



## SPEECH STRUCTURE IN SEMANTICS OR WORD MAKING IN SEMANTICS

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**Abstract:** *In this article, the term Semantics (from the Greek "sign") was coined by the French linguist Michel Bréal, who is considered the founder of modern semantics. "The technical term for learning the meaning of a language is semantics, but once the term is used, it is a warning word. The importance of semantics" can be used with, some of which correspond to the usual notion of language and computational semantics. Limiting the explanation of sentences in the components of semantics is the denial of events such as irony, metaphor, or conversation. In semantics, opinions and reflections are made on the subject matter.*

**Keywords:** *Semantics, sentence, word, structure, language, meaning, parts of speech.*

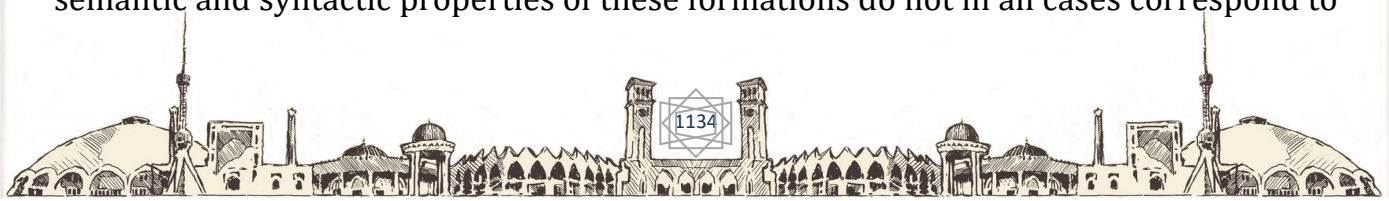
"Any scientific approach to semantics needs to understand the meaning of the term developed in popular usage when people talk about ways to manipulate language to mislead the public." The tax increase has been reduced to semantics - when the government is trying to hide the proposed growth behind some carefully selected words, or when someone says, "it's just semantics," it has nothing to do with anything in the real world. there is no such nuance when talking about semantics from the objective point of view of linguistics. Linguistic approach studies the properties of meaning in a systematic and objective way, using as many words and languages as possible. "

Key Sections "Based on the differences between the content of words and the meanings of sentences, we can recognize two main parts in the study of semantics: lexical semantics and individual semantics. Lexical semantics is the study of the meaning of a word. learning, fredial semantics - principles that govern the meaning of phrases and the meaning that emerges from the compositional combinations of individual schemes.

"Semantic work is mainly the study of the basic, semantic meaning of words considered as part of a language system, while pragmatics deals with a variety of methods, including the practical application of these basic meanings. The expressions are divided into references in different contexts and talk about which language is used in different languages (irony, metaphor, etc.). "

The importance of semantics. "The problem for many years in semantics is to compare its subject matter, meaning can be used in a variety of ways, some of which correspond to the usual notion of language and computational semantics. is the denial of events such as irony, metaphor, or conversation. "

As shown below, the given definition of a section is somewhat conditional: the semantic and syntactic properties of these formations do not in all cases correspond to





the internal form of traditional terms; here these terminological labels are used strictly in accordance with the morphological form of the cut, that is, in accordance with the additional type. In particular, what real sections of the species are under construction And construction work is underway, i.e. at the same time the additions that are typical of real additions are used in a passive sense.

In addition to the parts of the traditional sense itself, many other units composed of verbs also have the ability to perform the function of pronouns, such as adjectives. hardworking, creepy, outdated, opening can be read and so on. However, such formations are usually not included in the paradigms of corresponding verbs, i.e., they are not considered cuts (some of these formations are sometimes referred to as "pseudoparticiples"). There are verb schemes that are constructed using verbs, but at the same time, for one reason or another, are separated from verbal paradigms and treated as verbal adjectives rather than as cuts. 'rib is output.

Criteria that allow the separation of correct parts and other verbal forms of the adjective type are seldom clearly named. The main difference between a participle and a verb adjective is that the participle is part of the paradigm of corresponding verbs, while other verb adjectives are associated with the verb lexeme only in the sense of derivative, derivative. Thus, the search for criteria that distinguish the correct and verbal qualities of a cut should be made among the features used to determine the difference between twisting and word formation.

In modern Uzbek, artificial words are formed mainly with the help of affixes, that is, a type of morpheme that serves to form a word. Any artificial word consists of the structure, the basis of word formation and the word-maker: jurist (law - the basis of word-formation, gardener - word-builder), flattening (plain - the basis of word-formation, la - word-builder). In the Uzbek language, new words are formed only from independent words, as well as from words belonging to their nouns, adjectives, and verbs. This means that of the independent word groups, only the noun, adjective, and verb categories have a word-formation system. Word formation plays an important role in the enrichment and development of the Uzbek language vocabulary.

**In conclusion,** "Based on the differences between the content of words and the meanings of sentences, we can recognize two main parts in the study of semantics: lexical semantics and individual semantics. Lexical semantics is the word ma ' nosy study, fredial semantics - principles that govern the meaning of phrases and the meaning of individual lexemes from compositional combinations.

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