

A Linguistic and Cultural Perspective on Lexical Semantics

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Abstract: The subject of lexical semantics is becoming increasingly important in modern linguistics. The in-depth investigation of the system and structural structure of current English language is particularly important in this regard. The latter contains a range of verbal tools for transferring, revealing, and even changing the current ones, replacing them with freshly formed words and their meanings. English, like every other language, has its own system and structure, as well as elements that are arranged in a hierarchical order inside its semantic space. The complex examination of lexico-semantic distinctiveness of words allows for a more in-depth investigation of the most important aspects of corresponding national cultures.

Keywords: lexical semantics, language vocabulary, culture, system and structure, dictionary, shared and distinguishing characteristics, linguistic method.

Introduction. Contemporary linguistics is distinguished by a rising interest in studying language as a socio-cultural phenomena of the anthropocentric variety, with an emphasis on the individual and his or her role in the organization and use of language as a method of communication. Emotions are associated with human needs, which are reflected in their motivations and activities.

In this regard, emotive semantics issues are inextricably linked to the emotional part of the human dimension in language and are important in current linguistics. Attaching words to feelings and emotions is a critical part of language, cognition, and social interaction. Experiencing positive 11 emotions like as happiness, excitement, joy, hope, and inspiration is essential for anybody who want to live a happy and fulfilling life. Happiness is such a fundamental idea in life that few people stop to ponder what it is and why we work so hard to get it.

Language is considerably more than the outward manifestation and transmission of interior concepts that exist irrespective of verbalization. Language is the most precious expression of national mindset and the primary instrument of cultural preservation. It represents not only the real environment around a person, including his or her living situations, but also people's social awareness, national character, lifestyle, traditions, conventions, a system of values kept in particular pictures, and information verbalized through language. Furthermore, the tie between language and culture is profoundly ingrained.

The complexities of emotional semantics study stem from the multifaceted nature of emotional ideas, their nomination procedures, and their description and expression in English. Different linguistic methods are employed to express a certain feeling in similar settings. Furthermore, to express various emotions, the same language units and procedures may be employed. V. I.

Shakhovsky categorizes emotions based on their distribution among the following types of lexis: 1) words identifying emotions, 2) words describing emotions, and 3) words expressing emotions. The communicative role of these language methods is to express distinct emotions verbally. Common and specific elements of word semantics study have an impact on the multifunctionality of emotional lexis, making comprehension and usage more challenging.

The lexical meanings of words express human awareness' understanding of the cosmos and cognitive experiences. Humans, as carriers of consciousness, play an important role in establishing and storing linguistic unit meanings. Happiness is defined as an emotional state marked by activity, energy, self-confidence, friendliness, contentment with one's life, pride in one's accomplishments, and a persistent hope that something wonderful will happen. Linguocultural research methods include gathering, characterizing, categorizing, and studying linguistic data, as well as formalizing the lexical semantics of monosemantic adjectives. Furthermore, continuous sample analysis of linguistic information from lexicographic sources, dictionary definition analysis, and the descriptive technique were used.

To begin, lexicographic sources were examined. It provided for a comprehensive selection of adjectives represented by definitions that indicated the nature of happiness in English. Dictionaries provide the most comprehensive depiction of language as a system. Because extralinguistic processes is mirror in language, it is better to use lexicographical sources to discover the components of a certain lexical semantic grouping of words.

Second, to study our linguistic data, we utilized a current English explanatory dictionary, which contains the meanings of words used to describe concepts significant to a certain society. Explanatory dictionaries give the most extensive information and fixes for language components.

They allow for a thorough examination of all adjectives in English that describe the quality of happiness. From a lexical viewpoint, and taking into account the unity of form and content, English is considered as a distinct, independent entity that stands out from all other units in the same range. Thus, it may be distinguished, identified, classified, and explained in terms of form and substance. Being cheerful is a significant component of the British paradigm since it is intimately linked to their worldview, lifestyle, and everyday activities. Furthermore, it influences how people see objective reality.

Conclusions. In the English lexicon, a collection of mono semantic adjectives plays an essential function in the semantic space. The latter also explains each word's purpose in the system, as well as the numerous semantic relationships that exist between them. When coupled with other words and in different contexts, they help to demonstrate even subtle shades of the terms' meanings. Furthermore, the linkages that monosemantic adjectives form with other lexical units within the language system allow us to underline the English lexicon's overall complicated system and structural structure. The future research will concentrate on a thorough lexico-semantic investigation of polysemantic adjectives in modern English that convey the characteristic of being satisfied.

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