INTEGRAL SEMES OF THE LEXICAL SEMANTIC FIELD MODAL WORDS RELIABILITY INDICATORS

Saidova Mamura Suleymanovna,
Assosiate Professor (PhD), USWLU English Language Faculty -3
Teaching English Methodology Department

Abstract
The given article is devoted to the Integral semes of the lexical-semantic field modal words - reliability indicators. This paper explores the potential of exploiting integral semes, which are the inherent meaning components, within the lexical-semantic field of modal words for enhancing reliability assessment in natural language processing.

Keywords: Integral semes, modal words, lexical-semantic field, reliability indicators.
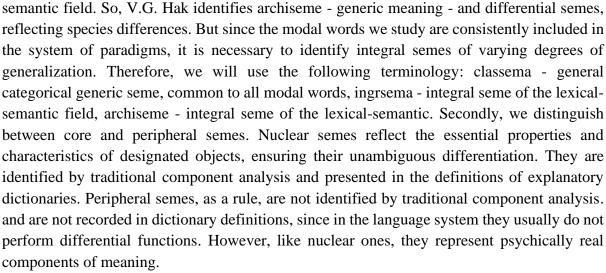
Introduction
The analysis of the structure of the meaning of modal words is based on an integral approach to the study of lexical meaning. In linguistic literature, this approach is carried out using material of full-valued words. Some linguists use this approach when describing the meanings of non-nominal words: conjunctions, prepositions, insignificant words in general and modal words. In line with the integral approach, lexical meaning is considered as a heterogeneous structure, representing a set of interdependent semes that are in hierarchical relationships.

The study focuses on how semantic features contribute to a more accurate understanding of subjective opinions, intentions, and attitudes expressed through textual data. We present an extensive analysis of various English modal verbs and adverbs to identify their common and distinct semantic properties, aiming at unveiling those aspects that serve as reliability markers during human communication. A comprehensive experimental framework is designed to evaluate our findings using machine learning algorithms and state-of-the-art NLP techniques applied over several benchmark datasets. Results demonstrate improved performance in detecting deception or manipulative content, thereby validating our initial assumption concerning the utility of employing integral semes from the modality domain towards augmented trustworthiness judgments in automated text analysis applications. Further research should consider extending this methodology across multiple languages and integrating with other context clues, thus enabling a better appreciation of linguistic nuances and subtleties associated with human discourse.

The concepts of a field model of lexical meaning, which assumes the presence of nuclear and peripheral components, are generally accepted. There are many classifications of semes, built on different foundations and terminologically not coinciding. For our study it turned out to be necessary to use a "combined" classification that allows us to take into account different types of families. Firstly, the characteristics of semes may reflect the place of the word in the

semantic field. So, V.G. Hak identifies archiseme - generic meaning - and differential semes, reflecting species differences. But since the modal words we study are consistently included in the system of paradigms, it is necessary to identify integral semes of varying degrees of generalization. Therefore, we will use the following terminology: classema - general categorical generic seme, common to all modal words, ingrsema - integral seme of the lexical-semantic field, archiseme - integral seme of the lexical-semantic. Secondly, we distinguish between core and peripheral semes. Nuclear semes reflect the essential properties and characteristics of designated objects, ensuring their unambiguous differentiation. They are identified by traditional component analysis and presented in the definitions of explanatory dictionaries. Peripheral semes, as a rule, are not identified by traditional component analysis. and are not recorded in dictionary definitions, since in the language system they usually do not perform differential functions. However, like nuclear ones, they represent psychically real components of meaning.

According to the classification of I.A. Sternin, nuclear semes include basic, constant, assertive (reflecting features actually inherent in the object of the nomination), explicit, vivid. Peripheral semes include non-basic, probabilistic, dispositional, derivative, hidden, weak semes. L.M. Vasiliev notes that the core components form the invariant meaning of a given semantic class of words (the core of the semantic field), while the peripheral components can vary indefinitely in its composition. A number of studies in recent years have expressed the opinion that in the structure of the TL of some significant words, in addition to semes reflecting signs of denotation, there may be a pragmatic component.

Modal words occupy a special place among unimportant words. The very definition of the meaning of modal words as an expression of the speaker's attitude to the content of the utterance implies their use for pragmatic purposes. The structure of the meaning of modal words contains semes that reflect the position of the speaker, focus on speech interaction, and the addressee factor. Therefore, one of the objectives of our research is to identify such components. As for the implementation of systemic meaning in speech, its versatility determines the variety of possibilities for using a linguistic sign. "As a rule," notes I. A. Sternin, "such a realization is incomplete, since not a single conceivable act of communication can talk about all aspects of the object denoted by the word, but only about some of them. In this regard, the corresponding meaning is realized to the extent of only the necessary ones."

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