

## ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE AND LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC RELATIONS OF ENGLISH WORDS IN UZBEK

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### ABSTRACT

The research demonstrates the structural and lexical semantical alternations during the process of transmitting words from English to Uzbek language. The current article carries the semantical and lexical analysis of the transmitted words within the cognitive framework. The research investigates the changes the words would get during the process of transition.

**Keywords:** Semantic relations, lexical relations, semantic structure, loanword

**Introduction:** It is appropriate to define several predominating terms before touching on the core tasks of this paper. The terms that we should give overall notions are semantic and lexical structure, semantic relations and transmission of words from one language to another. Semantic relationships are the associations that there exist between the meanings of words (semantic relationships at the word level), between the meanings of phrases, or between the meanings of sentences (semantic relationships at a phrase or sentence level) [Zapata, 2008, p. 1]. Semantic relationships can be studied at the word or phrase level. Semantic relations at the word level can manifest themselves in linguistic phenomena like synonymy, homonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, metonymy, antonymy, metaphor; at the phrase and sentence level- paraphrase, ambiguity, disambiguation.

Lexical relationships- is the established connection between two words. It is all about the meaning; the meaning the words provide is needed to be close to each other. Lexical relations are one of the most important semantic relations in exploring the meanings of the words in language. They are mainly used to analysis the meanings of the word in terms of their relations to each other within sentences [Mukhalad Malik, 2017]. There are 8 types of lexical relations: synonym, antonymy, homonymy, polysemy, hyponymy, meronymy, metonymy, prototype and collocation.

Semantic structure- is the that represents organization which provides meaning to the language. For instance, consider the following sentence:

Mom bakes cake

Cake bakes mom

Here, it is more obvious that why we need the semantical structure. The structure itself is correct: S+ V+ Obj. However, in the second sentence we see there is no meaning provided through words. To grossly oversimplify, the system which are used in other languages as well, are required to supply a grammar or a way representing meaning based on structure.

Loanword - is the important procedure that is required in the language world. In linguistics, borrowing (also known as lexical borrowing) is the process by which a word from one language is adapted for use in another. The word that is borrowed is called a borrowing, a borrowed word, or a loanword. [Richard Nordquist, 2019]. The loanword process (borrowed words) between two languages is in need to enrich the vocabulary of the language. A language has to have the capability to express these phenomena. Sometimes, however, a language does not possess all the words necessary for it to capture all its experiences. At such times, it has to borrow words and expressions from other languages that come in contact with it. Such borrowed items help in enriching, expanding and developing the language. [Roseline Ntui Egbe; Ini-Mbom James Akpan, 2016].

Methods and materials. A list of words that are transmitted from English to Uzbek has been used as the main material to address in this paper. The materials collected

mainly from the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” of the old and new editions, as well as, several types of dictionaries. These words were subsequently analyzed for identification of the semantic processes. Words’ semantic relations and changes are distinctly visible, easy to understand and deliver a message to the reader.

Results of research: Semantics is mainly defined as the study of meaning. As a part of linguistics, semantics investigates the meaning of lexical items [Lyons, 1968.]. It basically means that the most important thing that contained in this field is the meaning of the written or spoken content. English belongs to the Germanic group of the Indo-European language family. In Uzbek there are different ways to learn English words. If the concept is Uzbek does not have a name or has a positive and effective influence, it will be derived directly. For example, “chat” - chat, “befshteks”- beefsteaks. There is no clear and concise explanation of such words in Uzbek. That’s why they are directly transmitted from English into Uzbek. During the loanword process we will see that alternative versions of words come to a new language: sometimes it is just the structure, however there are some consequences even the meaning of the word will change. To make it more scientific, the semantical structure of the word will alter, not only the structure, but also meaning. In the word analysis below, we will see the different types of transmitted words, the lexical and semantical changes they got during the process of their “arrival” to our language:

- PARK(park)- special place where vehicles are parked and serviced
- KOKTEYL [eng. cocktail –tail of cock] - cooled mixture of alcohol (cognac, rum, etc.) sometimes made with sugar, fruit, and various spices.

It is made by adding sugar and berries to fruit juice, milk, etc. soft drink

It should be noted that changes in their structure or semantic nature can also be observed when learning words from English to Uzbek. Some of the words change while retaining their original meaning, and in some the meaning expanded, narrowed in meaning, or radically different in meaning.

- YUMOR [eng. humor - behavior, demeanor, mood] - shortcomings, some to be able to describe events and happenings in a humorous way.

- KOLLEJ [eng., Fr. college - friend, brother; university] -

France, Belgium, Switzerland, etc. in some countries: medium and incomplete high school In Uzbekistan: secondary special vocational school.

There are 2 main types of Dictionary of Uzbek language: old and new one.

According to the Uzbek scientist Makhmudov, each word should be analyzed in Uzbek in terms of its meaning as well as the fitting to our culture with the meaning that it gives. In the old version of our dictionary contained approximately 80 transmitted words, however, after years, number of loanwords reached to 500. More than 350 words in the "Explanatory dictionary of English words in Uzbek", in addition, neologisms used in periodicals, —English, Uzbek, Russian English in the Glossary of Information Technology and the Internet more than a thousand lexemes have been added to the list. The list of words below shows only structural change:

- MIKSER (mixer)- quick mixing of cold drinks, cocktails, creams, electric tool used for making dough, puree and other

- PLEYER(player)- an equipment which is used for playing music

- TROLLEYBUS(trolleybus)- motorized vehicle that consumes electricity to work

- MENEJMENT(management)- special management activities; science about management;

- MITING(meeting)- an important event, often discussing political issues a public meeting to be held

- PROVAYDER(provider)- intermediary organization that connects computers to the Internet and organizes the process of exchanging information

- TRENING(training)- training system, exercise, training mode

- PRODYUSER(producer)- someone whose job is to control the preparation of a play, film, broadcast, but who does not direct the actors

Conclusion: The written words above are hardly be enough to explain the whole theme. Now what we have here is the changes that we could see in the transmitted words. Lexical changes as well as the semantic one. Lexical relations are one of the most important semantic relations in exploring the meanings of words in language. The loanword is considered as a dynamic process. It is the main way that is considerably important to improve the vocabulary range of the language. The scientists claimed that, for language there are 2 ways of enriching vocabulary:

- Conversion process
- Loanword (borrowed word) process

This article has discussed the changes of the words' lexical and semantical structure. I would admit and emphasize, those terms need deep and further explanation and research in terms of semantics

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