

PRACTICAL ANALYSIS OF UZBEK TROPES IN ENGLISH

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Annotation: The article deals with the interaction of the English and Uzbek languages through synchronic and diachronic analysis.

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In linguistics, the term “productivity” is a complex category that clearly reveals the functional and quantitative aspects of the language, closely related to a number of concepts and productivity itself. This concept must be considered in close connection with the concepts of “regularity”, “activity”, “repetition”, “effectiveness” (as productivity).

Russian linguist E. Kubryakova gives the following definition of the concept of “productivity”: “productivity is a quantitative feature of the words of the o -forming series, which is considered productive if, according to it and on the basis of a model in the language, dozens, and sometimes hundreds of formations are created.

On the other hand, the activity of the model is a feature of quality, because it denotes the property of filling the word-formation series with new units. Consequently, the possibility of using the model is associated with its implementation in the text, i.e. with the statistical patterns of use.”

As O. Muminov noted , “the word samaradorlik is the equivalent of the term productivity, which in fact, translated from the Latin “ productivus ”, means necessary, useful for the preparation or production of something.”

The concept of productivity correlates with all levels of the language and is manifested in phonetics, vocabulary, morphology and syntax. Interactions and relationships between homonyms, their place in the language, linguistic and extralinguistic factors influencing them are revealed through their productivity.

The semantic productivity of genetically unrelated lexical homonyms is nothing more than the expression of more than one meaning in one form. This takes into account the number of expressed teaching. It was revealed that in English there are two homonyms that have the highest rate of semantic productivity, which caused the emergence of a homonymous series borrowed from other languages in English.

Most of the genetically unrelated lexical homonyms of the English language are not inclined to be used as terms. The study of the terminological productivity of genetically unrelated lexical homonyms in the Uzbek language gave the following results: let's take, for example, the homonym focus from the “Latin-German” etymological group. The meaning of the homonym focus in the dictionary is commented as “point of intersection of rays”. This meaning is a vivid example of the terminological interpretation of the meaning. It is one of the basic terms of physics and other natural sciences. A similar phenomenon is also observed in the case of the analysis of the homonym “termite” (chumol , i.e. ant), which, by etymological origin, belongs to the homonymous series termite of the “Greek-Latin” group. This term refers to biology, and the homonym termite in the meaning of “heat, temperature” is used in hydrometeorology , physics and is a term. Thus, it was revealed that from the terminological point of view, the homonym termite 1 coincides with the homonym termite.

Homonyms with low terminological productivity were also identified: probe - honey. tool (medicine); atlas - geographical map (geography); soybean - plant species (botany); gang - a religious term (Islamic studies); alif - Arabic letter (linguistics); bass - the lowest or roughest voice (music); bax r - verse meter aruz (literature); court - a state body (legal term); con1 (mine, mine, deposit) - minerals (geology). Despite the fact that these homonyms are borrowed by the Uzbek language from other languages, they are used as terms in various industries.

Thus, the analysis of the given examples showed that the degree of stylistic productivity of homonyms spring , corn , bat , top is higher than that of other homonyms.

The homonym bahr of the homonymous series bahr from the “Arabic-Persian” etymological group, as well as the homonym court of the homonymous series court belonging to the “Persian-Russian” group, are considered homonyms with low stylistic productivity. So, for example, the stylistic productivity of homonyms bahr 1 (dengiz , i.e. sea), court (foyda , i.e. benefit, benefit) is determined by their use as archaic (obsolete) words.

The productivity of genetically unrelated lexical homonyms in tropes is predetermined by the transfer of their meaning. Features, the status of such transfers are determined by their own semantic patterns of each language. In the Uzbek language, due to the fact that the homonym alif from the “Arabic-Russian” etymological group has only a single stylistic feature in tropes, we can include it in the category of homonyms with low productivity based on tropes. The denotative meaning of the word alif is defined as the first letter of the Arabic alphabet. However, this word in the text, especially in Uzbek classical literature, was often used in a metaphorical sense in order to enhance the poetic impact. At the same time, the masters of the word, with the help of the name of the Arabic letter and thanks to the art of the word, expressed the slender camp of the beloved (erning sarvi komachi). The fact that the Arabic letter was written in the form of a straight line (tug’ri chiziq) was the reason for transferring this meaning to the beloved to designate her slender camp. Therefore, in combination “ alif komat ”, i.e. camp like in alif , a metaphorical perception of the lexeme arises . But in the homonym Alif, this phenomenon is not observed. This means that the stylistic productivity of the homonym alif is higher than that of the homonym alif in terms of productivity in tropes.

In our study, homonyms of English and Uzbek languages with high, medium and low productivity in tropes were analyzed.

During the analysis of many Uzbek genetically unrelated lexical homonyms, stylistic productivity was not observed. It should also be noted that none of the homonyms also showed high stylistic productivity.

Productivity at the level of word formation among genetically unrelated lexical homonyms is revealed through the frequency of such word formation methods as affixation and composition.

Genetically unrelated lexical homonyms in the Uzbek language formed at most 5 words, at least one word. For example, let's take a homonymous series of the word chor . This homonymous series etymologically refers to the “Persian-unknown-Russian” group. The homonym chor1 from this series formed 5 new words of the type 1) Chortog’ , i.e. Chartak (means “four mountains” or a palace, a palace); 2) Chorsu (water or current from four sides); 3) chorbog (i.e. country cottage with four walls); 4) chor atroph (around itself, “four sides”); 5) chorsi (crossroads, intersection of the main streets in the city center or square). It can be seen from the examples that all new words, except for the fourth meaning, are formed by the affixation method. The 4-meaning of the homonym chor 1 is formed by composition. From the homonym chor2, only one word is formed in an affixal way - “ chorism ” (tsarism). Due to the incapacity of the homonym chor1 to form new words, it was revealed that in terms of the degree of the word image o - in terms of productivity, it turns out to be lower than the homonyms chor2 and chor3.

In the course of our research, it became known that in the English language all homonymous series, regardless of their origin, are very active in creating phraseological units. However, we want to note the fact that when analyzing phraseological units, we paid our attention only to those homonyms that are nouns and are characterized by a lack of genetic connection.

In the Uzbek language, a number of genetically unrelated lexical homonyms “soy”, soy 1, with high phraseological productivity, with the meaning “ ko’lanka ” (i.e. shadow or canopy or fuzzy contour) of the homonymous series soy from “Persian-Tajik-Russian ” etymological group. With the help of the homonym soya 1 , 3 proverbs, 8 phraseological units were created. For example: soya qaytdi – kun yarmidan og’di (it's past noon); soy solmoq (yoki tashlamoq) - qashlik solmoq , xira qilmoq (to threaten); soyasi yupka - nozik , gap to ko’tara olmaydigan (painful, flimsy); offobni soyaga etkazmay (literally: without bringing the sun to the shade) - bir zum ham kechiktirmay , darhol (not postponing even for a moment, right away); soyashiga ko’rpacha solmoq (lit.: lay a blanket under the shadow of someone) (yoki soyasiga salom bermoq - lit.: to say hello to the shadow of someone) - laganbardorlik , hushomadgo’lik qilmoq (to fawn); soya qoldirmoq (lit.:

leave in the shade) – o'z ustunliga bilan kimnidir orqada koldirmoq (to put someone after oneself, to leave behind someone due to one's superiority); soya solmoq - panada kolmoq (leave in the shadows), ko'zga ko'rinmay , chetda kolib ketmoq (to remain invisible, aloof); o'z soyasidan qo'rmoq (be afraid of your shadow) - Jude ham qo'rmoq bo'lmoq (to be very cowardly).

High productivity and the presence of 10 phraseological combinations are observed in the lexeme sir₂, borrowed from Arabic, which, unlike the homonyms sir₁, sir₂, sir₃, the homonymous series sir, etymologically belonging to the “Persian-Tajik-unknown - Russian” group, played the role of an important component in the creation of many phraseological units and proverbs in the Uzbek language: sir boy bermoq (i.e. give out a secret, let it out), siri fosh bo'lmoq (exposure of secrets), sirni oshkor qilmoq (to reveal a secret, a secret), sir saqlamoq (to hide), sir bermaslik (not to give out your secret).

In English, the stylistic productivity of genetically unrelated lexical homonyms is higher than in the Uzbek language, while it was found that at the highest productivity, the maximum 41 meanings are found, and the minimum is one meaning. In the Uzbek language, the maximum indicator was determined - 3 values and the minimum - 1 value. In English, the productivity of genetically unrelated lexical homonyms by paths is higher than in the Uzbek language, the maximum productivity by paths reveals up to 60 values and the minimum one - 1 value. In English the phraseological productivity of genetically unrelated lexical homonyms is higher than in the Uzbek language, and the maximum phraseological productivity reveals 26 meanings, and the minimum one - one meaning. It is also proved that in the Uzbek language in terms of phraseological productivity, the maximum indicator was 11 values, and the minimum - 1 value.

It is proved that in the English language, with the word-formation productivity of genetically unrelated lexical homonyms, the method of composition is superior to the affixal method. Based on the results of the analysis of word clusters, it was determined that most of the derived words belong to nouns.

In the Uzbek language, the word-formation productivity of genetically unrelated lexical homonyms is distinguished by the importance of affixation and composition methods almost equally. When analyzing both methods, it was proved that the indicators of word-formation productivity of genetically unrelated lexical homonyms in the Uzbek language are relatively lower compared to the English language.

Literature:

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