

COMPARISON OF LINGUISTIC TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the study of linguistic terms in different languages provides valuable insights into the unique ways in which cultures perceive and express concepts.

Keywords: Phonetics and Phonology, Morphology, kitobim, Lexicon

INTRODUCTION

Languages serve as powerful tools for communication, reflecting the rich cultural and historical backgrounds of their speakers. Exploring linguistic terms in different languages can provide valuable insights into the unique ways in which cultures perceive and express concepts. In this article, we will compare linguistic terms in Uzbek and English, shedding light on the similarities and differences between these two languages.

1. Phonetics and Phonology:

Phonetics and phonology deal with the sounds of language. Uzbek and English differ significantly in their sound systems, resulting in variations in the linguistic terms used to describe these sounds.

In Uzbek, there are several unique phonemes that do not have direct counterparts in English, such as the sound [ʎ] (similar to the "lli" sound in "million"). English, on the other hand, has phonemes like the voiced and voiceless "th" sounds, which are absent in Uzbek.

2. Morphology:

Morphology examines the structure of words and how they are formed. Both Uzbek and English employ various morphological processes, but with distinct differences.

Uzbek has a rich system of agglutination, where affixes are added to the root of a word to express different meanings. For instance, the word "kitob" (book) can be transformed into "kitobim" (my book) by adding the possessive suffix "-im." English,

however, relies more on inflectional morphology, using changes in word endings to indicate grammatical functions (e.g., "book" to "books").

3. Syntax:

Syntax refers to the rules governing the arrangement of words in a sentence. Uzbek and English have different word order patterns and sentence structures.

Uzbek follows a subject-object-verb (SOV) word order, whereas English typically uses a subject-verb-object (SVO) structure. This fundamental difference impacts the way sentences are constructed and how information is conveyed.

4. Lexicon:

The lexicon encompasses the vocabulary and words used in a language. Uzbek and English have diverse lexical resources, shaped by their respective cultural and historical contexts.

English has a large number of loanwords, absorbed from various languages throughout history. Uzbek, on the other hand, draws heavily from Turkic and Persian roots, reflecting its regional influence. For instance, the Uzbek word "qalam" (pen) derives from Persian, while the English word "pen" comes from Latin.

CONCLUSION

Comparing linguistic terms in different languages provides an opportunity to explore the intricacies of language and culture. Uzbek and English showcase fascinating variations in phonetics, morphology, syntax, and lexicon. Understanding these differences enhances our appreciation for linguistic diversity and facilitates effective cross-cultural communication. By delving into the nuances of language, we can foster greater understanding and respect among diverse communities worldwide.

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