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Lexical-semantic analysis of lingvocultures in French and Uzbek languages

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Abstract

This article dedicated to illustrate lexical-semantic analysis of lingvocultures in French and Uzbek languages. Furthermore, there is given a comparison between two languages above these features. Full implements are presented in terms of the topic in practice.

Keywords: analysis, lexical-semantic, features, comparison, lingvoculture,

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Living in the world, we human 'agents' and machines don't just make meanings of language independently of the world. This is the problem of language (Wittgenstein, 1953; Steels, 1997; Steels et al., 2002) and of crucial importance for IT applications around the world (Knight, 2016). Unfortunately, computer scientists and engineers are still learning how to efficiently solve the language problem in their theories or applications and how language-based technologies, so-called "universal language models," work. They are often surprised by the mistakes that new artificial intelligence tools make.1 In short, new technologies are proliferating and speech-based bias is almost everywhere in applications.

One problem with today's technologies is that if a language is compromised, it may never have life in it, or on the Internet online. Far from being infinite, usable technology seems as great as the language (s) we speak as users. Language is as important to building human connections online as it is online: it forms the basis of how users identify with each other, the lines on which exclusion and inclusion are often drawn, and the boundaries within which Communities develop around common interests. As a result, the relationship between linguistic diversity and the Internet is an area of growing interest and political study2. The story that emerges is one in which language profoundly affects our experience of the Internet.

It is a fact, for example, that a Google search for "restaurants" in English can give us 10 times more results than doing it in another language. For "other language" we focus on the language of northern Uzbekistan, a Turkish language officially recognized as the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, in this article, we go ahead and discuss the first results on the continued development of UZWORDNET (UZW in short), a prototypical version of a wordnet for the Uzbek language compatible with Princeton WordNet (Miller, 1995; Fellbaum, 1998). The long-term goal is to motivate, support and increase the study of the IT aspects of Uzbekistan and, more generally, the usability of Uzbek in IT applications and the Internet. As a result, UZWORDNET is added to Wordnets worldwide4 and is provided as open source under a license and format compatible with Open Multilingual Wordnet (Bond and Paik, 2012;)

Unless otherwise stated, in this paper by "Uzbek language" (native: O'zbek tili) we refer to the Northern Uzbek language. In fact, there is another Uzbek language—the Southern Uzbek—statutory language of provincial identity in Afganistan, spoken by about 6.5 million people wordwide (Eberhard et al., 2020).

Probably nobody will argue if I say that no language within the world lives an absolutely isolated life. All of the world's languages are constantly influenced by other languages and cultures. Remember what percentage new words have been borrowed from English into Russian lately: upgrade, quilt, franchise, drive, google and plenty of others. In reference to the socio-historical conditions, the development of European society developed in such some way that until the 20th century, mainly from the French language, the most important number of borrowings was taken. It is English language that has undergone a specific influence within the process of borrowing from the French language within the course of its historical development.

Thus, French borrowings are of particular interest for research. The relevance of this work is decided by the actual fact that the borrowing of words from one language to a different may be a constant phenomenon. Borrowings frame a significant percentage (75%) of the vocabulary and present a particular difficulty for learners of English.

Lexical resource

The lexical resource we used is the EnglishUzbek Dictionary (Inglizcha-O'zbekcha Lug'at) by Shavkat Butayev and Abbos Irisqulov (Butayev and Irisqulov, 2008), a collaborative result by the authors and experts at the Uzbek World Languages University and the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. The dictionary is one of the largest existing bilingual dictionaries available electronically and with one of the richest collection of entries.

In German-speaking European countries, R.Wodak's theory of critical analysis became popular, according to which the anti-Semitic nature of discourse gave rise to this said approach. In this case, all the available data (oral and written texts) through the socio-historical method of discourse is systematically combined and analyzed at all levels (Wodak, 1995). Discourse is always historical; it takes a synchronous or diachronic approach to communicative events that are happening now or have happened before. O.M.Morgun emphasizes that the main factor hindering the critical analysis of discourse is its excessive subjectivity (Morgun, 2011, pp.122-128). When comparing studies conducted with discourse studies and critical analysis of discourse, it can be seen that in critical analysis the identification of complex relationships between social stratum and discourse structure predominates. Similar discourse analyzes are traditionally related to linguistic (phonological, grammatical, syntactic, lexical, semantic), pragmatic (speech and communicative acts), rhetorical, stylistic analysis (genre based), structural (stories, news, parliamentary debates, lectures, advertising texts), conversion (based on conversation), semiotic (audio, visual and other multimodal parameters).

Naturally, the assimilation process is complex and contradictory. If at the beginning of the 20th century. the words champagne (champagne) and champaign (space) were phonetic homonyms, but today the first has retained its original sounding | ʃæmˈpeɪn |, and the second began to be pronounced as | tʃæmpeɪn |. There are compound words in which one part is French and the other is English, for example: crochet-hook | ˈkrəʊʃeɪhʊk | (crochet hook), au pair [ˌəʊˈpeə] (a young foreigner, especially a girl who lives in a family and does light work around the house, usually for the purpose of learning the language - an au pair girl). Some words have become homographs: buffet [ˈb ^ fit] (buffet, diner) and [bʊfei] (cupboard); routed [ˈruː tid] (set off) and [ˈ raʊtid] (fled). At the time of Shakespeare, the word journey, derived from the French journee, meant a day trip, and now it means travel in general. A considerable number of words borrowed from French are still perceived as foreign both in appearance and in pronunciation

Any artificial word consists of two parts - the basis of word formation and the word-forming part, [2, 29-33] the meaning of words formed using such special units is derived from the meaning of its parts, i.e. its meaning can be substantiated by the meaning of parts: dutorchi - dutor player (musician) [5, 10] Accordingly, the following examples of simple words in Uzbek and French can be given:

In Uzbek an'anaviy

In French traditionnel

Way of making an'ana+viy tradition+nel [3.5p].

Based on the analysis, the following conclusions can be made about the translation of terms and terminology, as well as terms within the same field into two or more languages:

1. Based on the analysis of terms of art, it can be said that terminology is a set of terms related to any scientific or artistic field.

2. In our view, the task of terminology is not only to distinguish or analyze terms, but also to discover new terms in order to achieve a goal and convey meaning.

3. The conclusion that the translation of art terms in Uzbek and French is very similar to the names of very similar objects in both nations, and the names of some Uzbek musical instruments are not exactly alternate in French, so their translation can be translated while maintaining their national language.

It is also known that terms are dictionaries for a specific field, and that such dictionaries can be one or more language dictionaries focused on a specific purpose. Furthermore, the origin, historical development, formation and development of terminology, of course, arise due to specific rules. At the same time, the terminology appears, develops and serves to enrich the lexicon of the common language.

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