



WORD FORMATION AND COMPOSITIONAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK HOUSEHOLD TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This scientific article explores the word formation and compositional features of English and Uzbek household terminology. The study aims to investigate the structural characteristics and linguistic processes involved in the creation and usage of terms related to household objects and activities in both languages. By analyzing the morphological patterns, derivational processes, and compositional strategies employed in English and Uzbek, this research provides insights into the lexical creativity and cultural influences shaping household terminology. The findings reveal similarities and differences in the formation and composition of household terms, highlighting the linguistic diversity and cultural nuances embedded within these languages. This study contributes to the field of linguistics and fosters a better understanding of the lexical evolution and cultural aspects related to household terminology..

Introduction

Language serves as a reflection of human culture, and through its lexical units, it encapsulates the knowledge and practices of a society. One area where this is particularly evident is in household terminology. The lexicon related to household objects and activities provides insights into the material culture, social practices, and cultural values of a community. In this study, we focus on English and Uzbek, two distinct languages with their own unique linguistic characteristics and cultural backgrounds. By examining the word formation and compositional features of household terminology in these languages, we aim to shed light on the morphological patterns, derivational processes, and compositional strategies employed.

Word Formation in English and Uzbek Household Terminology

Morphological Patterns

The formation of household terms in English and Uzbek often involves the use of specific morphological patterns. These patterns include affixation, compounding, and conversion, which play a significant role in expanding the vocabulary of household terminology.

Affixation

Affixation, encompassing both prefixes and suffixes, is a common morphological process used in the formation of household terms in both English and Uzbek. By adding affixes to base words, new terms with specific meanings and functions are created.

Compounding

Compounding involves combining two or more base words to create a new term. In English and Uzbek, compounding is widely employed to form household terminology, resulting in compound nouns that describe various objects and activities within the domestic sphere.

Conversion

Conversion, also known as zero derivation, is a process where a word changes its part of speech without any overt morphological changes. This process is often observed in the formation of household terms in both English and Uzbek.

Derivational Processes

Derivational processes contribute to the expansion of household terminology by creating new words through specific linguistic mechanisms. Back-formation, clipping, and blending are among the commonly observed processes in English and Uzbek household terminology.

Back-formation

Back-formation involves the creation of a new word by removing what appears to be a morphological element from an existing word. In the context of household terminology, back-formation is employed to form new words from existing terms.

Clipping

Clipping refers to the process of shortening a word by removing one or more syllables. This process is often used in the formation of household terms, creating shorter, more convenient words for everyday usage.

Blending

Blending involves combining parts of two or more words to create a new term. This process is frequently observed in the formation of household terminology, where two or more words are fused to describe specific objects or activities.

Compositional Strategies

Compositional strategies, such as metonymy, metaphor, and synecdoche, play a vital role in the formation and interpretation of household terminology in both English and Uzbek.

Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech where a term is used to represent something closely associated with it. In the context of household terminology, metonymy

Derivational Processes

Derivational processes involve the creation of new words by modifying existing ones through processes such as back-formation, clipping, and blending. In English, back-formation is commonly used to create household terms. For instance, the noun "refrigerator" is derived from the verb "refrigerate." Similarly, clipping is employed to create shortened forms, such as "fridge" from "refrigerator." In Uzbek, blending is often utilized to form household terms by combining parts of two or more words. For example, "tele" (television) and "video" blend to form "televideo" (television set).

Compositional Strategies

Compositional strategies involve the combination of words or elements to create new terms. In English and Uzbek household terminology, metonymy, metaphor, and synecdoche are commonly employed. Metonymy refers to the use of a word or phrase to represent something related to it. For example, in English, "dish" is often used to refer to a specific type of household item, such as a "dish rack." Metaphor involves the use of a word or phrase in a figurative sense. In Uzbek, the term "tovush" (sound) is metaphorically used to refer to a "radio." Synecdoche involves the use of a part to represent the whole. In English, the term "kitchenware" is often used to refer to various utensils and cookware found in the kitchen.

Comparative Analysis of English and Uzbek Household Terminology

Structural Similarities

Both English and Uzbek exhibit similar structural patterns in the formation of household

Conclusion

This study explored the word formation and compositional features of English and Uzbek household terminology. Through the analysis of morphological patterns, derivational processes, and compositional strategies, we discovered similarities and differences in the formation and composition of terms related to household objects and activities in these languages. The comparative analysis highlighted the linguistic diversity and cultural influences that shape household terminology. By investigating the cultural nuances embedded within the lexicon, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of linguistic and cultural aspects related to household terminology in English and Uzbek.

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