

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI



**«ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK YO'NALISHLARI VA CHET
TILLARINI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR»**

MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO II MIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN



**«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ И
ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В ОБУЧЕНИИ
ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ»**

МАТЕРИАЛЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ



**“MODERN TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS AND INNOVATIVE
APPROACHES TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES”**

PROCEEDINGS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE



ANDIJON-2024. 10-IYUN

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Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirining 2024-yil 18-yanvardagi “2024-yilga mo‘ljallangan xalqaro va respublika miqyosida o‘tkaziladigan ilmiy va ilmiy-texnik tadbirlar ro‘yxatini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi 16-sonli buyrug‘i, shuningdek, mamlakat ilm-fani nufuzini yanada oshirish va xalqaro ilmiy-texnik hamkorlik ko‘lamini kengaytirishga qaratilgan xalqaro va respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy anjumanlar, simpozium, kongress, seminarlar va boshqa ilmiy hamda ilmiy-texnik tadbirlarni yuqori ilmiy va tashkiliy amaliy darajada samarali o‘tkazilishini ta‘minlash maqsadida Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida “Ingliz tili nazariy aspektlari”, “Ingliz tili va adabiyoti” hamda “Ingliz tili amaliyoti” kafedralari tomonidan “Zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo‘nalishlari va chet tillarini o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar” mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman o‘tkazildi.

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Tahrir nashriyoti bo‘limi muharriri:

A.A.Xomidov

Ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallariga oid mazkur to‘plam, tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari va chet tillarini o‘qitishdagi innovatsion yondashuvlar hamda ulardagi dolzarb masalalarga bag‘ishlanligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Mazkur to‘plamdan respublika va xorijiy oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida hamda ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlarida faoliyat olib borayotgan olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, doktorantlar, magistrlar va iqtidorli talabalarning ilmiy maqolalari joy olgan.

To‘plamga kiritilgan materiallarning mazmuni, undagi statistik ma‘lumotlar va me‘yoriy hujjatlar sanasining to‘g‘riligiga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas‘uldirlar.

Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti, 2024-yil

Ammo agarda qarmoqqa boshqa qandaydir baliq ilinib, mana bunisidan benasib qilsa, kim menga yana xuddi shunaqasini topib bera olardi? [6, 36]

Tarjima jarayoni bir qadar murakkab va mashaqqatli, biroq amalga oshirish mumkin bo‘lgan faoliyat deb hisoblaymiz. Faqatgina bu samarali faoliyat zamirida tarjimonning ko‘p sohalardagi chuqur bilimi, tajribasi va malakasi kabi omillar yotadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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THE NATURE OF PARTS OF SPEECH

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada so‘z turkumlarining lingvistik tabiati, ularni tasniflashdagi o‘ziga xos tipologik xususiyatlari talqin qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: so‘z turkumlari, kategoriya, lingvistik tabiyat, semantik va morfologik ma‘no, tamoyil.

Abstract: This article studies the linguistic nature of parts of speech, their typological characteristics in classifying them into parts of speech.

Keywords: part of speech, category, linguistic nature, semantic and morphological meaning, criteria.

In linguistics, the theory of parts of speech, also known as lexical categories or word classes, is a system for categorizing words based on their syntactic and semantic functions in sentences. Three crucial concerns must be taken into consideration before any scientific classification can be created: why classify, how to classify, and what to utilize as a classification feature. The primary goal of the classification is to narrow down the infinite variety of facts to a small number of distinct categories; to put it another way, it seeks to overcome the singular diversity by emphasizing the general, which is a crucial step toward comprehending the substance of the phenomena. The answer to the second issue is

entirely methodological and should, of course, be the same in all fields. A vast collection of data is categorized into types, classes, and subclasses according to a certain attribute. As a result, the query "how to classify" is essentially reduced to "how to select a classification feature." In a dichotomous classification, a feature's presence or absence serves as the basis for division; in classifications of a different kind, a feature's variation is taken into consideration when making a distinction.

It is evident that all classified information must have a single foundation for division. In the absence of this, the classification becomes meaningless, lacking any objective significance. What to use as a classification criterion is the third and more focused question. It is resolved by carefully examining a particular object, either in its entirety or on any one of its sides. The degree of scientific character of the classification is determined by the significance of the selected feature. These are some initial broad observations. It is clear that the definition of "speech"—which in this context has no particular terminological significance and can be substituted with the word language—determines the response to the question "what is the linguistic nature of the parts of speech?"

The language has numerous definitions, but it is not feasible to list them all here for two reasons: first, it would take a long time, and second, since most of them are well known. The most accurate perspective on language appears to be the one that asserts language's status as a material phenomenon and rejects the idea that it can be seen as an ideal or hybrid material ideal construction. The proper determination of language's specificity requires an understanding of the fundamental importance of assigning language to material phenomena. Language specificity is derived from a unique systemic and structural organization of material units that are subservient to the objectives of thought processes and thought expression. As a result, language has several meanings and is a unique material reality.

As for the linguistic nature of the parts of speech, we can state that they are material units arranged to express a particular content; in other words, parts of speech are words that represent the unity of linguistic matter, form, and meaning. Regarding the process of classifying words according to parts of speech, considering their unique morphology, it is imperative to suggest a phased arrangement that is binary in the initial stage and qualifier in the subsequent level. The question of whether it is possible to create a classification of words based on the content they communicate and whether such a classification will be linguistic naturally arises because words, as material forms, are directly tied to concepts and cannot exist without the transfer of content. Language expression of conceptual content, or more accurately, conceptual-affective content, is essentially the same, and the materials of certain languages do not have to be used to generate particular kinds of content units. The proponents of the meaningful interpretation of parts of speech themselves, who assert that the categories of parts of speech are universal and closely linked to shared and cohesive ways of thinking on the basis of their lexical and semantic foundation, continually emphasize this.

It suffices to apply the most significant logical categories that Aristotle identified, such as essence, quantity, quality, and relation, for a meaningful or

semantic classification. In fact, in this instance, it becomes unnecessary to even pose the linguistics problem of parts of speech. Any study of particular languages in relation to the classification of parts of speech becomes superfluous because their quantity and makeup may be ascertained beforehand. Regarding the word's intellectual and affective content, one should consider its indivisibility and monolithic nature.

Parts of speech are sometimes categorized using “proper linguistic” content rather than conceptual-affective content. Examples of this type of content include generalized lexico-grammatical categories (such as action, subject feature, objectivity, and feature attribute) or general grammatical categorical meanings (such as grammatical attribution and objectivity). But since the presence of the linguistic content proper—which is differentiated from the content of thought and ascribed to language as a unique emission of concepts—is illusory, such a replacement is solely terminological in nature. However, it should be noted that differentiating between different levels of material cannot be based solely on the language tools utilized to transmit it (i.e., in content). The use of a grammatical form as a classification feature is practically implied by attempts to view generalized lexical-grammatical or general-grammatical categories as a collection of specific particular categories. As was previously mentioned, specific meanings do not exist in a dismembered form; rather, their selection is determined by an analysis of the word's morphological composition and its so-called syntactic morphology, or compatibility with other words. Therefore, it is generally possible to classify words according to the meaning they convey; yet, a meaningful categorization can only be logical in practice.

The following conclusions can be made in light of the foregoing and the overall condition of development of the components of speech problem. The traditional way of describing the grammar of the language is not perfect enough, as evidenced by the large number of special works and the relatively regular repeat of discussions on the subject of parts of speech. There is a long history of criticism of the traditional teaching of parts of speech, and many linguists are aware of its different forms of faults. A precise and unambiguous specification of the nature of the categorized material is a prerequisite for the productive development of the parts of speech problem. There are currently primarily two viewpoints regarding the speaking portion. Parts of speech are regarded as either structural-morphological or subject-logical invariants, depending on which one of them is correct.

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THE ROLE OF CONNOTATION IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article covers the role of connotation in world linguistics, its representation in certain word categories, and the research work of various world scholars on connotation. In addition, several world linguistic scholars and writers' remarks on denotation and connotation are highlighted. The phenomenon of connotation and their relationship, which has become important in linguistics, is widely explained through various examples. The article also details the types of connotations and their properties, their application in different discourses.

Keywords: denotation, connotation, world linguistics, semantics, word category, house, implication, language, lexical meaning, portable meaning, linguopragmatics, lexicographic.

It is known that researches on denotation and connotation in world linguistics have been conducted for several centuries. The term connotation, which is often found in linguistics, especially in semantics, is used by world linguists in different meanings. The history of the term was coined by William of Ockham, and its various uses and interpretations have been documented by Garza Cuarón. Lyons divides certain meanings of connotation into two groups: connotation as a logical-philosophical concept and linguistic concept as connotation.

Denotation and connotation are two important ways of expressing words. Despite the fact that more than a hundred years have passed since the connotation was created, its meaning is still changing. The term connotation, which is often found in linguistics, especially in semantics, is used in different meanings by world linguists. The history of the term was coined by William of Ockham, and its various uses and interpretations have been documented by Garza Cuarón. [2] Lyons divides certain meanings of connotation into two groups: connotation as a logical-philosophical concept, linguistic concept as connotation. [5]

According to the scientific research of Kerbtat and Sansome, the general linguistic concept of connotation is very broad and abstract: it includes various phonetic, stylistic, pronunciation and semantic features of all types of language units.[4] [8]

What Bieswanger and Becker say is called implied identification.[1] For example: the definition of the word house is a place where people live. However, the meaning of the connotation can be easily understood through the denotation of the word, because the connotation occurs in relation to the original meaning of the word. For example: let's take the example of let the bird's house not be destroyed, that is, let no one's family be destroyed. Here too, the house is meant as a place where the family lives.

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