

## Analysis of the Semantic Features of Words with the Concept of "Property"

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**Annotation:** *The article is devoted to the analysis of the semantic features of words with the concept of "property" in the English language, which explains the role of such lexemes in the English language in the transmission of information and their stylistic features.*

**Key words:** *concept, cognitive, linguocultural, structure, prototype, molecule, patent, tool.*

It is known that in the process of knowing the world, the language system with a system of thought emerges as phenomena that complement each other, necessitating the existence of one another. A well-known Russian linguist scientist S.D. Kasnelson said in his commentary, "The system of thought is repeated by the language system, repeating the basic structural features of the system of thought. Language is also different from it in essence (sharply)".

In the process of cognition of the real world in the environment, a person acquires a familiar (understanding) of those surrounding things and phenomena and an idea of the inextricably interconnected between them. In the process of human cognition of the world, the formation of cognitions takes place in the form of a subjective image of being that surrounds us in the human consciousness on the basis of emotion, which is formed as a result of the activity of the human sensory organs, its nervous system and brain in cooperation.

When it comes to the question of "concept", it seems to me that it is necessary to mention the following about its properties.

Cognitive linguistics, or cognitology, is one of the foundations of the ideas that advance, according to which man's knowledge and imagination about the object reality, that is, about the external world, is formed in the form of a conception, that is, as a product of intelligence that reflects various aspects of human activity, and is stored in the mind of a person. In the process of thinking, a person thinks on the basis of concepts, combining them together creates new concepts.

The term "concept" was originally used and included in scientific consumption by the Russian Linguist S. A. Askoldov in 1928 [6, 1997, p. 267-279]. By the 80-ies of the XX century, this term began to be widely used in linguistics. Currently, this term is widely used in such fields as cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, etc.

Concept is formed in the human mind under the influence of the outside world and reflects the experience and knowledge of human activity in the process of contemplation.

Concept (imagination) is the formation of information about what is in the external world and events and their properties process is born. This information contains information about the external world that surrounds us and what is contained in it, Events and events. This information will consist of information about what a person sees, feels, feels, knows, guessed or imagined, and events.

It is widely used in describing the semantics of "concept". The meaning of language units and expressions is reflected in concepts, which are embodied in them. In this concept can be considered as a concept that is proportional to the meaning of the word, while the meaning of the word is recognized as a "concept", which in turn covers the sign of the language.

Concept is reflected the meaning plan of the language sign is expressed through a certain language unit. So, apparently, the language means reflect a short story of Concept with the meaning expressed in itself.

According to the recognized opinion of linguists, concepts have a prototypic (stepped) structure, the structure of which is formed on the principle of "center- periphery".

As a confirmation of this sound, it is enough to recall many synonyms and different definitions of the present tense of the same consonants.

We pay attention to the definition given in dictionaries to the lexeme of "property" in English. Webster's third new international dictionary of the English Language (Webster's third new International dictionary of the English Language), Konemann, 1993, P. 1818) category inbound horse at the word "property" of the middle ages in the English language the word "proprete", in the French language of the middle ages ""proprete, proprius" Latin language

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"proprietat-, proprietas", and leading its original meaning is "proprius own, particular" (the property owner) that is written is [5. R. 1818]:

We have identified other meanings of the word "property" by the method of translation in the dictionary sequence as follows:

- (1) a) quality and attribute to an individual or thing: the quality given to an individual "Eye is the given property to a person";  
b) the influence of a material thing or substance on one or more senses of another object or observer (the properties of natural objects do not mean for themselves and for themselves what belongs to certain objects, but always mean interdependence); (the optical properties of a mineral), the properties of the objects of nature do not signify anything proper to the particular objects in and for themselves, but always a relation to a second object (including our sense organs) H.L.P. von Helmholtz) (alkaline properties of ammonia) (optical properties of a mineral);  
c) special strength or ability: **virtue**; a popular resort property due to its healing properties; health resort property popular because of the healing properties attributed to the water of its spring property America.Guide Series: (rhythm is a property of words —C.H.Rickword).  
d) (1) character, property or distinctive character (protein molecules, characteristic for all members of the class or species... an important feature that has the ability to multiply themselves is called); (2) the mantle of Aristotle: (characteristic and characteristic of the species, but a sign that does not enter into its essence and does not exist in its definition): PROPRIUM - (also called unnecessary property); predicable-compare (nonessential property);  
(2) a) what is owned or not: wealth goods; specific: a piece of real estate (*identify*: a piece of real estate), (*the house . . . surrounded by property G.G.Weigend*). b) the exclusive right to own, use and dispose of a thing: a valuable right or interest mainly as a source or element of wealth: **ownership** (all individual property a form of monopoly – Edward Jenks); c) what a person has the title of law: property in material assets (such as land, goods, money) or in intangible rights (such as copyright, patent) or rights protected by law by a person.
- (3) Property, fitness;
- (4) a) any articles or items used in the performance or motion pictures except painted landscapes and actors' "costumes"; b) a tool to achieve the goal: (impossible I should love thee, but as a property), synonym is quality.

In addition to the given definitions, it is possible to add another dictionary information in such a way. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, published in 2000 by A.S.Horinby, we can observe such meanings again [4: R. 1016]:

- Property belonging to someone: This building is government property. Be careful not to damage other people's property — *see also* intellectual property, lost property, public property.
- Personality and common property: The price of property has risen enormously, o property prices, a property developer;
- Buildings or buildings and surrounding lands: There are a lot of empty areas in the area;
- Quality or feature that has something: *Compare*: the physical properties of the two substances, a plant with medicinal properties.

We also observed the following portable meanings of "property " semantics.

- **propertied** – 1. possession of property, 2. the stage;
- \* **exploit** (definitions) - construct a tool (to reveal the meaning, meaning of something, to clarify, to explain (formulate): (this diamond exploit earned him his captain's commission and a sword of honour from);
- **appropriate** - suitable (That suit is appropriate for the wedding).

Concepts can have a simple and complex structure. Simple concepts have a more semantic meaning and are not so dependent on the way of life of the people. They have their own lexical meaning in all languages, and it is possible to include them in the category of lexical consonants. And the concepts of a complex character can be imagined as a long – standing process of a people speaking the same language - a concept formed on the basis of a people's lifestyle, for example, a concept formed on the basis of a phraseological combination of idiomatic character.

The word of "property" combined with the words **insurance** and **damage**, is the protection of the insured against the legal liability of the insured for damage caused by his car to the property of others; for example: Property damage liability coverage is required by law in most states.

Tax on the increase in the basic value of real estate in contrast to income and others; property – **increment tax**. For example: property – increment tax definition is a tax on increase in the value of the principal of an estate as distinct from income actually realized.

In such cases, "property" acts not as an attribute of wealth to a person, but as a specific instruction (tool) to the society or the state which he lives.

It seems that it is also worth noting the following features of the "property":

Lexemes with semantics "property" **man** or **master**. used in a portable sense with verbs such as "property" - "the one who deals with the purchase and management of theatrical or film stage properties" - the second meaning; creates metaphorical models, such as "the one who is responsible for the equipment used in the coal mine". *For example:* a property master, at least in the world of film, is the person responsible for all portable objects (props) on a set.

Also "property" comes in two different meanings merged with word right 1. the right to conclude contracts, to conduct business, to work or to use and dispose of property is protected by the Constitution. 2. a legal right or interest against a particular property, in contrast to the applicable right to a person. *For example:* Property rights are structures in economics for determining how a resource or economic good is used and owned. Courts are filled with claims property rights that are disputed by other parties.

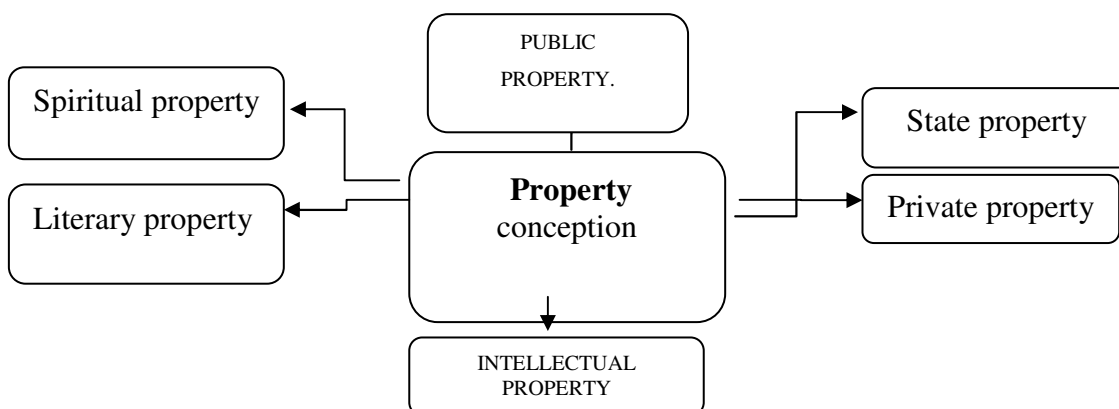
Such models can also be met in some proverbs and sayings: **Property will not earn life, but life will earn property, they call one "generous" and make one lose one's property, they call one "brave"**; – (property will not have life, but life will have property); (they call one "generous", another "brave" and deprive one of his own property) – in his article "property, from property" – a metaphorical model applied.

Based on these examples, it can be said that in English words that have the semantic "property" fulfill the role of a specific boundary between the inner and outer world of a person.

In addition to metaphorical models, the so-called "property" in English is used in metonymic models of human life. *For example:* the three types of property insurance coverage include replacement cost, actual cash value, and extended replacement costs.

The word "property" can be expressed in a secluded state and in the composition of word combinations, phraseological combinations of different, correct and portable meanings. The analysis showed that some of them have the corresponding equivalents in the translation language, while others do not have the corresponding units. *For example:* prop, prop up, pecuniary, estate agent, propriety, plentiful, productive, chattel, estate, ownership of, quality, poverty stricken, property developer, property ladder, property management, property owner, property owning, keep possession of, get possession of, propertyless and etc.

Proceeding from the above considerations, we will try to outline the stages of the cognitive process of language factors that characterize the main state of property semantics on the basis of the graph.



Based on the above comments, it can be noted that the core of the concept "property" creates an active association for language owners, while the less significant ones take place on the periphery, and the more distant from the center, the

meaning of them slows down. The property is recognized as the core of the conjugated the basic concept (imagination) formed in the verbal consciousness. And its periphery creates an area in which one can evaluate and interpret the cognitive nature of the core and interpret it.

The concept gives a reflection of the cognitive connection between person and his knowledge of the external scientist surrounding him. The study of cognition as a cognitive category consists of many aspects and it is of interest to linguists both in one language material and in several language material as an object of study. So, exactly one thing that relates to different spheres of human activity is that it reflects the different features of concentration.

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