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MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE POTTERY LEXICON IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a statistical analysis of the morphological method, which is one of the sources of enrichment of English and Uzbek ceramic lexicon. It also studies the use of affixes in both languages and their specific features.

Keywords: *lexeme, affix, suffix, pottery, morphological;*

Аннотация

В данной статье приводится статистический анализ морфологического метода, который является одним из источников обогащения словаря английской и узбекской керамики. Он также изучает использование аффиксов на обоих языках и их особенности.

Ключевые слова: лексема, аффикс, суффикс, керамика, морфология;

Lexemes are linguistic units, so the choice of methods of morphological formation of words is the same for all lexical units. The morphological method of lexeme formation involves the creation of new lexemes by adding existing morphemes and changing existing bases. According to V.P. Danilenko, the formation of a lexeme "is based on the same word-formation models and the same word-forming affixes, according to which the words of the common literary language are formed." [Даниленко В.П., 1977:107]. They are the most effective ways of forming lexemes. Identifying specific models that form lexical words allows the formation of new lexemes for these models.

In this article we will study simple artificial lexemes in languages that are compared between the studied lexical units in the field of English and Uzbek ceramics. As a result of the analysis of 890 English one-component lexemes, 313 lexical units have a non-artificial basis (16.9% of the total number of English terms): *adobe, adit, agate, bat, brick, ceram, clay, craft, enamel, glaze, glue, pot, raku, stir, stump, tile, wash, ware, wheel*, etc. We also included borrowed lexemes that were not verbally and grammatically assimilated: *anagama, agano, kaki, kaolin, majolica, sgraffito*, and others. Of these, 219 are nouns, 32 are verbs and 14 are adjectives. In addition, 11 of them can be both verbs and nouns: *to adit - adit, to crisp - crisp, to gel - gel, to glaze - glaze, to fuse - fuse, to paint - paint, to frit - frit, to scratch - scratch*.

When we analyzed 146 one-component lexemes of pottery lexicon in the Uzbek language, 81 lexical units have a non-artificial basis (55% of Uzbek pottery lexemes): *kasa, xum, piyola, bodiya, kulol, kosib, tovoq, sopol, loy, gil, chinni, ko`za, lagan, nog`ara, tuvak, keramika, koshin, ko`zagir, charx*, etc.

Derivative lexemes include single-word lexical units that are formed by adding original affixes to the core and derived from other languages. This method is the most effective way to form new pottery lexemes in English and

Uzbek. The analysis of pottery lexemes formed in English and Uzbek languages showed that depending on the affixes used, the following word-formation models differ: prefixal, suffixal and mixed.

The analysis of units in the English material revealed more effective suffixes, as well as the number of derivative and original suffixes. 37 suffixes were identified in one-component suffix lexemes. The number of lexemes formed by the suffix method varies from 1 to 120 (Table 1). Thus, 185 pottery lexemes in English are formed using suffixes from other languages: Latin - *don, ite, ive, um, ent, ous, age, ory, ate, sion, ure, ish, ity, que, ula, us, al, ar, ble, fy, ency* (112 words in total), Greek - *ic, oid, ist, graphy* (51 words in total), French - *ant, ence, ment, like, anee* (14 words in total). The most effective suffixes are mainly English {-ing, -er, -ed}, which formed 196 words.

The formation of affixed words in relation to lexicological areas is characterized by a strict specialization of word-forming morphemes, so within this lexicology there is a clear choice of certain affixes [Даниленко В.П., 1977].

S u f f i x e s	E x a m p l e	N u m b e r o f lexemes	L a n g u a g e
1 . - i n g	j i g g e r i n g	1 2	0 E n g l i s h
2 . - e r	b l i s t e r	3	3 E n g l i s h
3 . - t i o n	f l o c c u l a t i o n	2	6 L a t i n .
4 . - i t e	g a h n i t e	2	0 L a t i n .
5 . - i v e	a d h e s i v e	1	7 L a t i n .
6 . - e d	u n m e l t e d	1	5 E n g l i s h
7 . - i c	i n o r g a n i c	1	5 G r e e k
8 . - u m	b a r i u m	1	4 L a t i n
9 . - e n t	i r i d e s c e n t	9	L a t i n
1 0 . - o u s	s a m o r p h o u s	8	L a t i n
1 1 . - a g e	s h r i n k a g e	7	L a t i n
1 2 . - o r y	r e f r a c t o r y	7	L a t i n .
1 3 . - a n t	c o n t a m i n a n t	6	F r e n c h
1 4 . - a t e	f l o c c u l a t e	6	L a t i n .
1 5 . - e n c e	f l u o r e s c e n c e	6	F r e n c h .
1 6 . - n e s s	g l a s s i n e s s	6	E n g l i s h
1 7 . - o r	i n s u l a t o r	6	E n g l i s h .
1 8 . - o i d	c o l l o i d	5	G r e e k .
1 9 . - s i o n	a d h e s i o n	5	L a t i n
2 0 . - u r e	f r a c t u r e	5	L a t i n
2 1 , - i s h	c l a y i s h	4	L a t i n
2 2 . - i t y	c a v i t y	4	L a t i n
2 3 . - m e n t	t r e a t m e n t	4	F r e n c h
2 4 , - q u e	p l a q u e	4	L a t i n .
2 5 . - i s t	a r t i s t	3	G r e e k .
2 6 , - l i k e	g l a s s - l i k e	3	F r e n c h
2 7 . - u l e / u l a	f o r m u l a	3	L a t i n
2 8 . - u s	a b a c u l u s	3	L a t i n

2	9	.	-	y	g	l	o	s	s	y	3		E	n	g	l	i	s	h											
3	0	.	-	a	l	a	l	l	u	v	i	a	l	2		L	a	t	i	n										
3	1	.	-	a	r	a	n	n	u	l	a	r	2		L	a	t	i	n											
3	2	.	-	b	l	e	f	u	s	i	b	l	e	2		L	a	t	i	n										
3	3	.	-	e	n	e	c	h	i	z	e	n	2		E	n	g	l	i	s	h									
3	4	.	-	f	y	d	e	v	i	t	r	i	f	y	2		L	a	t	i	n									
3	5	.	-	g	r	a	p	h	y	c	e	r	a	m	i	c	s	g	r	a	p	h	y	2		G	r	e	e	k
3	6	.	-	a	n	c	e	c	a	p	a	c	i	t	a	n	c	e	1		F	r	e	n	c	h				
3	7	.	-	e	n	c	y	t	r	a	n	s	p	a	r	e	n	c	y	1		L	a	t	i	n				

Table 1. Suffixes involved in the construction of English pottery lexemes.

In the studied lexicon there is a clear specialization of suffixes, ie their relation to certain categories of concepts. For example, the suffixes -ing, -fy, -ish, -ate denote a category of processes and actions (burnishing, reformulate, thicken, vitriy, whitish); The suffixes -er, -ist, -or are a category of professions or means (glazier, potter, insulator, opacifier); The suffixes -te, -us, -it are for the category of materials and substances (albite, barium, abaculus); The suffixes -ed, -ic, -ive, -like, -y, -ble, -ous, -ent, -ness denote qualitative properties or characteristics of materials or processes (perovskite-like, viscous, abrasive, translucent, unstable, whiteness, baked). As can be seen, this lexical system uses a certain number of word-formative suffixes, which are involved in defining the concepts inherent in the lexicon of ceramics.

Affixation is one of the most active methods of word formation in Uzbek pottery lexicon as well. Most of the word-formation suffixes available in the Uzbek language are involved in the creation of these lexicons. The most important of these additions are: -chi, -gir, -xona, -kash, -kor, -don, -lik, -chilik, -li, -simon, -soz, -furush, -shunos, -paz, -xo'r, -boz and others. Through these additions we observe the formation of various lexemes related to the lexicon of pottery. Let's look at some of them below.

The Uzbek pottery lexicon also has certain suffixes, as in English, 16 of which were studied in this study. (Table 2)

N	o	S u f f i x e s	E x a m p l e	N u m b e r o f lexemes	L a n g u a g e	
1		- c h i l i k ,	s o p o l c h i l i k	2	5	U z b e k
2		- l i k ,	n a q q o s h l i k	2	2	U z b e k
3		- c h i ,	t a n d i r c h i	1	8	U z b e k
4		- x o n a ,	l o y x o n a	1	5	P e r s i a n
5		- l i q	r a n g r e z l i q	9		U z b e k
6		- k o r ,	k o s h i n k o r	8		P e r s i a n
7		- s i m o n ,	d o i r a s i m o n	7		U z b e k
8		- l i ,	n u q t a l i	6		U z b e k
9		- g i r ,	K o ` z a g i r	5		P e r s i a n
1	0	- k a s h ,	n o v a k a s h	5		P e r s i a n
1	1	- m a	q o r i s h m a	5		U z b e k
1	2	- d o n ,	g u l d o n	4		U z b e k
1	3	- g i c h	q i z d i r g i c h	3		U z b e k
1	4	- s o z ,	c h a r x s o z	3		P e r s i a n
1	5	- f u r u s h ,	c h i n n i f u r u s h	3		P e r s i a n
1	6	- s h u n o s ,	t u p r o q s h u n o s	2		P e r s i a n
1	7	- b o z	o t a s h b o z	1		P e r s i a n

Table 2. Suffixes used in the creation of pottery vocabulary in the Uzbek language.

Thus, summarizing the above statistics, it can be said that the affixation method is the most effective in the formation of English and Uzbek lexemes within the morphological method. It can also be seen that the suffixes involved in the formation of the ceramic lexicon in English are more than the suffixes in the Uzbek language. In turn, the creation of pottery lexemes in both languages using suffixes from other languages in addition to their own sources of enrichment is one of their universal features. However, in Uzbek lexemes, Persian suffixes predominate, while in English, suffixes from Latin, Greek, and French are more common.

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