

“SEMANTIC IN ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES CHANGES”*Qashqadaryo viloyati**Qarshi davlat universiteti magistratura bitiruvchisini***Isroilova O‘g‘iloy**

Annotation: *The semantics of English words in this thesis dedicated to changes. It is to determine the meaning of the word puts forward the problem. Lexical meaning in the article structure, its denotative and connotative Changes in components are revealed. That is the meaning semantic changes such as change and migration learns the essence, semantics in English present the most common types of changes and determines their causes.*

Keywords: *semantic changes, specialization, degradation, amelioration, metaphor, metonymy.*

Verbal communication processes, which are the most important type of joint activity of people (where the speaker conveys information and influences the interlocutor) to certain rules subject to and regulated by a number of factors. One of the most important factors is has is the requirement that what statement should have reasonable meaning. Therefore, a certain the meaning of any statement addressed to the speaker in the situation to explain and the nature of communication and necessary for its implementation All theories of meaning, designed to reveal the elements, focus on meaning focuses on analysis. word as a universal linguistic sign. Change the meaning of the word is an established pattern of any language, without its presence, its development and functioning not possible.

The relevance of this research is over time and its impact on language development changing the meanings of words as a result of linguistic and historical factors related to the need to study the problem. interpretations of meaning definition and lexical meaning absence of a single typological division of semantic changes. Naming unit, descriptive unit as the meaning of the word is determined by its use in the case of a sign, it is characterized by the variety and complexity of connections. The lexical meaning of the word is mobile, and that is the language ensures the uniqueness of the lexical system. Synchronous state of the dictionary, that is, its The state of its current stage of development is all previous to its existence is the result of stages, which reflects all the complexity and inconsistency of its history makes.

The concept of "meaning" has different aspects and is different for some areas of human activity defined by ways. The general definition of meaning is

people's daily, aesthetic, scientific, industrial the role of this object in the process of production, socio-political and other activities means The meaning of the word is "an opportunity for the speaker and the listener to understand each other" The concept of "gives" takes us to the field of linguistics, that is, in the department of semantics. Thus, the famous linguist Alexander Afanasyevich Potebnya said that the important quality of the meaning of a word is its mobility and flexibility, people's "living changing emphasizes that it ensures mutual understanding in "reality".

There is no unanimous opinion among linguists about defining the meaning of the word. The meaning of the word its essence can be interpreted in different ways functional, behavioral, etc. The word is an object or arising from the interaction with the event as a double sign researchers follow referential or conceptual theories of meaning. The first focused on the referent, and according to some scientists, the nature of the meaning of the word cannot fully reveal its complexity. Conceptual theory in words concept (conceot) is based on the nature of the connection between them, and in this context the meaning of the word is an object, an event or the reflection of relations in the mind of the bearer is based on the nature of interdependence. The linguistic encyclopedia gives the following definition to the dictionary meaning of the word: "the meaning of the word is reflected in the mind and has an idea about an object, property, process, event, etc strengthens.

S. Bally is given the most common feature of phraseological rotation that replaces all others showed the possibility or impossibility of adding one simple word instead of a circle. Such S. Balli called the word a defining word.

The word equivalent was coined by L. V. Shcherba. Such a phrase is a concept and emphasized that it is a potential equivalent of the word. Indeed, a group of close words, if it if it is a phrase, it can mean one concept. However, in the absolute majority of phraseological units words are identifiers, that is, there are no lexical synonyms. The calculation showed that in French Only 2867 out of 22851 phraseological units, i.e. 12.5%, have a word-identifier, that is, they are words is equivalent. There is reason to believe that a similar situation was observed in English There are many oral phraseological units in modern English, which we call them we classify as nominative communicative forms, they are phrases, that is, in the active voice or only in the passive voice units performing nominative function with verbs and whole-predicative sentences, i.e. in the passive voice units that perform a communicative function with verbs, for example, break the ice (break the ice) – ice breaks down. Crossing (or crossing) the Rubicon - Crossing (or crossing) the Rubicon etc.

The lexical meaning of the word is the product of human mental activity, it is the human mind by understanding, comparing, classifying, summarizing information related to processes. Causes of linguistic and extralinguistic features under its influence, the lexical meaning can change both quantitatively and qualitatively. Extralinguistic historical and socio-political changes in society, culture, knowledge expansion, development of science and technology, etc. Linguistic factors are processes of assimilation, emergence of synonyms, ellipsis and transfer of meaning.

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A person often relies on his associations when naming a new concept, that's why the psychological factor is of great importance, it is reflected in the meaning and gives the language its uniqueness. Metaphor is secondary, semantic that leads to the formation of derivative meanings is an extremely effective type of change. At the same time, in lexicographical sources every a connotation that is not always noted and often manifests itself in speech component change plays an important role.

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