

The Methods of Improving Lexical Units Related to Craftsmanship in English and Uzbek

MADINA RAVSHANOVA

National University of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Currently, conducting research on lexical units occupies a special place in the linguistics of our country and the world. This is explained by the process of expanding the lexicon of each language as a result of the rapid development of science and technology, the increase in the amount of socio-economic, scientific and technical information. This process creates the need for scientific research of the lexical system used in many areas and professions.

Keywords: Lexical units, linguistics, scientists, handicrafts, language, borrowing, craftsmanship, word formation.

INTRODUCTION

The cultural heritage of each people is closely connected with its language and craft traditions. For centuries, crafts have played an important role in the socio-economic life of peoples and have formed an integral part of their cultural heritage. In English and Uzbek, lexical units related to crafts have been enriched under the influence of various sources and developed through productive formation mechanisms.

Current globalization processes make the issue of preserving national traditions and crafts even more urgent. Therefore, studying the theoretical foundations of the formation of lexical units related to crafts in English and Uzbek and analyzing their linguistic characteristics is of great scientific importance.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

In the framework of the research, relying on the theoretical views of linguists, the process of formation of lexical units related to the field of crafts is analyzed based on various linguistic mechanisms and word formation models. It is noted that morphological, semantic and word acquisition methods play an important role in the creation of these units. It is also scientifically confirmed that their evolution can be influenced by socio-historical factors, cultural relations and globalization processes. Studying the dynamics of the development of lexical units related to handicrafts serves to determine their systematic changes, terminological features and functional capabilities.

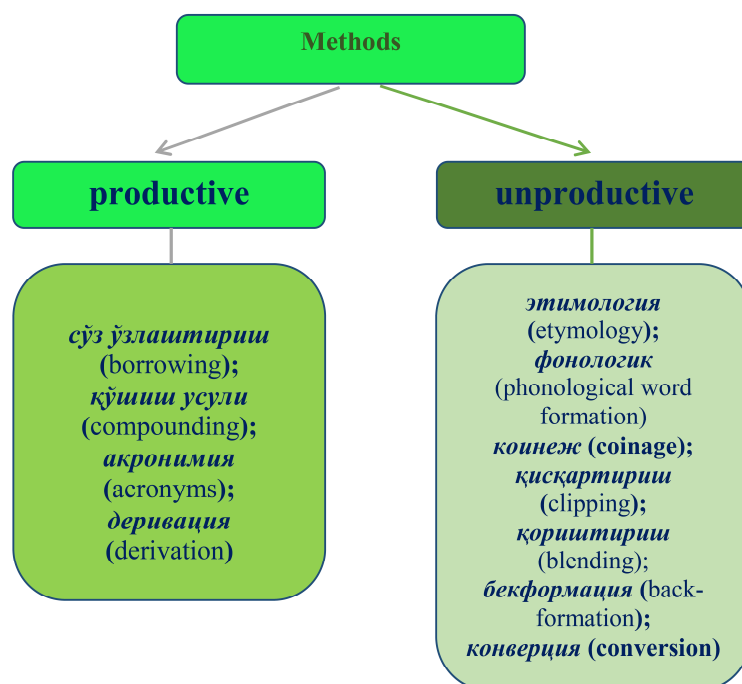
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

“If the words in a language are monomorphemic in their initial form, the creation of artificial words in such languages is effective. For example, English, Chinese, etc. are of isolation type. If the structure of the word has two morphemes, affixal methods of word formation prevail in such languages. For example, Russian, German, French are (to some extent) inflectional languages” [1, 88]. Through these ideas, the Russian scholar L. L. Nelyubin emphasizes the close relationship between word structure and word formation. According to him, if words in a language consist mainly of one morpheme, then it is easy to form new words, which is typical of isolating languages such as English and Chinese. However, in languages where word structure consists of two morphemes, the affixal formation method is more often used. This feature is characteristic of inflectional languages such as Russian, German, and to some extent French.

According to A. Gulomov, “Word formation, in general, is the formation of a new word, no matter what method or means” [2, 256]. In addition, A. Khojiev also expressed similar thoughts: “Word formation means the formation of a new word, no matter what method” [3, 168].

In addition, there are opinions that: "Since science is constantly developing, scientific concepts are expanding, and for this reason, along with single-word units, multi-component terms appear in the language. In industrial sectors, such terms occupy a leading position."

In the process of comparative and typological study of lexical units related to the field of craftsmanship in English with the Uzbek language, it is important to termine the structural structure of each term and the methods of its formation. In the process of this analysis, it is necessary to study what linguistic improvement elements the sectoral units are composed of and on which linguistic unit they were formed. Therefore, the methods of improving lexical units related to craftsmanship in English can be divided into the following main categories, based on P. Newmark's theory. In particular, productive (active) or unproductive (passive) methods (Figure 1).



The research conducted by representatives of the Samarkand derivational school, including Professor N. Turniyazov and his students, deeply analyzed the word formation methods presented in the table. These studies made an important contribution to the comprehensive study of word formation processes in the Uzbek language. In this regard, it is appropriate to use the scientific achievements of scholars of this school and their scientific heritage in a comparative analysis of the derivational features of lexical units in the field of craftsmanship in English and Uzbek [4, 23].

Borrowing is considered one of the most important and active processes in linguistics, contributing to the expansion and enrichment of vocabulary. In Uzbek linguistics, this phenomenon is mainly analyzed within the framework of the concept of borrowed words. As Bill Bryson has pointed out, many lexical units in the English language were formed precisely through the method of word acquisition, and this process appears as an integral part of interlingual interaction [5, 27].

The word assimilation means the process of a lexical unit existing in one language entering another language and acquiring it with a certain degree of change. During this process, the acquired word can change phonetically, morphologically and graphically. At the same time, the widespread spread of loanwords in a language is often inextricably linked to social, economic, cultural, and scientific and technological development, and this process can be explained by a number of important factors.

If we look at historical processes, the process of word acquisition often occurs under the influence of factors such as the strengthening of interlingual contacts, the development of trade and economic relations, scientific and technological innovations, cultural cooperation, and globalization. The words acquired in this process usually adapt to the rules of the receiving language and take a firm place in its vocabulary. Therefore, in linguistics, the process of word acquisition is studied not only as a means of increasing language richness, but also as a part of cultural integration.

Borrowed words can take on different forms depending on the level of assimilation in the receiving language. Some words are preserved in their original form, while others undergo phonetic and morphological changes. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of the mechanisms of the word assimilation process and the study of its impact on language development is one of the important research areas in linguistics.

In the English and Uzbek languages, terms in the field of craftsmanship have been adopted and adapted to the national language environment through various linguistic mechanisms. In this process, methods such as direct adoption, phonetic and morphological changes, translational adoption, and the use of abbreviations are widely used. As a result of the combination of traditional and modern technologies in the field of crafts, new lexical units are being formed and are gaining a strong place in the Uzbek language.

Compounding is an important mechanism of word formation in any language, and is one of the most effective and productive means of creating new words in English and Uzbek. This method is formed by the combination of two or more root morphemes, forming lexical units that form a single structural-semantic unit. According to linguistic studies, compound words play an important role in enriching the vocabulary and forming the grammatical structure of the language. Words created through composition have different semantic and morphological characteristics and serve to expand words belonging to a certain lexical-semantic category [6, 255]. In this sense, compounding – the method of adding words – appears as one of the productive mechanisms in the dynamic development of the language and the enrichment of vocabulary.

According to V. Schneider, compound words are formed within the lexicon and their structural structure is based on morphological laws and not syntactic processes. In other words, compound words are formed not through the syntactic construction of word combinations, but through the internal morphological mechanisms of the language [7]. This method is also important in the field of handicrafts, and is widely used in the formation of new terms and specialized terms. In the process

of developing handicraft traditions, the vocabulary of new tools, technologies, and product names is enriched through the method of word addition. Examples of this method are presented in the table below.

N+N	Noun
metal+work=	metalwork-
hand+tool=	handtool-
thread+work=	threadwork-
silver+smith=	silversmith
fur+craft =	furcraft -

There are various models for the formation of lexical units in the field of crafts, which are important for the creation of key terms in the field. As in any field, some models are especially actively used in crafts. Below are such active models and their examples.

For example, Num (number) + N (noun) model: tri (three) + loom = triloom – a three-sided weaving machine, two + spindle = twospindle – a two-spindle spinning machine; Adj (adjective) + N (noun) model: hand + craft = handcraft – a handicraft item made by hand, mini + kiln = minikiln – a small handicraft kiln, soft + leather = softleather – soft leather; Adv (adverb) + N (noun) model: back + loom = backloom – a weaving machine installed on the back, fore + hammer = forehammer – a hammer that presses on the front, self + carve = selfcarve – a self-carving machine.

The formation of compound lexical units in a specific field is characterized by interlingual differences and peculiarities. In English, the number of such units is much higher, while in Uzbek their share is relatively lower. However, due to globalization and translational influence, the number of compound words is also increasing in Uzbek through loanwords.

Sh. Rahmatullaev expressed the opinion: "Compound words are formed from the combination of two or more units that express lexical meaning...In the Uzbek language, compound words generally arise as a result of word combinations becoming semantically and grammatically unified" [7].

B. Madaliev stated the following about this linguistic process: "Forming new words by combining individual words is one of the oldest methods in the language, which has further expanded as a result of the development of the Uzbek language, becoming one of the most productive methods of word formation" [8, 9]. Accordingly, we analyzed some lexical units in weaving. For example, bracelets (jewelry), earrings (jewelry), amulets (jewelry), kosagül (painting), belbag (sewing), gloves (sewing), vassajuft (painting), gazchop (architecture), etc.

A. Khojiev notes that there are no compound words in the Uzbek language; they are only combinations of word combinations that have been formed by the method of calque [8].

However, there are also compound words that are not written together, and they also obey certain linguistic laws. In particular, compound words that are not written together are words that are written together, but express the same meaning. They are not separated by a hyphen or other sign.

Y. Tojiev takes a broader approach to this issue: "Compound words, in fact, are not formed from the simple joining of two words, they are usually formed as a result of phonetic, grammatical and semantic changes of word combinations, as a result of which they are integrated into one another, from the loss of the syntactic relationship between them, based on lexicalization, which can be conditionally defined as a method of composition.

The formation of a compound word is not formed by the method of simple addition of words. A compound word should not be understood as two or more words connected together, but as a word formed from more than one base: mosh rang (dyeing), kara kalam (painting), kul mehnati (the basis of craftsmanship), etc. According to this characteristic, they are distinguished from simple words and word combinations.

According to sources, even when compound words are written separately, they must express a single meaning and answer a single question. Otherwise, they become simple word combinations. For example, the combination flower leaf answers the question what leaf? and is a word combination formed on the basis of adaptation. On the other hand, when written as a single

word in the form of a petal (its shape in painting), it answers the question what? and is considered a compound word. This is one of the important criteria for determining the semantic and grammatical differences between compound words and word combinations.

The method of morphological derivation or affixation and its role in the field of craftsmanship is very important, because the formation of words with the help of affixation, that is, additions, is very productive in the formation of new terms and lexical units. J. Yule emphasizes: "The quantitative indicator of English words formed by this method is extremely large..." [9, 95].

As is known, suffixes do not have an independent meaning in isolation. However, when added to the base (root), they change its meaning. In addition, they give the word an additional meaning and syntactically connect words to each other. In the English language, three models of morphological derivation are considered to be effective in the emergence of new lexical units in this area. These include: 1) prefixes – prefixation – forming words by adding prefixes to words; 2) suffixes – suffixation – forming words by adding suffixes to words; 3) infixes – infixation – forming words by adding a word to the middle of a word.

Prefixation is one of the effective methods of word formation, which is also important in the field of crafts. In this process, prefixes are added to the main word, which results in the formation of new and independent lexical and semantic terms. Prefixes change the meaning of a word or clarify it, while also reshaping its morphological and semantic structure. However, this is the most passive word formation in the active method. For example, re – (repeat, repeated action): recraft – rework, recarve – re-carve; over – (excessively, excessively): overpolished – overpolished; pre – (before, before): preformed – preformed, precut – precut; un – (negative, reverse action): unmolded – not molded, undyed – not dyed (fabric, thread), etc.

In the Uzbek language, prefixation is a relatively passive word formation method. This is mainly explained by the agglutinative nature of the language, that is, new words in the Uzbek language are formed mainly through suffixation. Prefixes,

on the other hand, did not develop independently, but mainly came into use through words borrowed from other languages.

In the field of crafts, prefixes are also found mainly in terms borrowed from Arabic, Persian, Russian, and English, and are mainly found in the vocabulary of modern crafts. For example: mini+engraving = miniengraving (with the prefix mini (English) – : the art of small carving).

CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, prefixation in the Uzbek language can only exist in the field of handicrafts on the basis of borrowed words. That is, when creating new words, prefixes are not added to Turkic-based words, but are formed through words imported from foreign languages. This confirms that, from the point of view of linguistics, prefixation in the Uzbek language is a limited and passive model of word formation.

Technological developments and innovative changes taking place in the field of crafts have a significant impact on the formation and development of lexical units in this field. When analyzed from the perspective of language development, new technologies, inventions, and modernization processes appear to be important factors in accelerating the improvement of sectoral terms and lexical units. This process is not limited to expanding and redefining the semantic scope of existing lexical units, but also ensures the creation of new terms and their consolidation on the basis of linguistic norms.

REFERENCES

1. Nelyubin, L. L. 1981. Textbook of military translation. In L.L. Nelyubin, A. A. Dormidontov & A. A. Vasilchenko. *English Language General Course*. Voenizdat.
2. Gulomov, A. & Askarova, M. 1987. *The Current Uzbek Literary Language*. Tashkent.
3. Khojiev, A. 2007. *The System of Word Formation in the Uzbek Language*. Tashkent.

4. Turniyazova, Sh. N. 2010. Derivational features of text formation in the modern Uzbek language. Philology Candidate of Sciences. Dissertation. Tashkent.
5. Bryson, B. 1994. *Made in America*. William Morrow.
6. Rasulova, M. & Shukurova, Z. 2017. *Comparative Typology of English, Uzbek and Russian Languages*. Тошкент.
7. Snyder, W. 1999. Compounds and complex predicates in English, basque, and romance. *Poster presented at IASCL (International Association for the Study of Child Language)*. San Sebastian, Spain.
8. Madaliev, B. 1958. Compound words in the modern Uzbek language. *Collection of Scientific Works of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute*.
9. Khojiev, A. 1963. *Compound, Paired and Repeated Words in the Uzbek Language*. Tashkent.

MADINA RAVSHANOVA

DOCTORAL STUDENT,

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE,

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN,

TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN.

E-MAIL: <RAVSHANOVAMADINA090119942@GMAIL.COM>