SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF THE WORD.

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Annotation: *This article discusses the semantic significance of the word, problem of the word meaning, grammatical, lexical, lexio-grammatical word meaning and the semantic structure of word meaning.The concept of semantic information refers to information which is in some sense meaningful for a system, rather than merely correlational. Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences. The process of semantic meanings (usually polysemantic words are borrowed in one of the meanings) specialisation or generalization of meanings, acquiring new meanings in the recipient language.*

Key words: *Semasiology, semasiologist, recurrent,diversified field, denotational and connatational meaning, lexio-grammatical,linguistic system,polysemantic and monosemantic meaning.*

Semantics involves the deconstruction of words, signals, and sentence structure. It influences our reading comprehension as well as our comprehension of other people's words in everyday conversation. Semantics is the branch of linguistics that analyzes the meaning of various language units. Semasiology is the branch of Lexicology that analyzes the meaning of words and how they change over time. Semantics is a wide subject with many layers, and not everyone who studies it does it in the same way[1]. The study of the meanings of words and phrases is known as semantics. As our initial definition of semantics suggests, it is a fairly vast field of study, and researchers write on a wide range of topics and employ a variety of approaches, all with the common goal of defining semantic knowledge. As a result, semantics is linguistics' most diversified field. Semanticists must also have at least a passing familiarity with other disciplines that study the creation and transmission of meaning, such as philosophy and psychology. Some of the issues highlighted in these related fields have significant implications for linguistics. Semantics examines not only grammar and meaning, but also language use and acquisition in general[2].

Semantic structure is an attempt to explain a speaker's knowledge in such a way that he or she can convey facts, sentiments, intentions, and imaginative products to other speakers while also understanding what they transmit to him or her. The semantic structure of the word is not a concrete awareness, but is defined as an element of a vocabulary system in a language[3]. In recent years, linguistics has paid attention to the analysis of semantics of words. Some methods are designed to analyze the morphology structure and use or use or syntactic use. Several semasiologist speculate semantic components based on comparisons of the lexical unit and comply with analytical methods. Other people use opposite words, synthetic method and

determine the semantic structure of the word category and its combination. When analyzing the semantic structure of the word in realization, the relationship between the significant meaning and denotatum[4]. These relationships are unconsciously and in the expression of the ideas of words the same semantic sound can be placed under different concepts, therefore can receive different oral meanings.

Since meaning in language is so complex, there are actually different theories used within semantics, such as formal semantics, lexical semantics, and conceptual semantics.

Formal Semantics - Formal semantics examines the more general relationship between language and reality, truth, and possibility using methods from arithmetic, philosophy, and logic. Have you ever been requested to use a "if... then" question by your teacher? In order to determine the underlying significance or outcome of events, it dissects lines of information.

Lexical Semantics - Lexical semantics breaks down individual words and phrases in a line of text to determine their context-specific meaning. A study of specific nouns, verbs, adjectives, prefixes, root words, suffixes, or lengthier phrases or idioms can fall under this category.

Conceptual Semantics - Conceptual semantics examines the most fundamental meaning and structure of a term before our emotions and thoughts added context.

For instance, the simplest definition of a cougar is a big wild cat. However, the term "cougar" is now often used to describe an older lady dating a younger man. Context is crucial in this situation.

The problem of word meaning can be approached in a variety of ways:

1) The referential, or denotational method is defined by the belief that the essence of meaning is found in the connectivity and interdependence of the word as a sound form, the referent and the concept. The fulfillment of the concept/notion through the use of a certain linguistic system is referred to as meaning.

2) The functional, or contextual method is defined by the assumption that a language unit's meaning can only be studied in connection to other linguistic units. As a result, meaning is defined as the function of linguistic signs or their application in a given situation[5].

Grammatical, lexical and lexico-grammatical meanings are all employed to characterize word meaning. Grammatical meaning is a component of word meaning that appears in a group of identical forms of various words. It's expressed as follows:

word-form (for example, flowers, girls and boys – the meaning of rarity; looked, and asked – the meaning of tense)[6];

the position of the word in respect to other words (he reads very well, he runs fast – 'reads' and 'runs' are found in identical positions between a pronoun and adverb, their identical distribution proves that they have identical grammar rules.

Lexico-grammatical meaning of the word is the common main meaning of the words belonging to a certain lexico-grammatical class or group of words. Lexical meaning is the component of word meaning recurrent in all the forms of the word. The word forms go, goes, went, gone, going have different grammatical meaning but they have one and the same language meaning the process of movement[7].

Polycemy is the presence of multiple related meanings inside a single word. These interpretations arose as a result the evolution and modifications in the original meaning. Words are divided into two types: They are polysemantic and monosemantic words. Monosemantic words are related to the mostly scientific words have only one meaning. For instance: therapy, patent medicine, antibiotic. Polysemantic words have one or two meanings. For example, bright means "shining" and "intelligent", get is a good example of polysemy- it can mean "procure", "become" or "understand"[8].

It should be noted that currently the semantic structure of a word refers to the internal structure of the term, on it's meaning. This is without a doubt the most important component of the word.

The meaning of a term can shift throughout time. By comparing circumstances from different periods, changes in lexical meanings can be demonstrated.

The process of transferring meaning is known as lexico-semantic word-building.the outside appearance of a word does not change in such instances. We noticed that the majority of English words are polysemantic.

As a result, at a certain point in language development, morphological means of producing new words become limited, and polysemy becomes increasingly important as a means of expanding the vocabulary.

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