Comparative Analysis of Uzbek-English Traditional Lexicon

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Annotation: The current state of scientific development of topical problems of linguistics, the tasks of lexicology, the prospects for the general development of the theory of meaning and evaluation necessitate the search for linguistic innovations, a new look at previous problems and involve many questions that have not been studied comparatively in the orbit of scientific research in linguistics.

Keywords: languages, various signs, Uzbek and English, lexicon-semantic, common signs, functional-semantic microsystems (FSMS), meaning.

Until now, the comparative study of languages (both related and unrelated) has been carried out mainly in terms of grammar. This is completely understandable and natural, since it is easier and more correct to compare linguistic phenomena within the framework of a certain grammar, limited by an established set of rules, normative in its very essence, than in such much less defined and vaguer areas of language as vocabulary and phraseology. However, at present, when a certain experience in the comparative study of grammatical categories in different languages has already been accumulated, the attention of linguists is increasingly turning to the lexicon-phraseological aspect of the general problem of comparing languages, in particular, terminology [1-12]. The linguistic aspect of the study of terminological vocabulary has not yet exhausted its problems, which makes it necessary to describe terminology as a subsystem of the general literary language through the prism of lexicon-semantic and grammatical categories. In the Uzbek and English languages, the most developed lexicon-semantic group is kinship terms, the comparative analysis of which is the subject of this study.

In Turkology, there are special studies in which kinship terms were analyzed in a comparative and comparative way based on traditional methods [1].

The current stage in the development of the science of language sets the task for researchers to reconsider these issues based on modern methods, one of which is the method of studying language materials as a kind of system. This is explained by the fact that the language and its tiers are presented as a whole system, including vocabulary with its layers, the totality of which it is. Each layer of vocabulary is represented by a system because each word and, accordingly, each concept occupies a certain place in this system, outlined by relationships to other words and concepts.

The lexical system of the language is not only the least studied, but also quite complex in its organization and structure. This system includes such a large number of elements connected by very different relationships that their consistency seems difficult to imagine or often even called into question. There are irregular phenomena in it, the description of which requires a large number of rules that closely related to external, extra-linguistic factors. All this complexity is also characteristic of the microsystem of kinship terms, and it is even more enhanced when conducting a comparative study on the material of languages of different grammatical structures [13-25].

The Uzbek and English systems of terms of kinship primarily characterized by the fact that they clearly preserved the features of the classification system. A whole range of terms apply to a whole

class of persons for whom only individual or descriptive terms are allowed in our system. Therefore, in the Uzbek language *aka* - is applied to all brothers of the father, relatives, cousins; *opa* – older sisters, both relatives and cousins, second cousins, on the paternal side; singil – to younger sisters of all degrees of kinship.

A similar feature found in the system of kinship terms in the English language. Thus, brother is applied to all brothers, uncle is applied to all brothers of the father, relatives, cousins; elder, older sister – older sisters, both relatives and cousins, second cousins, etc. on the paternal side; little sister – to younger sisters of all degrees of kinship.

The system of kinship terms is closely connected with the concepts of hyponymy and hypernyms. Being poorly studied on the material of many languages, including Uzbek and English, hyper-homonymic relations of words of individual layers of vocabulary are one of the most urgent and most important problems of modern linguistics [26-36].

Hypernyms are words or phrases with generic and more generalized meanings in relation to words or phrases of a specific, less generalized meaning, as well as a generic concept in relation to specific concepts. Hypernyms consist of hyponyms, which are words or phrases; they express specific concepts of more special meanings in relation to words, phrases, as well as concepts of a generic more generalized meaning. Thus, hyponymic relations observed between the Uzbek terms of kinship *ota* and bobo "paternal grandfather" in relation to the hypernym *ota – bobo* "ancestors"; and are hyponyms "father" and she "mother" in relation to the hypernyms *ota – on* "parents". the English equivalent of which are father and grandfather "paternal grandfather" in relation to the hypernym ancestors, grandsires "ancestors"; and are also hyponyms "father" and mother she "mother" in relation to hypernyms, parents "parents".

In some cases, the terms of kinship of a hyponymic nature coincide with the terms of kinship of a heteronymic nature. Heteronyms and their relations arise based on lexical suppletivism that is not always typical for hyponyms and their relations. In lexical suppletivism, different units of the dictionary under the pressure of association necessarily presuppose each other and form a kind of paradigmatic semantic microsystem. in the Uzbek language, *ota* "father" – she is "mother", *opa* "older sister" – *singil* "younger sister", *aka* "elder brother" – *uka* "younger brother"; in English father "father" – mother "mother", elder, older sister "older sister" – little sister "younger sister", elder, older brother "older brother" – little brother "younger brother" [3].

In heteronymic relations, paired words are formed. Each of the heteronymic pairs has an unambiguous functional-semantic characteristic in relation to each other.

The terms of consanguinity in the Uzbek and English languages are divided into two groups: terms of kinship along the vertical line and terms of kinship along the horizontal line. The terms of the vertical line of kinship in the Uzbek language include *ona* "mother", *ota* "father", *qiz* "daughter, girl", *bobo* "grandfather on the father's side", "grandfather on the mother's side", *buvi* "grandmother on the father's side", "maternal grandmother". The terms of the vertical line of kinship in English include; *mother* "mother", *father* "father", *son* "son", *daughter* "daughter", *girl* "girl", *grandfather* "paternal grandfather", "maternal grandfather", grandmother "paternal grandmother", "grandmother on the mother's side" [2].

The terms of the horizontal line of kinship in the Uzbek language include: *aka* "older brother", *uka* "younger brother", opa "older sister", singil "younger sister", *amaki* "uncle on the father's side", *tog'a* "uncle on the mother's side", *amma* "father's aunt", *hola* "maternal aunt", *jiyang* "nephew//niece" of the father's side, *jiyang* "nephew//niece of the mother's side". The horizontal line kinship term system in English is made up of lexemes; elder brother "older brother", little brother "younger brother", elder sister "older sister", little sister "younger sister", uncle "paternal

uncle", uncle "maternal uncle", aunt "paternal aunt", aunt "maternal aunt", niece!/nephew "paternal nephew//niece", niece!/nephew "maternal nephew//niece". The meaning of kinship can be considered as an independent component of individual functional-semantic microsystems.

The names of kinship relations between people are expressed by independent words and phrases. They occupy an intermediate zone between a word and a term in its scientific understanding. A term in the scientific sense is a word that has a scientific concept that serves the professional and labor needs of people.

In Uzbek and English, some words are used in speech in the function of kinship terms, which include *zot* (direct meaning: "genus", "origin"), *urug* (direct dictionary meaning "seeds"), *tomir* (direct meaning: "root"), phraseologies combination of *arqonning bir uchi* (one side of the rope). In English origin (direct meaning: "genus", "origin"), root (direct meaning: "root"), phraseologies combination "one side of the tightrope" ("one side of the rope").

These lexemes are used in relation to persons whose family ties with the speakers are at the stage of forgetting.

A difference of a special nature between the Uzbek and English observed when addressing, where separate terms of kinship are used in the function of the address-word. In Uzbek, *aka* ("elder brother"), *opa* ("elder sister"), *xola* ("maternal aunt"), *amaki* ("father's uncle"), *tog'a* ("maternal uncle") are widely used in English the words Mr. Mrs. Miss, Madam to any acquaintance and stranger. These words are used in relation to persons older than the speaker – the addressee.

For example, according to the presence and absence of the sign of blood kinship in the semantic structure, the term *father// ota* is divided into two groups **a)** *father//ota* "blood father" **b)** *father//ota* "non-blood father – stepfather".

The word-term *father//ota* with the meaning "blood father" enters into a suppletive-heteronymic connection with other words-terms with the meaning of blood kinship, and form peculiar functional-semantic microsystems (FSMS)

№	Meaning FSMS	Expression		Signs of semantic component structures FSMS	
		in Uzbek	*in English*	*common signs*	*various signs*
1	"father" and "grandfather"	*Ota-bobo*	ancestor	natural kind, parent	degree of age, degree and nature of relationship
2	"father" and "grandmother"	*Ota-buvi*	father and grandmother	parent	natural kind, degree of age, degree and nature of relationship
3	"father" and "mother"	*Ota-ona*	father and mother, patents	parent	natural kind, social position
4	"father" and "uncle"	*Ota-amaki*	father and uncle	natural genus	degree of age, degree and nature of relationship
5	"father" and "aunt"	*Ota-amma*	father and aunt	blood relative	natural kind, degree of age, degree and nature of relationship
6	"father" and		father and son	natural	degree of age,

				genus, blood relative	social position
7	"a son"	*Ota-o'g'il*			
	"father" and "child" "father" and "boy"	*Ota-o'g'il*	father and son	natural genus, blood relative	degree of age, social position
	"father" and "daughter"	*Ota-qiz*	father and daughter	blood relative	natural kind, degree of age, social position,

As the study of materials of two languages shows, terms are not always unambiguous, compact and independent of context. In our opinion, they become independent out of context when they are at the highest stage of their development, i.e. when the form and content of the term do not come into conflict, and this is achieved by special modeling of terms of one area by a single structural-semantic generality.

It should also be emphasized that the terms are inherent mainly to scientific stylistics, meaning they are more widely used in scientific works, studies, in branch and general linguistic dictionaries, and so on.

In the connection it is also necessary to point out that despite the emergence and formation of terms from ordinary lexical units, the latter become possessors of new functions. The study of the literature on the issue of term and terminology has led us to the fact that from the moment a lexical unit becomes a term, it acquires a dual function. Any term, before acquiring characteristic features is used as an ordinary, common word and in such cases has only nominative character, and when the same simple word turns into a term, it immediately acquires definitive feature. Kinship terms in Uzbek and English languages have deep roots and rich historical past. However, the deep research of the complicated mechanism of term creation in the history of language and ways of its further wide usage is required in order to avoid all contradictions in this complicated phenomenon

The comparative-typological study of languages provides valuable material for their general theory, helps to determine the place of each language in the system of the world's languages. It is also applied in solving such an important problem as the regularities of language development and interaction.

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