



## Comparative analysis of landscape terms in Uzbek and English and usage of terms

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the analysis of Uzbek philology, kinship terms, style, usage, language history, comparative landscape terms

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Kinship terms in Uzbek and English languages have deep roots and a rich historical past. However, this requires an in-depth study of the complex mechanism of the creation of terms in the history of the language and ways of their wider application. avoiding all conflicting events in this complex event. Comparative typological study of languages provides valuable material for their general theory, helps to determine the place of each language in the system of world languages. . The great attention paid by linguists to the comparative-typological study of different types of languages, which has increased recently, has justified itself. spiritual life of the world community Translation issues, information service, tasks of creating various dictionaries and references, improving the methodology of teaching a non-native language - all these are urgent tasks facing comparative typology. choosing kinship terms in Uzbek and English languages as an object of study. It should be said right away that considering the evolution of the development of the compared Uzbek and English languages is not the main task before us, a simpler task is to compare a specific lexical layer of these languages. It is known that the comparison of separate layers of the vocabulary of heterogeneous languages is a very difficult task. differences in the internal structure of languages, even close to each other

and dialects of the same language, but I know that the more similar languages are, the more difficult it is to determine their fundamental differences" in unrelated languages In the study of equivalent facts, the comparative typological method is usually used, which still retains its important role, which allows to identify similar and different phenomena in the languages being compared. Traditional methods, in turn, lum is not free from shortcomings, they are basically not studied in the same way when applying all layers of the language, for example, using the comparative (historical) method, only comparative. Phonetics and morphology of languages belonging to the same language family. "is used [Usmanov 1972 177]. Recently, the use of the systematic method, which is one of the modern methods of linguistic research, has become particularly active in the study of language facts. However, It should be noted that studying different syllables of the language is not the same as studying different layers of the language. always equally effective. The systematic method, in particular, is not always convenient for studying the lexical material of the language. The reason for the inconvenience and complexity of this method is that it is known that the lexical material of any language is original and unique, therefore, it is more difficult to study systematically than the

material of morphology, phonetics or syntax. conditional due to the "openness" and constant mobility of its system". The systematic study of the vocabulary of the language is largely related to the method of component analysis that emerged in the 50s of the 20th century. integration into society, the rapid development of international economic, political and cultural relations envisages a radical restructuring of learning and teaching foreign languages. Knowledge of foreign languages enriches the spiritual world of a person both practically and theoretically. It is science that successfully learns a language. It is one of the factors of development of education, improvement of personnel training system. Text problems, impact and perception characteristics of text, newspaper and journalistic text have always been the focus of researchers' attention, which also proves the relevance of our research. The newspaper-journalistic style performs informative and effective functions, with stylistic signs of its own characteristics. The word is known as the smallest naming unit of the language. According to L. Bloomfield, the word is a minimal free form. A careful observation and comparison of words shows that many words are compound in nature, consisting of smaller units, each with a sound form and meaning. In other words, the term word refers to the basic unit of a certain language, which is formed as a result of the association of a certain meaning with a certain group of sounds, so a word is at one time a semantic, grammatical and phonological unit. The words of each language are divided into classes called parts of speech. The problem of parts of speech is one of the controversial problems of modern linguistics. The theoretical side of this problem is the subject of theoretical grammar. therefore, when comparing the system of clauses, we should be based on the generally recognized (recognized) opinions of grammarians. To facilitate the study of a language, grammarians usually divide the word combinations of a language into some small classes, which linguists call parts of speech. The main principles of dividing words into parts of speech are as follows: their meaning, form and function, that is, words in any language differ

from each other according to their meaning, form and function. different parts of speech have different lexical meanings. for example verbs denote a process or state; nouns represent the names of objects, and adjectives represent their characteristics... Some parts of speech have different grammatical categories. Verbs have such categories as mood, tense, aspect, voice, person, number, etc., noun - case, number, quality - comparison. Sentence fragments also differ from each other according to their syntactic function; for example Verbs are used as predicates, nouns as subjects, and adjectives as adjectives. All words of comparative languages can be divided into three main groups: 1. Designated words 2. Structural words 3. Independent elements Conditional words have a separate lexical meaning and perform an independent syntactic function in the sentence structure, they act as primary or secondary parts of the sentence. This group includes the following parts of the sentence: noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, number, relative and adverbial clauses. It should be remembered that Uzbek adverbs are interchangeable with adjectives and are not considered as independent clauses. Structural words are semantically different from meaningful words, their lexical meaning is more general than that of term words. In addition, they sometimes show that they are an independent syntactic function in a sentence, but serve to express various relationships between words in a sentence (for example, trees in the garden, Tom and Joe, etc.) or to determine the meaning, they think. words (for example, there is a book on the table, the book on the table is mine, etc.) The following parts of speech are considered as constituent words: articles, particles (only, only, only mainly), prepositions and conjunctions. Articles and prepositions are individual features that distinguish the English language from the Uzbek language, because the tasks of these parts of the sentence in the Uzbek language are performed by other elements of the language. Independent elements are words with different types of specific meanings. Among the linguistic categories that can be observed in most languages of the world, we can see categories that have a typological

commonality, but which can be expressed in different ways in different languages. Studying these linguistic facts, identifying their similarities and differences is of great importance for literary scholars, especially for graduates of language faculties of universities who want to become English language teachers and translators in the near future. For example, the typological category of Gender consists of natural (biological gender and grammatical (formal) gender) concepts. The connection of this category with the natural gender is found in animals and birds. It is shown by English nouns and pronouns. (However, in Russian it can be expressed through adjectives and past simple forms of the verb.) Most of the Uzbek language grammar books do not have any information about the gender category of nouns in the Uzbek language, because the authors they consider nouns not in the Uzbek language, but not the nouns in the Uzbek language. generally has this category. However, there are some nouns in English that can be treated as either male or female. for example: friend, cousin, doctor, neighbor, worker, etc. The same can be said about kinship terms in Uzbek. They are said to belong to the common (neuter) gender. If there is no need to distinguish the gender, the masculine pronoun is used for these nouns. There are three ways of expressing gender category in comparative languages: morphological, syntactic and lexical. The morphological method of expressing the gender category is implemented by adding gender suffixes to the word stem.

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