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THE CONCEPT OF SEMANTIC TYPOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the concepts of semantics and semantic typology, which are widely used in linguistics, the history of its origin, and where it is used in linguistics. There are also various definitions and theories about the concept of semantics mentioned by the world linguists. In the semantic comparison of the words in different languages, the environment, the differences are studied. In general, semantic typology is a linguistic branch of linguistics that typologically interprets the concept of meaning between different languages.

KEYWORDS

Semantic typology, content, level of expression, lexical unit, meaning plan;

INTRODUCTION

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. We know that language is used to express different meanings that can be understood and used. But meanings exist in our minds and we can easily express the concepts in our minds through spoken and written speech (as well as through gestures, actions, etc.). The sound forms of the language are consistently studied in the field of phonetics, we may get information about

the structure of words and sentences in the fields of morphology and syntax. These fields of linguistics are for understanding the real meaning of a certain sentence or message or convey it to our partner. "How is language structured to be meaningful?" The concept of semantics can be an obvious answer to this question. Semantics is the level of linguistic analysis where meaning is analyzed. Nowadays, semantics is

one of the most important linguistic areas to be studied not only to learn a certain language well but also to properly analyze and research it

Within the framework of semantic comparison of words, the environment in different languages, differences in the division of existence into concepts are studied. In other words, it is a linguistic field that typologically interprets the concept of meaning between different languages [1]. On the other hand, studying the concept of meaning between different languages means studying the sphere of interaction between languages, culture and perception. Therefore, it is clear that linguistics and anthropology, psychology and such fields have a correlation between each other. Several American linguists, including L.Talmy and R.Lenekera have expressed their views on the close connection between the fields of linguistic semantics and cognitive linguistics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the field of world linguistics the researches on semantic typology has increased significantly over the past few years. While some of them have discussed the concept of semantic typology in general (Bach and Chao 2009, Evans 2011), other works on semantics have devoted themselves to the study of semantics in categories and their usage between different languages (Boas 1911, Sapir 1929, Whorf 1956, Witkowski and Brown 1978, Wierzbicka 1992, Koch

2001, Brown 2001, Boster 2005, Koptjevckaja-Tamn 2007, Malt and Majid 2013 and Majid 2015).

In the history of linguistics the concept of word has been used in various directions, in particular, consanguinity (Murdock 1949, Nerlove and Romney 1967), color gloss (Berlin and Kay 1969, Kay and McDaniel 1978), seed biology (Brown 1984, Berlin 19992), number system (Grenberg 1978, Comrie 2013) and spatial (Talmy 2000, Levinson and Meira 2003, Majid 2004) domains have been studied typologically with great enthusiasm.

In the field of linguistics in Uzbekistan, a number of Uzbek linguists on the typology of verbs, including U.Q.Yusupov, J.B.Buronov, A.S.Sodikov, M.T.Irskulov, R.Z.Muryasov, S.A.Khamzayev, G.K.Mirsanov, T.Ergashev, N.R.Karimova, A.Q.Pulatov conducted a cross analysis of verbs and their types, words of the verb group found in English and Uzbek languages.

It is precisely in the semantics section of the field of linguistics that we find changes related to the cultural development of language. Here we should mention that A.Verbiskaya defined semantics as the "the dazzling beauty of the world of meaning" [2]. According to the classification of another linguist, Leo Spitzer, "the content is the best barometer of the cultural climate"[3]-the most basic unit of measurement in language learning is the commonality of meaning and content. Despite the fact that

morpheme, word and sentence have been analyzed and researched several times, conform to clear and concise patterns, obey the rules, semes which are units in its meaning plan, are still complete and has not been studied in detail, however, it is more contextual than systematic.

But the categories so shaped must still fit comfortably with the minds, brains and cultures of speakers, with the ontology of the natural world and with the complex integrative demands of communication systems. Semantic typology thus lies directly on the fault lines between psychology, neuroscience, anthropology, the natural science and general linguistics [Talmy 2000].

Despite its centrality to debates on what is universal and what is culturally malleable, semantic typology has had a low profile compared to the flourishing and well-theorized fields of phonological, morphological and syntactic typology

"The concepts and categories that exist in language are mostly diverse and abstract so, most of them do not have clear boundaries. Very few of them have relatively close boundaries and can be objectively studied based on similarities and differences", writes David Lewis [4]. It follows from this that inherent complexities of cross-linguistic learning may embody some obstacles in the way of the goal in the ongoing work. According to the ideas of Nicholas Evans, the

linguistic field which deals with this expression of meaning chooses the sign as its main unit [5]. The concept of a sign has one or more meanings and is displayed in different forms from the point of view of different branches of linguistics. For instance, in the field of computer linguistics, any punctuation, numbers or letter and even arbitrary image is considered as a sign, in psycholinguistics, since even ordinary sounds can mean an objective meaning in the human brain, so we can take it as the smallest object of research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The concept of a sign has one or more meanings and is displayed in different forms from the point of view of different branches of linguistics. In this research, the more attention is paid to the lexeme as an intermediary unit of semantic typology. At this point, the relationship between semantic typology and lexical typology can be easily found. In particular, semantic typology directly deals with several important tasks in the typology of the lexical system. They are:

- Vocabulary size
- Semantic-thematic structure of vocabulary
- Stylistic variety and breadth of vocabulary structure
- Relative effectiveness in expanding vocabulary and new sources of different meanings (Semantic word formation, ways of stable compounds formation,

morphological word formation and word acquisition from other languages)

It is clear that the vocabulary basement and semantic plan of any language can be easily analyzed, understood and hypothesized by the population that speaks this language, the socio-geographic environment and condition in which the nation lives, professions and activities that are possible to engage in the area. So, it should be explained here that from a synchronic point of view, the Uzbek language is surrounded by a certain geographical border, and the diachronic approach to the vocabulary of the language is related to the history of the evolution of the language, that is, in its own sense, a larger regions, nations with a large population, require a deeper approach to concepts, practises and of course their terminologies. Of course, this analysis can further increase the limit of meaning of the existing lexicon and create wonderful semantic situations that are not yet known. Let's take this situation in relation to the analysis of the English language, it is almost impossible to draw general conclusions in this regard. The main reason for this is that this language in its turn was able to unite many ethnically, historically, culturally, socio-economically dissimilar cultures and people of the world. At the same time, in the rapidly developing area, the most new concepts related to discoveries and innovations are connected to this language.

Analysis and results. So, writing something about the semantic-thematic structure of the lexicon in a particular language, we should illustrate this with the following interesting examples:

- The number of words representing the meaning "snow" in the Eskimo language is relatively high,
- The abundance of words for dozens of different trees and especially for banana varieties is characteristic of tropical African languages
- Many concepts of "wind" in the languages and dialects of the people living along the sea
- Branching of untranslatable terminology in Tibetan medicine
- Such as the high phraseology of the religious-philosophical terminology of Buddhism
- The word blue is used to describe the eyes of girls and women, comparing them to the sea among the Spanish people

Semantical maps have great importance in the analysis of words in a given language. The results of the above analysis, as an example, are considered to be the most important conditions for creating this type of semantical maps. Through this kind of examples, we can easily come across with the similarities and differences between the semantic categories of different nations in expressing their environment. Therefore, the historical-geographical and cultural factor undoubtedly show their importance in the study of existence through concepts.

The ineluctable socio-cultural communication interchanges, continuous information transmissions, which are required by the rapidly developing times, further hasten the processes of semantic word formation that are appearing between languages. In fact, in linguistics, the semantic word formation process has been considered as a universal phenomenon and it refers to the process of enrichment of existing words in the language with new meanings. For instance, the French lexicon (along with the English and Russian languages) to touch that means "the action of physiologically grasping an object" is translated into Uzbek language as "to touch one's feeling or influence" (derived from the French word "toucher")

CONCLUSION

Semantic typology is a typological study of the units of content plan. The content plan means the semantic structure of the language. Typological comparison includes semantic comparison. Semantic comparison occurs on the basis of semantic typology. Semantic typology abstracts the commonality in the representation of semantic categories and studies the interpretation of certain concepts by means of units of the expression plan of different language systems. The rules of semantic typology have great practical importance when compiling dictionaries of different languages and translating from one language to another.

As it is known to us there are analytical and synthetic language concepts in linguistics. Compared to synthetic languages, analytical languages obtain more polysemantic features. However, studying the enrichment of the semantic nature of languages by comparison has some difficulties. The main reason for this is that the dictionaries that are in use now, can not cover all the meanings of language. Analyzing all the available lexemes is impossible. Through above notions, it can be easily understood how difficult it is to carry semantic typological research in a diachronic aspect.

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