



LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE WORD

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: November 10 th 2021 Accepted: December 10 th 2021 Published: January 27 th 2022	This article deals with the linguistic analysis of the word. There is also a study of linguistic analysis in terms of language, units of speech, its components, content, function and other features, the definition of the exact state of units of language (speech).
Keywords Word, Linguistic Analysis, Language, Speech, Grammar, Vocabulary, Phonetics.	

There is a growing feeling of uneasiness in the global community of linguists about the current state of linguistics as a science. Despite a lot of academic activity in the field and massive research reflected in the ever-growing number of publications related to the study of the various aspects of language, there hasn't been a major breakthrough in the explorations of language as a unique endowment of humans. Numerous competing theoretical frameworks and approaches in linguistic research continue to obscure the obvious truth that there is very little understanding of language as a phenomenon which sets humans apart from all other known biological species. Various methodologies and all kinds of analytic procedures, developed and used by linguists, have hardly been conducive to the unification of linguistics as a science and the effect of linguistic research on the human praxis of the living has been negligible.

At a time when our country is developing economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation with highly developed countries, professionals working in all spheres of daily life can read and understand texts in all genres in foreign languages, especially in English, which is becoming a world language, however, the period requires them to be able to write relevant texts in all areas. Therefore, along with the grammar, vocabulary and phonetics of the English language, it is necessary to know its style, stylistics, linguistic analysis of the word.

Linguistic analysis is the study of language, speech units in terms of its constituent parts, content function and other features, to determine the exact state of language (speech) units.

- 1) the phenomenon of word formation;
- 2) the phenomenon of formation (morphological phenomenon).

The following types of linguistic analysis are also distinguished:

- 1) lexicological analysis;
- 2) phraseological analysis;
- 3) semantic analysis;
- 4) phonetic analysis;
- 5) spelling analysis;
- 6) orthoepic analysis;
- 7) morpheme analysis;
- 8) syntactic analysis;
- 9) punctuation analysis;
- 10) methodological analysis;
- 11) etymological analysis.

A comprehensive analysis of language, which is the field of study of linguistics, requires methods appropriate to the development of science. Any method that analyzes each area must meet the following requirements.

1. The method must be objective. The result should be the same regardless of the time and place of application of the method. Subjective approaches have a negative impact on the value of the method.

2. The method should be consistent and based on clear concepts.

3. The method should be universal, the main division of the industry (at least four) should be able to analyze.

4. The method should be as simple as possible.

There are several methods used in linguistics. There are two types of these methods:

1. General methods.

2. Methods of linguistic analysis.

These methods work in conjunction with each other and draw specific conclusions.

General methods are methods that apply to all aspects of the social sphere. In particular, the methods of analysis from general to specific, from private to general, analysis-synthesis, from simple to complex are used in almost all areas.

The methods of linguistic analysis are unique to linguistics and serve to provide scientific conclusions about the science.

In modern linguistics, the following methods are used for linguistic analysis;

- part of speech method;
- historical-comparative method;
- substitution (substitution) method;
- distributive method;
- method of disassembly;
- transformation method;
- statistical analysis method;
- Method of meaning scale analysis.

The method of fragmentary speech has been used since the early days of linguistics. According to this method, sentences are divided into parts. It is based on the function of the word in the sentence. The analysis of the passages is as follows.

1. The main parts of speech (possessive and participle) are divided into secondary parts (complement, determiner, case).
 2. The function of the parts of speech determines which phrase is used.
 3. The grammatical forms (morphological categories) of the words that come as a part of speech are explained.
- This method only works in the syntax section. The complexity of using this method is observed in almost all languages.

The historical-comparative method is the primary method based on comparative-historical linguistics. This method is formed by comparing the diversity of world languages, their similarities and differences. This method solves the following problems:

1. Determining whether languages are related or non-related by comparing their characteristics and similarities with other languages.
2. To compare the languages identified as relatives and determine the genetic basis common to them; the use of retrospective comparison in the study of this analysis. This is done by comparing the current state of languages to their historical aspects.
3. The gradual development of languages is studied, that is, a comparative analysis of the development path of the language to its current state. Such a comparison is called a prospective comparison. In this case, the historical written monuments serve as a primary source.

Using this method, a family of languages is determined. For example, the Indo-European language family, the Turkic language family, the Mongolian language family and so on. Language families are further subdivided according to certain characteristics. In particular, Turkic languages are divided into about thirty groups.

The substitution method is based on the substitution method. The methodological changes that take place in speech are analyzed by replacing them with language units and other alternatives that are in a certain place. This method determines the place of synonyms, antonyms and homonyms in the lexical system. The distributive method analyzes the ability of language units to interact with other units in the speech process. Distribution can be interpreted as a "syntactic possibility." For example, the ability of a word, morpheme, or phoneme to interact with another word, morpheme, or phoneme, is called the distribution of these units.

There are morphological, syntactic and lexical-semantic types of distribution. Morphological distribution is the ability of a word in one category to interact with a word in another category: adjective with noun, form with verb.

The method of subdivision analyzes any whole, in particular a sentence, as consisting of parts that are in a relationship of dominance and subordination. This method applies at the grammatical level: morphology and syntax.

The transformation method is the most perfect of all modern methods. This method is characterized by the ability to explain the syntactic process in language.

Statistical analysis is used at all levels of language and is therefore universal. This method accurately shows the level of use of language units and language events in speech.

The method of semantic analysis analyzes the lexical meaning of a word by dividing it into separate semantic aspects. This method is important for clarifying the meaning of polysemous words. In general, the role of linguistic methods in determining the most general and specific laws specific to the field of linguistics is invaluable.

In linguistics, a number of observations have been made on the study of the language of fiction, mainly linguistic and linguopoetic. Linguistic direction. The language of literary works of that period is studied in order to scientifically interpret the state of the language in a particular historical period, the corresponding artistic features, lexical, phonetic and grammatical changes, the general and different states of the language with the current state. In this case, the language of works of art and written monuments is only the main evidence for the research of the same purpose. In describing and studying the history of language, it has an ancient history and is evolving as an ancient linguistic tradition. The main purpose of the study of the language of fiction is quite different. The difference is that

language has different functions. Modern linguistics textbooks mainly have three and four tasks. Everyone analyzes these tasks differently.

The communicative function is that language is a means of communication between people. The expressive task is to express different thoughts and feelings. Constructive is the task of defining the process of forming, organizing and expressing ideas. Accumulative is the task of collecting, storing, analyzing and editing social experience and knowledge. In the process of linguistic analysis of a work of art, it is necessary to identify lexical units in which the semantics of emotional-expressive expression are convex, reflecting the skill of the writer in the use of language and consider how they served the artistic and aesthetic purpose of the writer. For this purpose, semantic, formal, contradictory, ambiguous, historical and archaic words, new constructions, dialect words, foreign and vulgar words in the language of the work of art are analyzed separately.

The analysis of a work of art, taking into account the scope of expression of the semantic features of words and phrases used in artistic speech, in addition to the analysis of the work, enhances the aesthetic enjoyment of the work of art by readers, develops their views.

Linguistic units that consist of a stable relationship of two or more words that have the quality of opportunity in the memory of the language owners who entered the speech process in this way are called stable compounds. Phraseological expressions play an important role in the figurative depiction of reality, in the clear and vivid depiction of it in the eyes of the reader.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the linguistic analysis of words, the study of the use of language tools in speech in certain methodological meanings, the definition of their syntactic functions, the definition of semantic, grammatical and syntactic capabilities of each morphological unit. I believe that today it is of great practical importance in the development of Uzbek linguistics, in particular, in the analysis of the language of a work of art or another text. The study of the linguistic features of a work of art is also an important methodological tool in the educational process.

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