

Derivative and Cognitive Aspects of Names of Working Tools in Uzbek and English Linguistics

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Abstract

Noun formation using the derivative and cognitive aspects of the working units in the field. The object of the study can be any living and inanimate matter. Intuitively, body is the creation of countless working and busy objects. A significant part of the entire language picture of the world is occupied by the concepts associated with the activities of the socio-linguistic sphere. The language, especially professing a historical tendency, is formed from frequent roots, their lexically semantically specific types of affixes. A special meaning sense of this role of derivatives is that if the derivatives correspond to the original source concept. This presentation once again demonstrates that the word as a whole is an expression of certain nations, that is, it is a view of verbal names that can be converted from that category.

Key words: derivation, cognition, labor, field, objects, linguistics, linguocultureme.

Introduction

Theoretical and applied linguistics, deduced from the laws of general scientific methods, the theory of learning and upbringing in the interethnic dialogue, the close connection with the allied sciences, especially psychology. It is shown that the name in the parental language system is the most meaningful word, the semantic frame, the conceptual framework of human knowledge. And this is not accidental, because the name designates all the elements of human creative activity. In this respect, the most frequently used in the discourse process are the names of acting as cultural and cognitive phenomena.

MAIN PART

The relevance of the topic is due to a number of factors. First, the problem is outlined in the general theory of language as the dependence of words on each other. Moreover, the whole theory is ultimately reduced to the statement that the 'word' is a view of nouns, which can be converted from noun to verb and vice versa. Second, it should be noted that the derivation problem is autosemantic in nature. Here autosemantic principles are simply impossible, it will be an absurd and this is widely recognized by linguists of most different orientations and trends. It is absolutely clear, it is generally accepted and this becomes one of the things of basic practice that the two parts of speech are united not just by any principle, but by the very principle of denomination that makes a noun in a verb, and similarly a verb in noun. In accordance with the fact that we have shown here, we can conclude that a concept is an interpretable action, and an action is an interpretable concept.

The names of objects, events, and actions in the mother tongue program the linguistic consciousness of speakers from the earliest years, forming the cognitive basis of the child's mental activity. During the act of work, the child becomes aware of the object, its characteristics as a result of the name that he realized when entering, and these data are an unconditioned reflex that will be formed together during the spontaneous and organized speech activity. In general, the name does not perform only communicative and cognitive functions, in addition, it is the primary sign of a certain system can only make a natural name, but it is acknowledged that in fact society, representing the potential of society as a natural resource on world labor activities in human civilization in the form of objects.

Casagrande argues that the relationship between language and culture in translation studies has led to theories that view translation as primarily a cultural act. He argues that the ability to translate one language into another demonstrates the universality of culture, the commonalities of human life, and the inherent nature of language [1; 338]. Casagrande's remark emphasizes the importance of culture in translation, but overstates its universality to all men.

Linguoculturological examination of texts is a growing approach in linguistics. Because much study is being conducted in this area. Linguistic research has not yet focused on Uzbek culture-specific vocabulary. That is why further study is needed on this problem. We also analyzed the novel "O'tkan kunlar" by Uzbek writer Abdulla Qodiriy and its successful English translations. They provide an excellent opportunity to analyze Uzbek literature. We can now depict Uzbek life and traditions over the world. The novel uses words, phrases, and expressions that reflect national traits, colors, and traditions [3].

In everyday speech, words are sometimes used with different meanings than those found in dictionaries. For example, adjectives may be used as nouns or vice versa. Additionally, a person may use a noun phrase or a prepositional phrase to refer to a concept. Even in the case of inanimate objects, it is not uncommon for them to be referred to as if they were people, such as friends, enemies, loved ones, relatives, etc. Classic dictionaries do not provide information on such usage, but these words are referred to as nomenclature. In this regard, the names of tools have been collected from the internet and presented on this site. These words will be useful for beginners studying English, as well as for panel members and advanced users. Furthermore, this information will be helpful for translating texts, doing homework, and in everyday situations.

Since ancient times, people have used tools to make their lives easier and to facilitate various types of work. The fundamental importance of tools in people's work is evident in the fact that there are names for tools in every language, including English and Uzbek. When studying this subject in small

academic groups or encyclopedias, it becomes clear that the same tools are called by different names in different languages. Therefore, the names of tools in English are provided in the Basic Lesson.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the translators had a difficult time finding anaphors for Uzbek culture-bound terms and phrases. Uzbek culture is appealing to learners, yet it may be challenging due to its rich history and complexity. Linguistic research of Uzbek culture-specific items reveals that translators prioritize explaining non-equivalent terms to fulfill user demands. To identify appropriate translational equivalents, it's important to consider cultural context, explanations in endnotes or footnotes, and cultural connotations of each component. This leads to a debate and comparison of equivalent and explanation kinds, as well as the necessity to analyze the linguistic features of different languages. The study is closely related to the linguoculturological analysis of the Uzbek linguoculturemes, which are translated by expert translators and employed explanatory dictionaries of English and Uzbek languages throughout the analysis to clarify the further explanation.

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