



## LEXICAL-SEMANTIC AND ETYMOLOGICAL STUDY OF PEREONYMS IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Dilfuza Sadullojeva Fayozova

A teacher of Foreign Languages Department  
Bukhara Engineering and Technological Institute  
+998936200773, xaynigina@gmail.com

### Abstract

Transport (Lat. Transporto - transport) - a network of social material production, providing transportation of goods and passengers from one place to another, exchange and communication between the country's regions and districts, enterprises, sectors of the economy, as well as within the country.

**Key words:** transport, sectors of the economy, land transport, water transport, air transport, public transport, domestic transport.

### I. Introduction

There are the following modes of transport: land transport (rail, road, pipeline), water transport (sea and river), air transport (aviation). Depending on the function of domestic production (industrial) transport and public transport, in addition to these modes of transport, there are also personal vehicles. According to the nature of its function, it is divided into railway and freight transport. Domestic transport is the direct production of material goods, serves the process and enterprise production, is an integral part of the means. Public transport (land, water and air) is an important area of social production. The emergence of public transport as a material industry was associated with the industrial revolution.

### II. Literature review

The US transport system is a source of the formation of conventional knowledge that underlies the semantics of the LSP "Transport" constituents. Behind each lexical unit of the studied field there is a significant amount of knowledge about the designated fragment of reality.



The field under study is, on the one hand, a lexical subsystem, the elements of which correspond to the general sphere of reality, and on the other hand, a schematization of the historical experience of the members of the linguistic community in this area - a frame (or a complex frame).

The key or basic concepts of the LSP "Transport" (land transportation, water transportation, air transportation) serve as an optimal representation of the entire transport model. They are the nodes of a complex frame and they themselves organize lexical-semantic microfields, groups and subgroups, considered as subframes of a complex frame.

### III. Analysis

The "Car" subframe is one of the most significant for the American model of transport. In the conceptual area "Automobile" the following general cultural key concepts are identified:

- 1) transportation;
- 2) makes of automobiles;
- 3) types of the body of automobiles;
- 4) parts of automobiles;
- 5) road;
- 6) driver, passenger and curb service cultural concept.

The cognitive articulation of reality associated with the concept of "car" in the semantic consciousness of Americans and Russians has a general cultural basis, which goes back to universal human values, and national and cultural specifics.

National and cultural information is organically woven into the content of the general cultural concept and serves as the basis for a comparative linguistic, cultural and translation analysis of the LSP "Transport". The identification of lexical units with a national-cultural component of meaning in the LSP "Transport" in ATE and the analysis of the problems of their translation into Russian contributes to a deeper acquaintance with a significant layer of the culture of the target language, overcoming the cultural barrier when communicating with native speakers of ATE and Russian in specific situations, and, in general, to simplify intercultural communication.

Phraseological units are part of the background knowledge about the country and the people - the native speaker. PU reflects the peculiarities of culture, national originality of the perception of the world in a given country. In ATE, there are a number of proverbs associated with the car, which indicates its special role in the United States. It is characteristic that in BrE and Russian, the corresponding proverbs have a different figurative basis (AmE: Don't count your new cars before they're built. / BrE: Don't count your chickens before they are hatched. / Rus.: Chickens are counted in autumn.)

As part of the LSP "Transport", a number of lexical units ATE were identified that have no analogues in Russian, including words and phrases related to the types and use of roads (Interstate (I), turnpike, high-occupancy vehicle lane (.HOV -lane)), roadside service (drive-in church, drive-in bank), names of roads, bridges and tunnels (Cumberland Road, National Road, Lancaster Turnpike, Golden Semi-Circle (Route 128), Interstate 80, Kennedy Expressway, USI (US One), Washington Bridge, Lincoln Tunnel). Non-equivalent lexical units include words and phrases associated with the history of transport in the United States (Model T Ford, Model A Ford, "ford family").

When translating the non-equivalent vocabulary of the field under study, the following techniques are used:

- transcription (drive-in - 'drive-in', Chevy - 'Chevy', General Motors - 'General motor', Greyhound - 'Greyhound');
- transliteration (FordMustang - 'Ford mustang')
- tracing (Big Three - 'Big Three', Hell's Angels - 'Hell's Angels', Golden Semi-Circle - 'Golden Semi-ring', mobile home - 'mobile home', prairie schooner - 'prairie ship', Tin Lizzie - 'Tin Lizzie', Yank tanks - 'Yankee tanks');
- a descriptive translation (prairie schooner - 'a covered van of settlers'; less often a more complete descriptive translation is used: 'a long van covered with canvas, used by settlers when moving along the prairies during the colonization of the western lands of the United States from the late 18th to the middle of the 19th centuries').

At present, there is a process of "borrowing" American realities into Russian culture (the emergence of various forms of roadside service in our country). The realities borrowed from the USA received their own lexical design in



our country: "car cinema", "car cinema in the open air", "cinema on wheels" analogue of the American drive-in theater), "MAKAVTO" (analogue of a drive-in restaurant), "Light metro" (analogous to the elevated railroad).

#### IV. Discussion

In LSP "Transport" a significant layer of informal vocabulary is a special slang of truck drivers who make long-distance trips (trucker talk, trucker jargon). A significant number of highlighted slang units are based on a metaphor: barn - 'garage' (lit. 'shed'), jockey ~ 'driver' (lit. 'jockey'), donuts - 'tires' (lit. 'donuts'). In the Russian language, when forming informal vocabulary of transport topics, a metaphor is also often used: steering wheel ~ 'steering wheel', wheelbarrow - 'car', kopeck - 'Zhiguli car of the first model'.

A comparative analysis of the language of car advertising in the USA and Russia has shown that a number of similar stylistic means and compositional-cognitive techniques are used in the American and Russian RT. This is because the long-standing American experience has a significant impact on the development of Russian car advertising.

The distinctive features of the language of car advertising in the United States and Russia were identified. In American RT, colloquial names of car brands are often used (Caddy, Mitsu, Jag). In American advertising, the automobile often acts as an object and means of advertising. One of the specific types of advertising in the United States is mobile advertising ("product-mobiles" / product mobiles). The appearance of this type of advertising has enriched AmE's vocabulary with new words and phrases (cultures): Zippo Car, Wienermobile, Hershey's Kissmobile, and BTI Phone Car. When translating this vocabulary into Russian, the description technique should be used. In Russian Tatarstan there is a significant number of borrowings and cripples from English, and especially AmE ("American highway", buggy, drag racing, concept car, minivan, roadster, spider, test drive, hot rodding, "show -stopper "). In Russian advertising, as a rule, the full name of the car brand is given, and without translation.

The linguoculturological study of the LSP "Transport" from the standpoint of traditional structural linguistics in combination with the approaches of cognitive linguistics made it possible to study the features of the cognitive



activity of the linguistic collective in this area through its linguistic representation; combine the actual linguistic research with the study of the corresponding subject area of the real world; to reveal how the human experience and thinking of people influences the analyzed area of the lexical composition of ATE.

In this study, the US transport system is considered as a source of the formation of conventional knowledge that underlies the semantics of lexical units of the studied field. The uniqueness of the transport system of the United States is due to many factors, including the geographical and historical conditions in which American society was born and developed. This led to the creation of a nationally specific transport model in the country.

The history of the United States is called "the history of the people on the move" ("people on the move"). The role of different modes of transport has changed over the years in the development of American society. At the stage of the development of the North American continent, water transport played a primary role. The influx of large numbers of immigrants, the need to move the Frontier to the west, the "gold rush" (1848) required the rapid development of land transport and the improvement of vehicles. 1852 saw the most rapid railroad construction in the United States, and this period in the country's history has been called the "railroad fever". The mass production of automobiles was called the "automobile revolution". In the United States, this revolution took place earlier than in other countries and had a wider scale. In the XX century, there was a second "transport revolution" associated with the development of air transport: the aircraft became the main means of mass transportation.

With the development of road transport, the "era of the automobile" began ("automobile age", "automotive age", "automobile era", "Motor-Car Era") and the concept of "automobile culture" appeared, which in the conditions of the American reality has acquired special significance. The car in the United States has become an integral part of American life, an object of worship and love. The concept of "mobility", referring initially to the advancement to the West, has expanded significantly, and the term "automobility" has appeared, referring to everything related to the car, and reflecting the wide opportunities that opened up before a person with the





development of this mode of transport. The beginning of the "era of the automobile" and the period of the "triumph of the automobile in the United States" in the late 1920s. ("Triumph of the automobile") is associated with the name of one of the largest auto manufacturers G. Ford (Ford, Henry), who created the first mass cheap car "Model T" (or "Ford T", "T") (Model T, Ford Model T, "T"), which has become a symbol car in the United States. It is believed that G. Ford "made a revolution in the lives of people around the world", became "a symbol of industrial technology."

The development of the transport system in the United States had a significant impact on the lexical subsystem "Transport". In the present study, the set of words and phrases used to name objects and phenomena in the sphere of American transport is combined into the LSP "Transport" (about 500 constituents).

In accordance with the generally accepted periodization of the history of AshE, we distinguish the early (17th - 16th centuries) and late (from the 19th century to the present) stages of the development of the lexical subsystem "Transport". The formation of the investigated field at an early stage occurred mainly due to the consolidation in AshE of words that were obsolete or rarely used in BrE (British archaisms, regional dialectisms); the development of new meanings in words; borrowing words from indigenous languages; borrowing words from the languages of the first settlers; the formation of phrases; the formation of neologisms by word production and word composition. At this stage, the appearance of the first lexical units with a national-cultural component of meaning is noted. However, the LSP "Transport" of this period was still few in number and was replenished slightly due to the slow development of transport. At a late stage of the formation of the LSP "Transport", a significant number of lexical units with a national-cultural component of meaning appear in Ashe; AshE forms its own set of lexical units that differ from BrE; words develop new meanings; word formation processes are activated (word production, word composition, abbreviation); the process of the formation of phrases is activated; words are borrowed from the languages of immigrants, etc. In the XIX-XX centuries. a new way of word formation has become widespread - abbreviation or truncation, which has become one of the most characteristic features of modern English, especially AshE.



The study made it possible to distinguish three main LSPs in the LSP "Transport" ("Water transport" / Hfater Transportation, "Land transport"! Land Transportation, "Air transport" Mg> Transportation). LSMP "Land Transport" consists of two LSGs ("Automobiles" / Automobiles and "Railway Transport" / Railway Transportation). Two LSPGs ("A & Tomobsh" / Automobile and "Doroga" / 7? Oay!) Were allocated as part of the LSG Automobile Transport.

### V.Conclusion

As a result of the study, it was found that the LSP "Transport" captures a conceptual area corresponding to a given sphere of reality, or an area reflected by consciousness. Thus, the investigated field is, on the one hand, a lexical subsystem, the elements of which correspond to a certain sphere of reality, and on the other hand, a schematization of the experience of members of the linguistic community in this area - a frame (a complex frame, "macro frame").

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