



ETYMOLOGICAL ORIGIN OF THE LEXEME OF "PROPERTY" IN ENGLISH AND ITS MORPHOLOGICAL, LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: November 7 th 2021 Accepted: December 7 th 2021 Published: January 10 th 2022	There are a simple and complex structure in concepts. There is more semantic meaning in simple concepts and are less dependent on the lifestyle of the people. They have their own lexical meaning in all languages and can be included in the category of lexical universals. Complex concepts can be thought of as a long-standing process of the people speaking the same language - a concept is formed on the basis of the way of life of the people, for example, a concept is formed on the basis of idiomatic phraseological combinations.
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The process of analyzing English dictionaries (Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language, Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture, Longman Active Study Dictionary, Collins English Dictionary, Hornby Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, Roget's Thesaurus of English) has shown that the semantic structure of the English concept of "Property – Mulk" consists of the following concepts, which form the *conceptual layer* of the concept.

Other meanings of the word "property" are defined in the dictionary as follows:

(1) a) quality and attribute belonging to a person or thing: an attribute given to an individual "*the eye has this strange property*"; b) the effect of a material object or substance on another object or one or more perceptions of the observer (*the properties of the objects of nature do not signify property 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 power or ability: *VIRTUE*; *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) a trait, or distinctive trait that is unique to all members of a class or species (*protein molecules ... is called an important trait that has the ability to reproduce itself*); (2) Aristotelian logic: (*a character of peculiar and peculiar to the species, but not part of its essence and not present in its definition*): *PROPRIUM* - (*also called unnecessary property*); *PREDICABLE* - (*compare with (nonessential property)*);

2. a) something to own or possess: *wealth goods; specif: a piece of real estate (the house . . . surrounded by the property (G.G. Weigend)*. **b)** absolute right to own, use and dispose of something: a valuable right or interest is mainly a source or element of wealth: *OWNERSHIP (all individual is property a form of monopoly -Edward Jenks)*; c) something that has the title of a person's law: property in material wealth (*such as land, goods, money*) or property in a person protected by law (*copyright, as a patent*) or in intangible rights.

3. PROPRIETY, FITNESS;

4. a: any article or item used in a play or film, except "costumes" that for painted scenes and actors; **b:** a means to achieve aim: *TOOL* (impossible I should love thee, but as a property) **syn** see *QUALITY*.

In addition to the given definitions, another information can be added. We can observe such meanings again as given in the dictionary "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English" – London.: Oxford Univ.Press, 1980 by Hornby A.S:

- wealth which belongs to someone: *This building is government property. Be careful not to damage other people's property*

- private and public property: *The price of property has risen enormously; property prices, a property developer;*

- building(s) or areas around them: *There are a lot of empty properties in the area;*

- quality or character that belongs to smth: *Compare the physical properties of the two substances; a plant with medicinal properties.*



We have also observed the following figurative meanings of the semantics of "property".

• **PROPERTIED** – 1. to own property; 2. stage or behind-the-scenes;

• **EXPLOIT** – making a tool (To reveal, clarify, explain (shape) the content, meaning of something): *This brilliant exploit earned him his captain's commission and a sword of honour;*

• **APPROPRIATE** – matching, suitable; *That suit is appropriate for the wedding.*

Concepts have a simple and complex structure. Simple concepts have more semantic meaning and are less dependent on the lifestyle of the people. They have their own lexical meaning in all languages and can be included in the category of lexical universals. On the other hand, complex concepts can be thought of as a long-standing process of a people speaking that language - a concept is formed on the basis of the way of life of the people, for example, a concept is formed on the basis of idiomatic phraseological connections.

If the word of "Property" is combined with words of **damage, insurance**, means protection of the insured from legal liability for damage to the property of others by his own car; **For example:** *Property damage liability coverage is required by law in most states.*

A tax on the increase in the principal value of real estate as opposed to income and etc.; **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" serves not only as a wealth of man, but also as a tool for the society and the state in the world in which he lives.

The following features of the concept of "property" should also be noted:

If lexemes which have the sema of "Property" are used in figurative meaning with words of *man* or *master*, as "property" – "a person engaged in the acquisition and management of theatrical or film stage features"; - second meaning: "the person responsible for the equipment used in the coal mine" metaphoric models are structured. **For example:** *A property master, at least in the world of film, is the person responsible for all portable objects (props) on a set.*

Шунингдек "property" сўзи right сўзи билан бирлашиб икки хил маънода келади:

1. Шартномалар тузиш, иш олиб бориш, меҳнат қилиш ёки мол-мулкдан фойдаланиш ва тасарруф этиш учун конституция билан ҳимояланган ҳуқуқ.

2. Шахсга нисбатан татбиқ этиладиган ҳуқуқдан фарқли ўлароқ, муайян мулкка қарши қонуний ҳуқуқ ёки манфаат. **For example:** *Property rights are constructs in economics for determining how a resource or economic good is used and owned. Courts are filled with claims to property rights that are disputed by other parties.*

So models are come across in so proverbs: *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";* In proverbs of *Мулк ҳаётга эга бўлмайди, лекин ҳаёт мулкга эга бўлади, Улар бировни "сахий", бошқасини "жасур" деб аташади ва ўз мол-мулкидан маҳрум қилишади* metaphoric models of words of "мулкка, мол-мулкидан" are used.

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

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