a monograph entitled “Semasiology”. This monograph was not about Russian semantics, but about semantics in general. In the monograph, the scientist scientifically interpreted scientific works known before his time, and specified the main issues of semasiology. It was filled with new thoughts within the framework of lexical meaning, the meaning development, types of words in size, paradigmatic relations of meanings. However, questions about the types of lexical meaning and the semantic composition of meaning, the synthagmatic relationship of meanings remained open. Because so far these issues have not been considered. [Mirtojiyev, 2013: 20-25]

In the second half of the 20th century, D.N. Shmelev contributed to the development of semantic studies of Russian linguistics. In 1964, his monograph "Essays on the semantics of the Russian language" was published. Since then, L.A. Novikov has also done some research in this area. His book "Semantics of the Russian language" was published in 1982 in Moscow. It deals with issues such as the field and function of semantics, the lexical-semantic system and lexical meaning, the structure of lexical meaning and its analysis categories. [Mirtojiyev, 2013: 23-24]

The study of semantics in modern Russian linguistics has two main directions: strong (external) and weak (internal). Representatives of the strong semantics R. Montegyu, D. Lewiz, B. Parti, E. Kinen, X. Kamp, I. Hein etc., who dealt with formal semantics. Representatives of the weak direction are engaged in the semantics theory and component analysis of lexical meaning (J. Katts, J. A. Fodor, E. Bendix, Yu. Naida, M. Birvish, etc.) there is also a narrow and broad approach to semantics. [Jerebilo, 2006: 1-5]

With his research in the semantics in Uzbek linguistics, the scholar-linguist S. Safarov in the book "Semantics": “It seems that despite all these years (the term semantics existed in English as early as the 17th century), there has not been much change in the linguistic semantics. There are several reasons for this "permanent". Firstly, scholars looked at semantics, following M. Breal, as a science that dealt with the origin and change of word meanings and phrases. Secondly, semantics is still a science of lexical meaning, and its focus is on phenomena such as word ambiguity, antonyms, synonym relationships, homonymy series and valence possibilities. ” [Safarov, 2013:14-15] It is clear from these considerations that it is still necessary to identify the subject and objects of semantics research as a linguistic field and to conduct serious research in this field.

When thinking about semantics, the Russian linguist Kobozeva notes that, like other disciplines, it has its own subject matter. However, it is not easy to determine the subject. Although most linguists believe that semantics studies the meaning of linguistic expressions, there is no generally accepted answer to the question of what meaning should mean. Differences in the definition of a subject also lead to differences in the boundaries between semantics and other linguistic disciplines, especially semantics and pragmatics. Therefore, the subject of semantics

should be considered with the greatest caution. Linguistic department studying the content of semantic language units and speech fruits built from these units. [Kobozeva, 2000: 8-10]

In this article, we tried to briefly highlight the formation, development of semantics as a linguistic sphere and the research of world and Uzbek scientists in this field. It can be concluded that, despite the fact that a large number of research and scientific works have still been created in semantics, there is still enough work in this area.

REFERENCES

1. Abaeva V. I. "Historical-ethymological dictionary of Ossetian language", vol. 1-3, 1958-79.
2. Jerebilo T.V. "The linguasemantic paradigm in relation to linguistics" 2006
3. Zvegintsev V.A. Semasiology. - Moscow: Ed. MU. 1957.
4. Kobozeva I.M. Linguistic semantics. -M: Editorial USS. 2000.
5. Mirtojiev M. Semantics of Uzbek language.-T.: Classical word 2013.
6. Novikov L. A. Semantics of the Russian language. - MOSCOW: VSH. 19
7. Safarov S. Semantics. T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 2013.
8. Shmelev D.N. Essays on semasiology of Russian language. - Moscow: Enlightenment. 1964.
9. John I. S. Semantics, 2nd ed., Blackwell, 2003
10. Charles W. Kreidler. About english semantics. Routledge, 1998
11. UzNE. The 1st volume. Tashkent, 2000