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### Word in Language and in Speech

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#### **Abstract:**

This article describes signs into words as units of language. The features described reflect the essence of the word as a unit of language and are the linguistic basis for highlighting the word as a learning unit. It is also said that lexical consistency is manifested through the similarity and difference in the lexical meanings of words included in verbal associations.

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Our language is the language of words. With the help of the word, human thinking is associated with objective reality, since it is precisely the word that designates the object of reality and expresses the concept of it. There is no such phenomenon that could not be designated by a word or a combination of words: "They express thoughts and feelings with the help of words, listen to the words of people around them, learn new or unfamiliar words, study the words of other languages, remember the forgotten words of their native language." That is why vocabulary work occupies an important place in the overall system of work on the development of speech. To carry out this work, it is necessary to distinguish between the word as a unit of language and as a unit of speech.

The description of the features of a word as a unit of language helps, on the one hand, to form a holistic view of the word, and on the other hand, to clearly define its lexical and semantic properties. The following minimum features characteristic of the word is distinguished:

- 1) the presence of one verbal stress;
- 2) phonetic expression;
- 3) reference to a certain part of speech and grammatical formality ;
- 4) impenetrability, i.e., the impossibility of arbitrary insertions and changes within a word;

5) the presence of meaning.

Let's analyze these features.

1. In an isolated form, each word has its own (in the overwhelming majority of cases, one) verbal stress. For example: *evening, speak, without*, etc. "This allows us to consider stress as one of the main external signs of an independent word". Compound words often have two stresses: additional (or side) and main. The power center of the word coincides with the slot on which the main stress falls (it follows the additional one). For example: *tiller, potato peeler, pale green*.
2. The phonetic expression of a single word implies the obligatory presence of sound, sound shell. The sound shell is a form of the material existence of the word.
3. Each word has a strictly fixed place in the grammatical system of the language, as it refers to a certain part of speech - significant or auxiliary, and is formed in accordance with the grammatical laws of the language.
4. The impenetrability of the word implies the impossibility of insertions, arbitrary changes in the structure of the word. For example: *out-of-home* - insertions like "*nachdomovny*" lead to nonsense, substitutions like *nagorny, homeless* - to the emergence of new words.

Sound expression and grammatical structure make up the form of a word.

5. "It is well known that a word is not only the name of an object or objects, but also an expression of meaning, and sometimes a whole system of meanings." The presence of meaning is an indispensable property of a word as a unit of language. So, sound shells like "darbil", "schhut" are not words of the language, since they are meaningless, and therefore cannot name the phenomena of reality, cannot perform the function of naming (nominative function), cannot be fixed in the language system. The lexical meaning is part of the content side of the word.

The features described reflect the essence of the word as a unit of language and are the linguistic basis for highlighting the word as a learning unit.

Regular differentiation of the selected aspects of the study of the word is necessary for the implementation of intra-subject communications in the process of working on the development of coherent speech of students.

Indeed, no level of linguistic structure can be studied without the concept of a word: at the phonetic level, it is a "phonetic word" (studied in the "Phonetics" section), at the word-building level, the word as a set of morphemes (studied in the "Word formation" section), a word in its grammatical form is a word form (studied in the "Morphology" section), in lexical (lexico-semantic) - a word as a meaningful unit in the totality of all its lexical meanings (studied in the "Vocabulary" section), in syntactic, a word as a structural part of a phrase and sentences-syntactic word" (explored in the "Syntax" section).

Thus, the word is studied in various sections of the school course of the Russian language. The skills of complex word analysis are also necessary for the implementation of vocabulary work in the aspect of speech development. At the same time, in order to single out the word as a unit of teaching coherent speech, it is necessary to use the linguistic doctrine of the word-unit of the lexical-semantic level of the language system.

It is known that the word is an independent component of the lexical system of the language. It is a member of systemic vocabulary associations: synonymic series, antonym series, thematic and lexico-

semantic groups. Lexical consistency is manifested through the similarity and difference in the lexical meanings of words included in verbal associations. So, the synonyms *loud*, *deafening* are connected by a common semantic feature (strong sound) and differ in semantic nuances expressing different degrees of the feature: *deafening* - very loud. The antonyms *black-white* are connected by a common semantic core (designation of color) and are opposed by the designation of colors of different scales, etc.

The place of a word in the lexical system of a language is largely determined by the phenomenon of polysemy. So, depending on the lexical meaning, a word can be a member of different synonymic series, different thematic groups, different antonymic series. Compare, for example : the word *friend* is included in a number of synonyms *friend*, *comrade*, *friend* ... and in a number of synonyms *supporter*, *adherent*, *follower*, *like-minded*, *champion*, *friend* (depending on the meaning).

The word *white* has an antonym *black* (denoting opposite colors) and an antonym *red* (denoting belonging to a political movement during the Civil War).

Each lexical meaning of a word as a unit of the lexico-semantic system of the language is a set of semantic features that distinguish this meaning from others, create the individuality of the lexical meaning and therefore can be called differential features of the lexical meaning. With the help of differential features, words are combined and contrasted. Differential features of the lexical meaning of an individual word can be distinguished against the background of the lexical meanings of words included in the system dictionary association.

So, if we compare the words of one thematic group: chair, bench, armchair, ottoman, stool (ka) - in order to highlight the differential features that make up the lexical meaning of the word chair, we get the following set of semantic features: a piece of furniture designed for sitting, designed for one person, usually hard, without armrests, having a back. Consequently, the content side of the word (its lexical meaning) is given by the lexico-semantic system of the language.

Systemic relations in vocabulary are also manifested through the natural combination of words, which is subject-logically conditioned: free combinations of words such as writing a letter; green forest, etc., phraseological related combinations of words such as burst with envy, with anger, with laughter, with anger; green youth, etc.; syntactically related combinations of words like like this cock ( about zadipe ), etc.

Being realized in speech, the linguistic word acquires special properties. The word as a unit of speech can only be considered as part of a concrete utterance.

The context creates the speech specificity of each individual use of the word.

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