

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ФАНЛАР  
АКАДЕМИЯСИ МИНТАҚАВИЙ БЎЛИМИ  
ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

# **ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

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- *etw. mit seinem Blut besigeln* – jon bermoq; jon fido qilmoq;  
 - *rangehen wie Blücher* – qat'iy harakat qilmoq, so'zma-so'z tarjimada, Blyuxerdek jangga kirib bormoq.

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, milliy istiqlool sharofati bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasining chet tillarini o'rganish uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratib berilmoqda. Bu esa yosh avlodni har tomonlama barkamol qilib tarbiyalash, xorijiy tillarning madaniyatiga bo'lgan qiziqishini, tillarni qiyoslash, tarjima qilish va pragmatik doira orqali mukammal o'rganish jarayonini oshirmoqda.

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#### WORDS AS THE MAIN UNIT OF LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

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**Annotatsiya.** *Ushbu maqola leksikologiya, so'z tushunchasi va uning maqsadlarini o'rganishdir. Maqolada bir qancha tilshunoslar tomonidan tahlil qilingan so'z nazariyasi va so'zshunoslikka zamonaviy yondashuvlar tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, so'z birligining ikki turi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *ta'rif, jihat, fundamental, aloqa, morfologik, leksikologiya, sintaktik, leksikografik, hodisa, yondashuv.*

**Аннотация.** *Эта статья посвящена изучению лексикологии, понятия слова и его целей. В статье представлены теории слова, которые анализировались рядом лингвистов и анализируются современные подходы к изучению слова. Также приводятся некоторые сведения о двух типах единства слова.*

**Ключевые слова:** *определение, аспект, фундаментальный, коммуникация, морфологический, лексикология, синтаксический, лексикографический, феномен, подход.*

**Abstract.** *This article is study about lexicology, the notion of word and its purposes. The article represents the theory of word which were analyzed by several linguists and analyzing the modern approaches to word studies. Also it gives some information about two types of word's unity.*

**Key words:** *definition, aspect, fundamental, communication, morphological, lexicology, syntactic, lexicographic, phenomenon, approach.*

**Introduction.** First, we know the word is a unit of speech which, as such, serves the purpose of communication. Thus the word can be defined as a unit of communication. Secondly, the word can be perceived as the total of the sounds which comprise it. Third, the word, viewed structurally, possesses several characteristics. The modern approach to word studies is based on distinguishing between the external and internal structures of the word. By external structure of the word we mean its morphological structure. For example, in the word post impressionists the following morphemes can be distinguished: the prefixes post-, im-, the root press, the noun-forming suffixes – ion, -ist, and

the grammatical suffix of plurality -s. All these morphemes constitute the external structure of the word post impressionists.

**Main part.** The word possesses both external (formal) unity and semantic unity. Formal unity of the word is sometimes inaccurately interpreted as indivisibility. The example of post-impressionists has already shown that the word is not, strictly speaking, indivisible. Yet, its component morphemes are permanently linked together in opposition to word-groups, both free and with fixed contexts, whose components possess a certain structural freedom, e.g. Bright light, to take for granted. The formal unity of a word can be best illustrated by comparing a word and a word group comprising identical constituents. The difference between a blackbird and a black bird is best explained by their relationship with grammatical system of the language. The word blackbird, which is characterized by unity, possesses a single grammatical framing: blackbird\s. The first constituent black is not subject to any grammatical changes. In the word-group a black bird each constituent can acquire grammatical forms of its own: the blackest bird i've ever seen.

The theory of the word was created by V.V. Vinogradov, L.V. Scerba, A.I. Smirnitsky and other Soviet linguists in the 1940s and was based mainly on the written form of language. V. V. Vinogradov, A. I. Smirnitsky, and others were mainly concerned with the division of the written text into ultimate syntactic units – 'words', thus differing widely from the descriptivists, who approached the size-of-unit problem (the term 'size-of-unit' itself was devised by them) in terms of so called 'free forms' as against 'bound' ones. Descriptivists did not seek to distinguish, consistently and conclusively, between language and speech, 'running' words and their emic counterparts, lemmatisation and one-to-one analysis of ultimate syntactic units, etc. Russian linguists who were involved into prodigious lexicographic activity approached the 'problem of the word' in a different way. It was proved that to a greater or less degree, all lexical units possess the qualities of both 'separability' and 'separateness', i. e. The word differs 36 from the morpheme, on the one hand, and the word-combination, on the other, and can be singled out in the flow of speech as an independent unit. It becomes possible to single out words in the uninterrupted flow of speech if we apply the criterion of grammatical wholeformedness to categorematic words and that of residual separability to syncategorematic ones. Thus, as far as the former is concerned the application of the criterion can be illustrated in the following way. The word sun has both the lexical meaning expressed by the stem sun- («the star that shines in the sky during the day and gives the earth heat and light») and the categorial meaning of the noun, the part of speech it belongs to.

Consequently, it possesses the grammatical categories of case and number. Otherwise stated, it is grammatically formed. The stem sun- in sundial, sunshade, sunflower, sunstroke, etc., on the contrary, is devoid of these properties and in this respect differs from the full-fledged word sun. To show the difference between the word and the word-combination we can compare two sequences: place-name and (the) name of (a) place. It does not require a close examination to see that they are identical in terms of their lexical meaning, they denote basically the same thing. But grammatically they are quite different. In the word place-name both elements form one global whole, and together possess the categories of case and number (for example, place-names, not places-names), whereas in the word-combination each component is grammatically independent, i. e. (the) name-s of the place-s, (the) name of (the) place-s, etc. If categorematic words can be singled out in the flow of speech because of their grammatical whole-formedness, that is positively, syncategorematic ones are separable negatively, or due to their residual separability. Thus, to state that the definite article the is not a morpheme but an independent word it is necessary to compare it with the place, the name, the sun, etc. In these sequences the units place, name, sun are independent words and thus can be singled out positively. Then we have to admit that the is not a part of the word but a separate word. Of course, it should be borne in mind that there are words and words. Different syncategorematic words possess the quality of residual separability to a greater or lesser degree. But by and large it is possible to conclude that even syncategorematic words which sometimes at first sight look like morphemes are independent lexical units. It does not require a very close examination of pertinent facts to see that even in abstract poetry, for example, ultimate segments can be divided from one another in writing (or in printing, as the case may be) by empty spaces.

**Conclusion.** It is significant that many scholars have attempted to define the word as a linguistic phenomenon. Yet none of the definitions can be considered totally satisfactory in all aspects. We do not know much about the origin of language and, consequently of the origin of words. We know nothing – or almost nothing – about the mechanism by which a speaker's mental process is converted into sound groups called "words", nor about the reverse process whereby a listener's brain converts the acoustic phenomena into concepts and ideas, thus establishing a two-way process of communication. But what we do know about the nature of the word? Firstly, we do know that the word is a unit of speech, as such, serves the purposes of human communication. Thus, the word can be defined as a unit of communication. Secondly, the word can be perceived as the total of the sounds which comprise it. Thirdly, the word, viewed structurally, possesses several characteristics. The modern approach to word studies is based on distinguishing between the external and the internal structures of the word.

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### EXPLORING AMERICAN IDENTITY IN JAMES FENIMORE COOPER'S "THE PIONEERS"

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**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada Jeyms Fenimor Kuperning "Pionerlar" romani va undagi Amerika o'ziga xosligi tasviri muhokama qilinadi. Asardagi hindularning hayoti, ular yashaydigan hududlarning tabiati ushbu maqolada tahlil qilingan. "Pionerlar" romanining Amerika va jahon adabiyotidagi ahamiyati beqiyos. Romanda yozuvchi birinchi marta hindular mavzusiga murojaat o'tadi. "Pionerlar" adabiyotda hindularga ijobiy munosabatda bilan yodashilgan birinchi asarlardan biri bo'lib, maqolada hindularning bu zamin uchun badiiy ahamiyati ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Amerika identifikatori, tubjoy amerikaliklar, Chingachguk, Natty Bumppo, kashshoflar, charm paypoq ertaklari

**Аннотация.** В статье обсуждается роман Джеймса Фенимора Купера «Пионеры» и изображение американской идентичности в нем. В произведении анализируется быт индейцев в произведении, характер местностей, где они проживают. Значение романа «Пионеры» в американской и мировой литературе несравнимо. В романе писатель впервые обращается к теме индейцев. «Пионеры» - одно из первых произведений в литературе, в котором индейцы рассматриваются в положительном ключе, и в статье рассматривается художественное значение индейцев для этой земли.

**Ключевые слова:** американская идентичность, коренные американцы, Чингачгук, Нэтти Бампо, пионеры, «Сказки о кожаных чулках».

**Abstract.** The article discusses James Fenimore Cooper's *The Pioneers* and the portrayal of American Identity in it. The life of the Indians in the work, the nature of the areas where they live, is analyzed in this work. The importance of the novel of *The Pioneers* in American and world literature is incomparable. In the novel, the writer addresses the topic of Indians for the first time. *Pioneers* is one of the first works in literature to treat Indians in a positive way, and the article examines the artistic importance of Indians to this land.