



The Linguacultural Aspect of the Change of Meaning

Abdusaidova Gulhayo
Bahridin qizi

The teacher of UZSHWLU

ABSTRACT

During the last decades in Uzbekistan important documents aimed at creation of favorable conditions to bring up a new highly educated generation and to support gifted children and the youth were adopted. Among these important documents are: the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan – “On the National Program of Personnel training”. On education, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers, “On the organization of general secondary education in Republic of Uzbekistan and others. There are many other opportunities in our country for language learning and teaching. One of the steps to improve English language in secondary schools is the decree declared on December 10, 2012 by the First President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov Abduganiyevich. He resolved to improve foreign language leaning system with the decree “On measures to improve further foreign language learning system”. Our first president Islam Karimov said: “The education of the population in the process of the assimilation of ‘world democratic values’ is of primary importance”.

Keywords:

The semantic, Lexica-semantic, Lingo cultural features

Introduction

English is the world's most widely used lingua franca in every field. By the time of the foundation of the United Nations at the end of World War II, English has become pre-eminent and is now the main worldwide language of diplomacy and international relations. It is one of six official languages of the United Nations. Language effects the daily lives of members of any nation and religion of the world. The most effective way of learning a certain language is to read that country's history and literature. By reading the literal books we are informed not only the linguistic system of specific language but also the culture, traditions, national identities, peculiarities and the grammatical structures of the language.

Methods

In 2017 the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miramanovich Mirziyoyev signed a decree “On Uzbekistan's Development Strategy”, which puts forward the following

tasks: the government should maintain the policies aimed at further improving the system of continuous education, increasing access to quality education, training of qualified personnel in accordance with the demand of the labor market; implementing targeted measures aimed at strengthening the material-technical base of educational institutions through construction, reconstruction and repair, equipping with modern teaching and laboratory equipment, computers, teaching aids; increase number of preschools and achieving major improvement of conditions in these facilities for comprehensive intellectual, aesthetic and physical development of children, ensuring affordability, and significantly increasing enrollment in preschools, raising the skills of teachers and specialists; achieve major improvement of in quality of general secondary education, facilitating in-depth study of foreign languages, computer science, and other important and popular disciplines, including mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology.

Result And Discussions

The result and discussions is the answer of the problem in introduction present an analysis of the change of word meaning through time and space in English, focusing on the meaning development issues of the words through the period of time. In addition, the research will cover the problems of effective use of the words in English speaking and writing. Particularly, the meaning change of the words "Cat" and "Dog" has been traced through history and described in more detail.

1. The word meaning and its characteristics

The word meaning is a complex phenomenon. Comparing word-forms of one and the same word we observe that besides grammatical meaning, there is another component of meaning to be found in them. Unlike the grammatical meaning, this component is identical in all the forms of the word. Thus, e.g. the word-forms *think*, *thinks*, *thought*, *thinking* possess different grammatical meanings of tense, person and so on, but in each of these forms we find one and the same semantic component denoting a mental process. This is the lexical meaning of the word which may be described as the component of meaning proper to the word as a linguistic unit, i.e. recurrent in all the forms of this word. All members of a major word-class share a distinguishing semantic component which though very abstract may be viewed as the lexical component of part-of-speech meaning. For example, the meaning of "thingness" or substantiality may be found in all the nouns e.g. *table*, *love*, *sugar*, though they possess different grammatical meanings of number, case, etc. It should be noted, however, that the grammatical aspect of the part-of-speech meanings is conveyed as a rule by a set of forms. If we describe the word as a noun we mean to say that it is bound to possess a set of forms expressing the grammatical meaning of number (*table* -- *tables*), case (*boy*, *boy's*) and so on. A verb is understood to possess sets of forms expressing, e.g., tense meaning (*worked* -- *works*), mood meaning (*work!* -- *(I) work*) etc.

The second component of the lexical meaning is the *connotational component*, i.e. the

emotive charge and the stylistic value of the word. Words contain an element of emotive evaluation as part of the connotational meaning; e.g. *a hovel* denotes 'a small house or cottage' and besides implies that it is a miserable dwelling place, maybe dirty, in bad repair and in general unpleasant to live in. The *emotive charge* forms part of the connotational component of meaning. It should not be confused with *emotive implications* that the words may acquire in speech. The emotive implication of the word is to a great extent subjective as it greatly depends of the personal experience of the speaker, the mental imagery the word evokes in him. Words seemingly devoid of any emotional element may possess in the case of individual speakers strong emotive implications as may be illustrated, e.g. by the word *hospital*.

2. Linguocultural factors in meaning change

Linguoculturology is a scientific discipline bordering the sciences of culture and philology (linguistics). Linguoculturology is defined as "a complex scientific discipline of a synthesizing type that studies the relationship and interaction of culture and language in its functioning and reflects this process as an integral structure of units in the unity of their linguistic and extra-lingual (cultural) content".

Conclusions And Suggestions

Conclusion

Linguoculturology is a branch of linguistics that emerged at the junction of linguistics and cultural studies, exploring the manifestations of the culture of a people, which are reflected and entrenched in the language. The focus of linguoculturology is a person considered as a carrier of language and culture, his background knowledge, national-specific, behavioral norms, making him a representative of the culture. Problems related to the functioning and study of the language in a multilingual society are considered against the background of the overall picture of the language situation. the components of which are the status of the language, language policy, language competences, value orientations of

native speakers that make up the language portrait of society.

Suggestions

But the most important division is material culture and spiritual culture. One of the most significant notions is national culture which deals with national mentality, national character, lifestyle, traditions, customs, rituals, holidays, etc. Material culture includes artifacts as the result of human activity: tools, books, buildings, objects of everyday life. Spiritual culture embraces the spheres of human consciousness such as cognition, morals, enlightenment, science, literature, art, religion, etc.

References

1. Karimov I. A. "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the twenty-first century" Tashkent: Ma'naviyat. 1997-P-208
2. Mirziyoyev Sh.: Uzbekistan's Development Strategy, Tashkent, 2017.02.08
3. Mirziyoyev Sh. M. President Decree 2795 on "The development of teaching foreign languages" May 6th,2021.
4. Антрушина Г. Б., Афанасьева О. В., Морозова Н. Н. Лексикология английского языка, М.: Дрофа, 2006.- (p. 225-228)
5. Арнольд И. В. Лексикология наглийского языка , М.: Дрофа, 2006.- p. 225-258