

## SEMANTIC CHANGE OF THE WORD MEANING IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to combinatorial semasiology and peculiarities of the process that is known as semantic change.

**Key words:** semantic structure, semantic narrowing, broadening, pejoration, amelioration.

### INTRODUCTION

People from all over the world need to exchange information on a regular basis because we are currently living in a globalized age.

English language changes can take a variety of forms, including:

lexis, semantics, phonology, and syntax

are some of the types of language change in the English language. Political constraints, technical advancement, as well as social, cultural, and moral issues, among other things, can all contribute to semantic shift.

Aitchison claims that there is no convincing evidence that language changes due to generation gaps occur. Aitchison later asserted that there are some standards of correctness to which one should adhere and which one should expect others to do the same.<sup>1</sup>

There are several causes for the semantic shift, but in Geeraerts' opinion, there are at least two that are particularly obvious. First about semantic categories' underlying structure. Secondly, concentrating on each word individually rather than scanning.<sup>2</sup>

For those learning the English language, semantics is crucial.

In other words, studying semantics helps students become more aware of and understand

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<sup>1</sup> Aitchison, J. (2001). *Language Change: Progress or decay?* (3rd ed). NY: Cambridge University Press. (2001).

<sup>2</sup> Geeraerts, D. (1997). *Diachronic prototype semantics: A contribution to historical lexicology*. New York: Oxford University Press.

and the meaning of words, sentence relationships, discourse.

As a result, we must pay attention to and look into the significant theoretical and methodological challenges associated with modifying the word meaning in English and Uzbek.

### **Types of Semantic Change.**

**Semantic expansion.** One sort of semantic shift is a broadening, in which the meaning of a certain statement changes to one that is more expansive or broader than the meaning it originally had. Victoria claims that when a word's meaning is expanded, it now encompasses all of its previous meanings as well as new ones. For instance, tea is still used today to refer to any hot beverage in addition to the beverage brewed from a variety of leaves in early literature.<sup>1</sup>

**Semantic branching.** The old and new meanings of words coexist in this form of semantic shift. The word "head," for instance, can mean many different things. It indicates both the mental and a physical component.

**Pejoration.** It referred to as degradation or deterioration. According to Reimer, semantic change can have an impact on a word's denotation as well as its connotation.<sup>2</sup>

A hussy, for instance, used to refer to a housewife and had neither a good nor a negative connotation. It now refers to a disreputable woman since over time it developed a bad connotation.

**Amelioration.** The word does, in fact, alter in meaning, but the newer meaning carries a positive connotation. For instance, the term "queen" used to refer to a lady, but through time, its meaning changed, and it now denotes a dignified member of the royal family.

Political terminology is constructed carefully while translating political literature from Uzbek to English, and other words of this type can be understood without consulting a dictionary.<sup>3</sup>

Semantic change mostly happens in various ways.

1. Not having enough knowledge. Nearly every Uzbek household bakes bread, so they are familiar with the verbs to describe the baking process. Xamir qilmoq, non yasamoq, zuvala olmoq, yoymoq, nampar urmoq, suv sepmoq, nonni uzmoq. However, this is not the case with Brits because baking is not a common activity in their daily lives.

2. Metaphor - Over time, some metaphors become part of everyday language. Here is that phrase: The meaning of the line "I found my Dodo book in my childhood staff" is that the book was previously lost.

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<sup>1</sup> Victoria, F. (Ed.). (2013). An introduction to language. California: University of California.

<sup>2</sup> Reimer, N. (2010). Introducing Semantics. Cambridge University Press

<sup>3</sup> EURASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

3. Differing points of view "Some ordinate and superordinate nouns also undergo semantic shift."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [www.https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjps](https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjps)