

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SEMANTICS OF CONCRETE NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation:** In this article, a comparative analysis of the semantics of concrete nouns in English and Uzbek languages, types of compound words according to their semantic characteristics in the classification of compound words, the nature of connection of compound words with language and consciousness, English and Uzbek cognitive models in Uzbek languages are described in detail.

**Key words:** English language, Uzbek language, concrete nouns, semantics, comparative analysis, word formation.

### **Introduction:**

We know that each language has its own linguistic features in word formation, and their research has always become a topical issue from the point of view of synchronic and diachronic periods of language development. In this regard, the study of the peculiarities of English and Uzbek proper nouns is very important in linguistics.

### **Literature analysis and methodology:**

It is known from history that word formation seems to be simple and simple, but since its object and subject analysis is extremely complex, it is considered the most complex phenomenon in all fields except linguistics. The reason is that certain laws in it must be proven directly through the analysis of linguistic facts. For these reasons, scientists sometimes include the phenomenon of definite nouns in morphology, and sometimes they think that it belongs to the field of lexicology. In many scientific works, word formation is given as a part of grammar, while in other literature, it is applied as a part of lexicology.

Concrete nouns are known and popular according to their semantic characteristics in the classification of words. According to their semantic characteristics, concrete nouns are divided into the following types.

- a) fully based;
- b) partially justified;
- d) not justified.

In fully based concrete nouns, individual lexical meanings in their structure and components are completely based on each other. In fully based concrete nouns, the speaker sees the adaptation and the location in the meaning of the content of the word, as well as the connection of the lexical meanings in the root. Concrete nouns are fully based. For example, the lexical meaning of such words should be clear and easily

understood from their components. Neither of the two independent morphemes should have a figurative meaning, to be more precise, they should form a new word, each retaining its own meaning.

Some of the participle-based definite nouns do not have their own meaning, but their meaning is still clear, for example: hand–bag (sumka)–This is a special carry-on bag, flower–bed not some kind of furniture as suggested by the second part of the compound word, but a place where flowers grow, handcuff (kishan)–only related to the hand in the first part.

Unfounded concrete nouns. In this case, we do not find any connection between the original meaning and content of independent morphemes. As a result, the lexical meaning cannot be deduced from the bases. For example: fiddlesticks –“nonsense rubbish” –“bekorchi yoki norozi” bo’lish. Fiddle–firibgarlik, stick–yopishtirmoq means. Neither of the two independent grounds conveys the meaning of "being idle or disaffected" and is therefore considered unfounded. Night–cap–“a drink taken before going to bed at night” –medicine taken at night before going to sleep." sweet–tooth–onewho likes sweet food and drink –to like sweet food or drinks.

### **Results:**

Modern English and Uzbek languages have definite nouns, and they are different. A new word is created by adding a word-forming suffix according to the morphological method (base + word-forming suffix). Simple artificial words are created by this method. In the semantic (spiritual) method, a word belonging to one group is transferred to another word group and has a new meaning. The method of shortening words is unique only to nouns, and a new word is created by shortening words. In the syntactic method (base + base) compound words are formed, they are made from the addition of several morphemes with independent meaning, which is usually called the composition method.

English and Uzbek proper nouns are orthographically similar. According to this aspect, they are divided into three: compound words that are written together, written with a hyphen, and written separately. In both languages, definite nouns have a different aspect than word combinations. The difference between concrete nouns and phrases is that the components of a concrete noun are morphemes, and the components of a phrase are words.

Therefore, the components of a compound word as a whole represent the same lexical meaning and there is no syntactic connection between the components. So, the elements of the word combination keep their independence and are in a free state. There will be a syntactic relationship. Compound word elements give a single meaning, are closely connected and have a lexical relationship. Compound words in English and Uzbek are divided into the following types according to their semantic characteristics. a) fully justified; b) partially based; c) not justified.

### **Discussion:**

In both languages, the first component of concrete nouns is considered the cognitive basis of the color concept, while the second component is the cognitive basis of the body part concept. According to its semantics, there is a fully based type here. Because the meaning can be fully understood from both components of proper nouns. If we take the English gray-head albatross bird, the first component is gray-gray, and the second component is head. The general meaning is the name of the gray-headed albatross bird. There is a connection between the content of the compound word and the arrangement in meaning, as well as the lexical meanings in the root. In this case, the lexical meaning can be clearly and easily understood from their components. An example of this is the yellow-throated eagle of the Uzbek tli.

There are many cognitive models in English and Uzbek, and it is impossible to list them all. The most fruitful of them is the name of a plant - Animal + body part = name of a plant, Animal + something to eat = plant; words expressing appearance - color+body part=word expressing appearance, Animal+body part=word expressing appearance; There are several models such as bird name–Color+body part=bird name, Animal+animal=bird name.

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, it is interesting to say that cognitive models are important in revealing the nature of connection between concrete nouns and the mind. In the analysis of cognitive models in English and Uzbek languages, the notion of concept plays the most important role. The two concepts in definite nouns lie on the same cognitive basis. In order to reveal the cognitive properties of specific nouns, we need not one, but at least two or more compound words that are part of one model. Otherwise, it will not differ from other analyses.

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