METHOD OF SEMANTIC SHIFT REPRESENTING VARIABILITY

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ABSTRACT. This article deals with variability that is used to study the structure and functions of various fields. The phenomenon of language changes is related to the entire system of language and its realization in spoken language. In any language, when there is an attempt to preserve the original content (general, invariant), change occurs constantly.

Key words: variability, semantic shift, literal meaning, figurative meaning, polysemy, semantic ambiguity,

Introduction. According to Sapir's theory of "linguistic drift", since individual changes in spoken language are determined by the "drift" of the language moving in a certain direction, the language moves in its own direction in time and space. "Linguistic drift has its own direction, it is determined by individual changes that move only in a certain direction, that is, it is similar to the rise and fall of ocean waves in a single movement. Linguistic shift is carried out through uncontrolled selection of individual changes that correspond to some predetermined direction by the speakers" [Sepir 1993: 144].

In this part of the work, the views are proved using the materials of different languages, in which it is confirmed that the issues of modern linguistics are the result of a number of intra-language and additional changes in the language. The dynamic nature of language is reflected in the specific patterns of phonetic, lexical, and grammatical variability of each specific language. Changes in language are determined by real mechanisms, which are linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

Discussion. Variability, like constancy, is a necessary feature of language structure, because it is determined by the meaning of the language: language does not exist and does not develop without existing variability. Variation is studied in all layers of the language in accordance with the specifics of the problem under study and is reflected in their units.

Analyzing the structure of language on the basis of synchronic and diachronic tradition is one of the important tasks of both general and special linguistics, as well as applied linguistics.

On the one hand, the phenomenon of polysemy is very simple when the sound form (word or phrase) is used in oral speech in different meanings.

For example, the word "head" in the Karakalpak language is "the highest part of man and animal, a part of the body, the location of the brain," "the top of various plants, trees, grass... the fruit of maize is like a horsebag," "the top of the house, the top of the roof," "the top of the mountain, the top of the mountain, the top of the building and other things," "the beginning of something, the first appearance," "the beginning of something, the circle," "the amount, the number of something that is measured by numbers", the concepts of "higher in terms of service, a person in a leading position," "a person's personal level, person," "primary," "face, side, main place of axes, ploughs and other similar tools," "part of the plough and other similar things," "the beginning of the lake, river, channel, mountain." Moreover, it is often clear from context in which meaning the graphic form of the head is used. Of course, such a phenomenon does not pose any difficulties for scientific understanding and description.

For this reason, questions about the polysemy of lexical units constantly arise in research around the semantic aspect. There are several reasons why this issue remains an urgent problem, and the first and main reason is that polysemy is one of the most obvious manifestations of linguistic variability. That is, it is impossible to accept a system without it because it is a broad part of any language system. Variation not only ensures the functioning, movement, and direction of language systems, but also contributes to their historical development. Variability, first and foremost, is formed through semantically limited language units - words, phrases, and grammatical constructions - into infinitely many meanings, and can serve as a means of conveying new knowledge, comprehensive assessments, and feelings acquired by society to future generations.

The problem of variability in the language system and the problem of variability in the language system have attracted the attention of researchers throughout the development of the entire field of linguistics and have been studied in connection with a number of other fundamental issues of linguistics. During communication, the variability and flexibility of the language system, which ensures the ability to correctly convey even the most delicate meaningful tones, does not change the stability of the language system, while the language system itself can change at the stages of historical development, and in this case, the language system retains its basic principles. Therefore, in the theory of language knowledge, a number of contradictions have emerged: variability - variance, variability - norm, variability - constancy, variability - stability (Belyaevskaya, 2014)

The study of language stability and variability has found its reflection as a method for studying lexical polysemy as one of the most important areas of research in the studied languages. Within the framework of the theory of polysemy, opinions are given about the different meanings of polysemantic words, and its variants are called lexical-semantic variants. This term was introduced by A.I. Smirnitsky, who linked it to the lexical-semantic variability and specific problem of the word.

"Any unity of the word and the general language, including the productive ability of their components," writes A.I. Smirnitsky, "is necessary for the functioning of language as a means

of communication, and therefore it is used as each segment of the conversation spoken or perceived by different participants of the conversation, which, of course, consists of the same meaning at different times and in different periods, namely, in the same structural part" [Smirnitsky 1954:35-36]. The presence of a common material (phonetic, orthographic and grammatical) form in the content of a language unit allows us to highlight lexical-semantic variants, for example, "at" – "horse" is a type of animal (a type of domestic animal), "at" – "the name", "determination of a certain object or person" (identifier used to denote people and objects from each other), "at" - the term "action" (verbative form used to denote the action to throw, move).

According to A.I. Smirnitsky, the lexical-semantic variant is a unit with a two-sided feature (the smallest two-sided lexical unit), its formal part is the sound or phonetic form of the word, and the content part is the meanings of the word, that is, the determinants of a certain class of objects. Words with one meaning are represented in the language system only by one lexical-semantic variant, in turn, they are represented by several lexical-semantic variants that correspond to the number of polysemantic words. Thus, the concept of lexical-semantic variability is mainly associated with the polysemy of words, that is, the idea of polysemy.

The theory of A.I. Smirnitsky, the development of the problem of lexical-semantic variation of words, was based on the doctrine of Academician V.V. Vinogradov about the lexical-phraseological form of the word. "Traditionally, different lexical meanings of a word," - wrote V.V. Vinogradov, - from another point of view, can be considered as lexical-phraseological forms of a word. The lexical-phraseological form of a word denotes one of the lexical meanings of a word and is a form related to strictly defined phraseological contexts" [Vinogradov 1947:42].

According to Academician V.V. Vinogradov's theory, two issues are particularly effective for studying the word as the main unit of language and understanding its nature:

1) in the individual, lexical meaning of the word, it is divided into minimal mutual lexical units called lexical-semantic variants, which are widely used today;

2) expresses an attitude that reflects the interaction of lexical-semantic variants with typical contexts (phraseological).

Thus, in the traditions of Karakalpak linguistics, polysemy is considered one of the manifestations of semantic variability, in which one sound form has several variants that differ in its lexical meaning. However, this tradition is not generally "traditional" for linguistic literature in English language studies, because in most works of English speakers, the issue of polysemy is studied in the context of the general problem of semantic ambiguity, according to Ullmann [Ullmann 1977:59].

The concept of semantic ambiguity is usually not used in a terminological context: researchers of semantics do not define this word more or more accurately [Ullmann 1990:89], but describe many situations that can be called ambiguity. The category of semantic ambiguity includes the expression of several meanings in one form, as well as various forms of realizing

several meanings - changes in intonation in the same lexical composition of a word, polysemy of words and affixes, homonymy of words, affixes, inflections and grammatical constructions related to different interpretations of context and texts [Ullmann 1977:62]. At the same time, within the framework of the phenomenon of general ambiguity, the problem of polysemy or polysemy of lexical units acquires a certain new meaning. Instead of analyzing the principles of semantic variability existing in the language system, it is studied taking into account the criteria for distinguishing polysemy and homonymy, and the foundations for distinguishing different types of semantic ambiguity come to the forefront.

Thus, we can conclude that the direction of studying a specific linguistic phenomenon (this is phenomenon of lexical ambiguity) depends on how this phenomenon is expressed in the general theoretical meaning (although it is very insignificant).

In the study of lexical polysemy in the traditions of Karakalpak linguistics, a question arises about the boundaries of specific lexical-semantic variability, that is, the fact that the lexeme, as a language unit, ensures the generalization of its individual meanings and units of different content. Of course, the complex of meanings consistently connected to the same sound form can be different, it is difficult to attach it to the general content to justify the reasons for the classification of different lexical-semantic variants as a single word (beyond history). Defining many meanings of a word as meaningful meanings of lexical-semantic variants implies not a simple mechanical connection of different meanings connected by a single form between them, but a certain generality. According to A.I. Smirnitsky:..."the variants of the word must differ in some way in order to be different variants; however, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that they do not turn into different words, that is, they must be firmly connected to each other in some way in order to be clear variants of the same word" [Smirnitsky 1954:22]. Based on these data, it can be said that there are obvious lexical-semantic variants, while at the same time, some semantic commonality of different meanings of the word or a certain semantic consistency arising from a single semantic connection, the consistency of the semantic structure of the lexeme, the connection between meanings should be ensured. Determining the principles that ensure the unity of all lexical-semantic variants of a single word has always been an important direction of semantic research in the linguistics of the studied languages. Opinions about the unified semantic basis of the word among scientists are still controversial, however, it is possible to distinguish several different concepts that are conditionally limited by the main parameter that ensures the unity of meanings.

The idea that there is some general concept that allows to combine different meanings of the word was almost immediately recognized as ineffective by scientists, because this led to the recognition that different objects (concepts) can represent classes of words, that is, they are related to a number of separate concepts. At the same time, it is impossible to confirm the hypothesis that a polysemous lexeme has any general meaning, this critical theory can be studied in the works of V.V. Zvegintsev and E.G. Belyaevskaya.

The concepts of the semantic core and the core of the semantic center were effectively introduced into the theory of lexical-semantic variability of V.V. Vinogradov and A.I. Smirnitsky. However, terms such as "semantic basis of the word," "semantic core of the word" and "semantic center of the word" have an intuitive meaning, they were not fully developed, therefore they were used in different concepts. Another group of this concept is characterized by the fact that all the meanings of the lexeme are interconnected in a certain way, in particular, these connections allow us to define the polysemantic word within the framework of the "unity and its variant" model. In other words, the lexical-semantic variants of the same word show that they are not separate, but interconnected and correlate with each other in a certain way. Therefore, the semantic set of a polysemantic lexeme can consist of an ordered and semantic unit. It is difficult to find a common opinion about what linguistic mechanisms ensure the interaction and mutual influence of different lexical-semantic variants of the word. In this case, the main features are:

1. The direct nominative meaning of the lexical-semantic variant has a special place, usually the semantic composition of the word with a high degree of consistency is rearranged, in practice it can be changed to name new classes of words.

2. In the process of the historical development of the language system, to establish the connection and determine the basis of semantic creations that do not always coincide with the direct nominative meaning of the word.

According to I.V. Arnol and E.M. Mednikov, synchronous logical connections with a diachronic basis between the meanings of polysemantic words in most cases do not correspond to the structural content [Arnold, 1966; Mednikova, 1974]. According to Karakalpak linguistics, in the study of the relationship between the meanings of polysemantic words in the traditions of English linguistics, according to researchers, the search for synchronously existing semantic connections is based only on diachronic criteria [Ullmann, 1977:45].

At the end of the 20th century, the formation of the cognitive paradigm in language learning took the place of the paradigm of structural linguistics and influenced the approach to the problem of lexical-semantic variability. It should also be noted that opinions about lexical polysemy, which is inherent in the tradition of English linguistics, change, and with the development of cognitive language knowledge, researchers transition from a simple definition of polysemy to a simple expression of polysemy in defining the principles of polysemy formation.

Language cannot only perform a communicative function, because its structural elements are not only indicators that name classes of a specific object, which is the direction of cognitive linguistic knowledge that arose at the heart of the ideas. To describe accurately how language works, it serves as a means of receiving, storing, processing, and disseminating information in the process of language communication, because language is a phenomenon with a message structure (words, word combinations, grammatical models, texts, etc.). Accordingly, within the framework of cognitive linguistic knowledge, concepts of the semantics of language phenomena

have expanded and changed to the form of definition. Lexical semantics accepted in structuralism, to be exact, the meaning of a word is based on a certain set of components, and in this case, the idea that it forms a concept consisting of necessary and sufficient semantics to determine a certain class of objects, was replaced with the expression of a semantic unit, its explanation of the entire complex of knowledge located behind the specified object. Thus, the cognitive category of knowledge, not linguistic, was introduced into linguistic research, which was accepted as the first distinctive feature of the new scientific paradigm.

Various controversial opinions are given about variability, semantics, polysemy, semantic shift, as we see, and if we generalize them, the following definition emerges.

The variability of semantic shift is a linguistic phenomenon associated with the change of word meanings depending on the context, which allows for the expression of different meanings. This term can be used to denote variation in the meaning of words or phrases that convey different meanings in language learning and help to highlight certain aspects of reality in the surrounding environment.

The meaning of the word "white":

In the literal sense - "the name of the colour" (white sky, white paint, white snow)

In the figurative meaning - "old, pure, peace" (an old woman, conscientious, white chest, safe journey)

As we mentioned above, this term can be used more in works related to cognitive linguistics, linguistics and semantics. It is shown how the variability of such semantic shift reflects the diversity of people's thoughts and feelings through language, changes in the meanings of words depending on the context and the state of the conversation.

The word "red" in English is basically the term "color."

In the sense of semantic shift - physical color, emotional state, abstract concepts [See: Table 2.1].

Table 2.1

Semantic shift of the color term "red"

Context	Meaning	Description
A red dress	Dress with red colour (qizil ko'ylek)	Literal meaning
To see red	Anger, to be angry (ashiwlaniw, g'a'zep)	figurative meaning: strong anger
Red tape	Paperwork (qag'azbazliq)	Idiomatic meaning: very formal requirements
A red flag	Disclaimer (eskertiwshi belgi)	figurative meaning: a sign of trouble and alarm

Words related to colors are often contextual and acquire metaphorical meanings that can convey thoughts, attributes, or social phenomena. In this case, the word "red" can mean physical color, emotional state (anger) or abstract concepts.

The English word "blue" is essentially a color term.

In the sense of semantic shift - physical color, emotional state, abstract concepts [See: Table 2.2].

Table 2.2

Semantic shift of the color term "Blue"

Context	Meaning	Description
A blue sky	Sky with blue colour (ko'k aspan)	literal meaning
Feeling blue	To be upset (qapa boliw)	figurative meaning: disappointment or sadness
Out of the blue	Unexpectedly (ku'tilmegende)	Idiomatic meaning: unexpectedly, without notice
Blue-collar worker	Worker (jumisshi)	figurative meaning: labourer (physical worker)

The word "blue" refers to an emotional state, a unit of time, or a social quality.

"Green" [See Table 2.3].

Table 2.3

Semantic shift of the color term "green"

Context	Meaning	Description
Green leaves	Leaves with green colour (jasil japiraqlar)	literal meaning
Green with envy	To get sick with envy (qizg'anshaqliqtan ko'geriw)	figurative meaning: strong envy
A greenhorn	A beginner student (taza u'yrenshik)	Idiomatic meaning: inexperienced person
Green energy	Ecologically clean energy (ekologiyaliq taza energiya)	figurative meaning: harmless

As we can see, the word "green" has meanings related to nature, feelings and ecological concepts.

"Yellow" [See Table 2.4].

Table 2.4

Semantic shift of the color term "yellow"

Context	Meaning	Description
Yellow flowers	Flowers with yellow colour (sari gu'ller)	literal meaning

Yellow press	Yellow press (sari pressa)	figurative meaning: widespread and unproven news
A yellow streak	Cowardice (qorqaqliq)	Idiomatic meaning: sign of fear

This color is mainly used in the English language in the literal sense, and in semantically derived meanings it is used in connection with negative adjectives. "Black" [See Table 2.5].

Table 2.5

Semantic shift of the color term "Black"

Context	Meaning	Description
A black car	A car with black colour (qara mashina)	literal meaning
Black mood	Frown (timsirayiw)	figurative meaning: depression and anger
Black sheep	A person who stands out in a certain group (aq g'arg'a)	Idiomatic meaning: to stand out from a certain group
Black market	Illegal trade (qara bazar)	figurative meaning: illegal trade

The peculiarity of this color term in English from the Karakalpak language is that it is used in negative connotations, ranging from emotional states to social phenomena.

"White" [See Table 2.6].

Table 2.6

Semantic shift of the color term "white"

Context	Meaning	Description
White shirt	White shirt (men's clothing) (aq ko'ylek)	Literal meaning
White lie	A harmless lie (ziyansiz o'tirik)	figurative meaning: falsehood for someone else's benefit
White collar job	Office work (ofis jumisi)	Idiomatic meaning: intellectual work
White flag	Capitulation	figurative meaning: surrender or reconcile

White is used in different meanings in all manifestations of many peoples, as well as in English, and this color is a separate symbolic color. From the analysis of examples, white also represents purity, reconciliation, and social status.

Results. Thus, color words describe semantic shift and help to verbalize the following situations:

- emotional state (feeling blue – sadness (qapashiliq), turning blue – anger (qatti ashiwlaniw))

- anthropocentric qualities (greenhorn – inexperienced (ta'jiriybesiz), unsuccessful (a'wmetsiz))

- social phenomena (white-collar job - intellectual job (aqiliy miynet), aristocrat, or a class of educated people)

- abstract concepts (red-tape - bureaucratic).

Conclusion. In conclusion, the problem of variability in the semantic shift of words is one of the urgent issues both for the structural paradigm of language knowledge and for the cognitive paradigm of language knowledge. In addition, the fact that linguists pay attention to the techniques and methods of cognitive linguistics in their research on this problem creates the basis for achieving very important results.

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