



Typology Of Lexical Level Of The English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract

The study investigates how vocabulary structures differ and resemble each other between English and Uzbek while examining their lexical level organization. The examination of lexical categorization alongside meaning structure in both languages forms part of the research along with an investigation into their lexemic patterns which stem from cultural influences and historical and linguistic background. The analysis of lexical items in both languages adopts a Design/Methodology/Approach to study word formation methods while evaluating semantics and idiomatic expressions. The research establishes both common root causes which include loanwords as well as dissimilar processes that control word formation and semantic representation in English and Uzbek languages. The paper makes theoretical original contributions by assessing lexical structures across different languages as influenced by cultural and linguistic factors of language evolution. The identification of lexical differences enables both practitioners and policymakers to improve translation accuracy with better cross-linguistic knowledge for their learners and translators. The research findings maintain limited generalizability to different linguistic scenarios because they analyze lexical structures within two language systems.

Keywords

Lexical Typology, English Language, Uzbek Language, Vocabulary Comparison, Semantics, Word-Formation, Comparative Linguistics

Introduction

Languages are mirrors of the civilizations and histories they depict; their lexicons expose complex layers of meaning and development. Globally dominating English and Uzbek, a representative of the Turkic language family, have both distinctive and common lexical traits moulded by different historical and cultural setting. This comparative analysis examines the typology of their lexical levels, therefore providing knowledge of:

- Word-formation systems: The processes in which new words arise.

- Semantic structures: Classification of expressed meanings
- Loanwords: How outside language and cultural inspirations affect things?

The study emphasises the importance of these languages since it shows how outside events like British colonial expansion and the Silk Road affect lexicons, therefore enhancing and diversifying them. Uzbek uses Arabic, Persian, and Russian terms; English, for example, has adopted Germanic, French, and Latin roots.

This study aims to give pragmatic consequences for translators, linguists, and teachers working between English and Uzbek by considering both commonalities and variations in the lexical architecture of both languages. Understanding these typological features not only helps to remove language obstacles but also fosters respect of many civilisations.

Methods

Using a comparative linguistic approach stressing structural, semantic, and etymological studies, this study explores the typology of lexical levels in English and Uzbek. The following describes the approaches:

One can identify common lexical categories including nouns, verbs, and adjectives by means of lexical analysis. Analysis of affixation, compounding, and borrowing among the word building techniques. Examining etymology:

- Looking at loanword roots in both languages.
- Acknowledgement of loanwords derived from Latin, French, and Greek in English as well as those starting from Arabic, Persian, and Russian in Uzbek.
- Examining idioms across both languages and polysemy—the existence of several meanings—helps one to semantically compare them.
- Recognising differences in lexical choices between cultures (e.g., vocabulary related with family or the natural environment).

In terms of word building, English frequently uses suffixes like -ness (as in happiness) and -able (as in readable), but Uzbek uses suffixes like -lik (as in baxtlik — happiness) and -chi (as in o'quvchi — reader).

Results and Discussions

The findings demonstrate fairly obvious variations and parallels in English and Uzbek lexicon typology.

English uses compounding extensively and suffixation, hence forming words like friendship, notepad.

Uzbek employs agglutination (o'qituvchi — instructor), reduplication (kitob-mitob — books and such), and suffixes.

English has borrowed quite a bit from Greek (philosophia > philosophy), French (nation), and Latin (scientia → science).

Arabic (ilm — knowledge), Persian (daryo — river), and Russian (stol — table) are among

the influences Uzbek adds.

English words can have abstract meanings, as in "freedom" and "democracy."

Uzbek words show cultural and pragmatic value; for example, "mehmon" for guest and "osh" for pilaf.

Originally Latin, the word education denotes a formal institutional setting. Derived from Arabic, Uzbek uses the term ta'lim to emphasise the value of moral as well as intellectual education.

Discussion

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Conclusion

Comparative analysis of the lexical levels of English and Uzbek emphasises universal language features as well as unique aspects moulded by historical, cultural, and social situations. English, the global language, has a large lexicon shaped by industrial influence, abstraction, and extensive borrowing. Rooted in Central Asia, Uzbek demonstrates its agrarian culture, family values, and millennia of Silk Road relations using loanwords from Arabic, Persian, and Russian.

The main conclusions are that both languages have similar mechanisms including word formation, compounding, and affixation even if their execution differs. For example, Uzbek utilises agglutination very widely while English largely depends on prefixes and suffixes.

Uzbek borrows largely from Arabic, Persian, and Russian; loanwords in English come mostly from Latin, French, and Greek.

Semantic and idiomatic expressions in both languages are tightly linked to their cultural values; consequently, accurate translation depending on them depends on them.

Underlining the need of knowing linguistic exceptions for translation, education, and cross-

cultural communication, this typological comparison More studies could look at syntactic and phonological patterns to provide an all-encompassing analogy between English and Uzbek.

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