

## The Richness of the English Language

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the richness of the English language.

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The richness of each person's speech is determined by how he uses the richness of the language. What is the richness of the language? First of all, in the richness of the dictionary. The English language has a huge number of words. The Oxford English Dictionary contains 171,476 common words. 95% of general texts cover a vocabulary of only 3,000 words. That's 1.75% of all words! That's right: knowing 1.75% of the English vocabulary, you can understand 95% of what you read.

The dictionary reflects all the changes taking place in the world. He captured the experience and wisdom of centuries and, not lagging behind, accompanies life, the development of technology, science, and art. He can name anything and has the means to express the most abstract and generalizing ideas and concepts. The richness of the language does not provide or imply the richness of a person's speech. After all, everyone uses the possibilities provided by the language in different ways. We can talk about the lexical richness of speech in the event that words that do not carry a special communicative intention are used as rarely as possible. The richness of the English language is judged not only by the number of words, but also by their semantic richness. Polysemy, or polysemy, means the ability of a word to be used in different meanings. There are many polysemantic words and phrases in English that create an atmosphere of richness of the language. Moreover, some of them can have up to fifty values. *Verb*run has 645 values. But, in order for these meanings to appear, it is necessary to use the word in speech, so the semantic shades will be clarified. For example:

### **Run: 645 values**

This word is used literally for any action: *a computer runs a program* (the computer runs the program), *a car runs on gas* (the car runs on gas), *a candidate runs for office* (the candidate is running for office) and so on. Every day these values become more and more.

### **Set: 430 values**

Until the beginning of the last century, the word **set** had about the same meanings as **run**, but for some reason, over time, **run** began to acquire new connotations, but **set** *did not*. However, it has 430 different definitions. This is the name of the settings, and the set, and even sushi sets.

### **Go: 368 values**

This word is most often used in everyday life. It can be a verb, a noun, or an adjective. The main meaning is to move from one point to another, but it can also be "an unexpected turn", "success" or "energy". Moreover, it is a phrasal verb that has different meanings with different prepositions.

### **Take: 343 values**

The Merriam - Webster Dictionary defines it as *to get into one's hands or into one's possession, power, or control* (fall into someone's hands, under someone's power or control). It can also mean,

for example, *to consider or view in a particular relation* (consider something in a specific respect) - *to take something in*.

#### Stand: 334 values

This word has two main groups of meanings: literally “to stand”, that is, “to have an upright position, lean on your feet”, and “the immutability of something”.

For example: *"I can't stand "*("I can't stand it"). And as a noun, the word can easily mean a street kiosk with goods.

#### Get: 289 values

It is also a phrasal verb. It is used very often in everyday speech. We get *coffeetake* coffee), we're *getting dolled up for a date* going on the date), *we got a bad grade on that test* (we received bad assessment behind test).

#### Turn: 288 values

One less than *get*. Basically, this word is used when we talk about moving in a circle. And this can even apply to time: *I turned 40 last year* (I turned 40 last year).

#### Put: 268 values

Perhaps *set* fell out of favor precisely because of this word. The British and Americans rather prefer *put*. For example, after they drink water, they do not put (*set*) the glass on the table, but put it down (*put*) to *put drinking glass down*.

#### Fall: 264 values

This word refers to free fall under the influence of gravitational force. But not everyone knows that the verb *to fall* is also “to be born” (as a rule, it is used when talking about lambs). By the way, we already wrote that in English there are two words that can be called autumn. *Fall* is one of them.

#### Strike: 250 values

And this is the most “sporty” word from the list. Word *strike* stands for strikes in almost all sports. In addition, *strike* means a strike or a strong impact on someone.

English students often ask, "How many words do I have to learn to be able to hold a conversation on any topic?" Good question, but before answering it, let me ask you another one: How many words do you think the English language has? A question to which there is no intelligible answer. Why? It is impossible to count the number of words in a language for one simple reason - it is difficult to decide what to consider as a word.

It is claimed, for example, that for the word “set”, the Oxford Dictionary gives 464 definitions. Should we consider a polysemantic word as one word or each interpretation as a separate word? And what about phrasal verbs (phrasal verbs): set up”, “set about”, "set apart”, etc.? What about the so-called open compounds - words like “hot” dog”, “ice cream”, “real estate”? Add to this the singular and plural forms, verb conjugations, different endings, prefixes and suffixes - and you will understand why it is so problematic to answer how many words there are in the English language.

In fact, the question should be put like this: “Do you know how many words are in the largest dictionary of the English language?” If you roughly imagine the number of words in a language, it can be compared with the number of words used 90-95% of the time in everyday speech and in the news.

Polysemy of vocabulary is an inexhaustible source of its renewal, unexpected rethinking of the meaning of a word. It is in speech, in a certain context, that the diversity and renewal of verbal connections are realized, since the word has new shades in meaning due to the renewal of

connections between words, this is how the semantic and a semantic richness of speech is manifested. The possibilities for variation in the linking of words are exceptionally great.

The possibilities for updating the semantics of words and their connections are inexhaustible, and this source of speech enrichment should be used by the teacher if he seeks to avoid the dullness, colorlessness, and monotony of the verbal framing of his speech.

Along with lexical, semantic and a semantic richness, one more aspect of the richness of speech stands out - syntactic. To express the same thought, the speaker can use the variety of syntactic structures that provides the grammatical and lexical of the English language.

Differences in the syntactic organization of speech are stylistically significant, the richness of options creates ample opportunities for selecting stylistically appropriate constructions.

The degree of intensity of semantics increases from the first example to the third. The last options are colloquial, simple. The richness of speech is not limited to the indicated aspects of the use of language: it implies both the informative saturation of speech, and its textual organization, and dynamics, and into national richness, closely related to lexical and semantic (although this property can be clearly expressed only in sounding speech). It is important to remember that the richness of speech is directly related to the level of general culture, erudition, and erudition. If the speech is not prepared in advance, then each of us can fall under the power of stereotypes. A template phrase cannot excite, convince, that is, influence the listener. Appropriateness of speech A special place is occupied by such a quality as relevance. So, the most expressive, rich, correct speech, if it is inappropriate, will lose all the above advantages. Relevant speech is a speech in which language means are chosen in accordance with the goals of the utterance and are adequate to the conditions of the communication situation. The choice of language means is made taking into account the subject of the message. The selected word should form a thought, meet the speaker's target setting, his attitude to what is being stated, should be selected taking into account the audience, in accordance with the intellectual and educational level of the listeners, taking into account the conditions (time and place) in which this communication takes place. The relevance of speech is a functional quality and involves knowledge of styles, those language means.

It is widely believed around the world that English is the most popular language in the world. Well, this is far from the truth! The most widely spoken language is Chinese. But only the second most common is - .... Spanish, and only then English. The owner of the honorable third place has 400 million speakers. But it is already the second language for 700 million people. And you, by the way, are already one of them.

- And now the good news - in Russian the shortest sentence consists of two letters - **YES**, and in English of three - **I do / I am**. Victory!
- A little more about the size. The longest word in the English language contains 45 letters – **pneumonoultra microscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis**. Behind this giant lies a disease of the lungs and respiratory tract, caused by inhalation of volcanic dust and other similar muck.
- Further-more: not only are words longer in English, but they also have more meanings. So, for example, the record holder is the word **set**: it has 44 meanings of verbs, 17 meanings of nouns, 7 meanings of adjectives and a few different additional meanings. So, you will see the word set - do not rush to translate, think about what it can actually mean.
- And, again, that's not all: **English is richer in synonyms** than Russian.
- The most commonly used letter in English is the letter **E**, and the most rarely used is the letter **Q**.

- *The rules of punctuation in English appeared only in the fifteenth century.* You can perk up a little - punctuation in Russian is more complicated.
1. *The oldest English word is the word town*, besides it - bad, apple (windows is younger), gold.
  2. Most likely, you did not think that the word **slave** is consonant with the word Slavs. It turns out that this is not an accident - these are two words with the same root. In ancient times, the Germanic tribes sold our brother Slavs into slavery to the Romans.
  3. Does everyone know how the word thank you came about? Previously, in gratitude to someone, Russians said “God save” - over time, this expression was reduced to “thank you”. It is the same with the expression goodbye: it used to look like “**God be with ye**”- may the Lord be with you. It later evolved into goodbye.
  4. It's good to be an English poet: they only have 4 problems: the words *orange, purple, silver, month* - none of these words rhyme. Even the 800,000-word dictionary mentioned above is no help here. Some poets try to rhyme orange, for example, with arrange, courage, porridge, but all rhymes turn out to be far-fetched: either the stress does not match, or the stressed vowel is not the same. In general, it's like rhyming the word domino with a piano.
  5. If you want to test the language for strength, you can try to pronounce *the most difficult tongue twister in English* “*The sixth sick Sheik's sixth sheep's sick*”. If you succeeded, you can be proud of yourself, as even native speakers pronounce it with difficulty.
  6. The English language does not stand still and is constantly changing. So if a modern native English speaker were moved 500 years ago, he would hardly understand the English speech of that time.
  7. As in Russian, there are interesting words in English, for example, the word *innodivisibility* (indivisibility, in decomposability), in which the letter i is repeated as many as 6 times. Or another word – *Goddess ship* (divinity) - in it the same consonant is used three times in a row (this is the same as with our word long-necked). Well, for example, the word *rhythm* is the longest English word with 1 vowel.
  8. Think about what is unique about the sentence “*The quick brown Fox jumps over the lazy dog*”? Answer in end articles to \_ to you It was time think.
  9. A here yet one sentence: “*A rough-coated, dough-faced, thoughtful ploughman strode through the streets of Scarborough; after falling into a slough, he coughed and hiccoughed*”. It is interesting in that it contains 9 pronunciations of the combination **ough**. This sentence shows once again that in English, perhaps the most difficult thing is the rules of reading.
  10. And again, information for scholars - *the Russian word station is of English origin*. Once upon a time, in the suburbs of London, an entertainment establishment worked, and a certain Vauxhall owned it. In the 19th century, musical concerts were held at the PavlovskyKursaal (this is what the stations were called at that time), and this is where the word Vauxhall came from.
  11. We in Russian sometimes use the phrase "Dot the i". In English, it would sound “Arrange all the droplets over i” because this point over i is called tittle - “droplet”.
  12. *The & symbol was once part of the English alphabet*. Now it is simply called an ampersand and, as you probably know, is not a letter.
  13. Word *there in* may appeal to fans of anagrams and other games related to the rearrangement of letters, despite the fact that here, even the letters do not need to be rearranged to get other

words: there (there), in (in), he (he), her (her), here (here), here in (in this), there in (for that matter), the (definite article).

14. The last point is especially for lovers of palindromes (words that read the same in both directions): race car (racing car), level (level), kayak (kayak),

And finally, the answer to the question in the sixteenth paragraph is the sentence “The quick brown Fox jumps over the lazy dog” is unique in that it *uses all the letters of the English alphabet*.

I hope that fans of the English language are interested in learning these facts. The list, of course, is not complete: The English language is still fraught with many discoveries and interestingness.

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