

“Typology of non concept in English and Uzbek languages”

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Abstract: *In this article, the formation of the main word in English and Uzbek languages differences in the phenomenon and its theoretical aspects are shown, This article talks about the meaning of the concept of wedding/toy in English and Uzbek, its similarities and differences in the lexical field. Also, an opinion was expressed about the ethnographic information about the wedding ceremonies of the two peoples through linguistic and cultural analysis.*

Key words: *concept, Thai concept, lexical field, international cultural units, linguocultural linguistics, ethnography.*

The English language originated from the languages of the ancient Germanic tribes (English, Saxons and Jutes). The English language originated in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England and the lands of present-day southeastern Scotland in the former kingdom of Northumbria. According to historical sources, Old English includes many dialects. Old English (VII-XI centuries) was called Anglo-Saxon and had 4 dialects: Northumbrian, Mercian, Wessex and Kentish. Literary English was formed on the basis of the Wessek dialect in the 9th-11th centuries. This family of dialects was brought to the east coast of Great Britain by the Anglo-Saxons, a Germanic tribe. The word English comes from the word Angles, and the ancestral land of this people was Angeln, which is now Schleswig-Holstein. Many English words are derived from Latin, although Latin was the language of the Christian Church and European thought. After the Viking invasions in the 8th and 9th centuries, English absorbed some of the Old Norse

language. The conquest of England by the Normans in the 11th century led to the mixing of Norman French with English. It is for this reason that the English language is lexically and orthographically related to the Romance languages.

English and Uzbek definitely do not belong to the same language family, and that's why we can say that there are many differences between these languages. As an example of this There are similarities and differences in the tenses from word formation. Word The phenomenon of formation has been one of the urgent problems in linguistics and is still a controversial debate that has not lost its complexity. Word creation of new lexical units based on the possibilities and materials available in the language is to create. The lexicon of the language is the change of lexical meanings, word formation and new is regularly enriched due to the factors of word formation. One with another These interacting factors serve to determine language development at the same time does. Their interrelationship is that they are new words in the language When related to word acquisition, word acquisition refers to the meaning of vocabulary items. plays an important role in differentiation. Lexical units the content does not contradict the meaning of the emerging new word (or concept). in some cases, there is a need (possibility) to change meanings. It is known that in the analysis of the linguistic landscape of the world, a person cannot be imagined without national cultural elements related to thinking. Today, the emergence of new fields in the science of linguistics has a great effect on finding solutions to problems related to text and language. In particular, today's linguists work based on many new directions of language learning, such as semantics, cognitology, linguocultural science, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics. One of the most important of these is "the integrality of language and culture the phenomena that reflect its connection, its formation and development is a separate scientific field that studies language and culture together - linguocultural science".

V. Vinogradov said about the role of word formation in linguistics thought is also important. According to him, word formation is important in linguistics As it gains importance, it is related to lexicology - the science of the vocabulary of

the language instead of approaching it with grammar - the doctrine of formation of form and word is also related to the syntax of the combination. In support of such a point of view - the number of chargers is increasing day by day. Hence, word formation matters always studying together with the fields of lexicology, phonetics, grammar in linguistics will come. The term word formation is used in two senses: 1) in general, word formation, language refers to the event of the formation of a new word based on the material; 2) the word of linguistics refers to the department that studies events and issues related to its formation. Each other branches of language, for example, morphology, syntax, have their own system as it is, its word-formation has its own system. This is exactly the word system is analyzed in the section on making.

Currently formalization of the theory of word formation as an independent science the process is a new approach to some concepts in this field, some wordsmith short-term validation of tools and development of analysis methods relevant to this field requires exit. The important thing is that both languages have one different proverbs are sometimes used by two peoples with the same expression, sometimes with completely different expressions reveals its characteristics. The reason for this is that what the people have is his is also expressed in the language. If a thing or situation exists in both languages, proverb often means the same thing. If the contrary, proverbs in general giving a different meaning or an alternative version of the same proverb in the language being compared may not exist at all. Suitable for comparing world languages and cultures incoming and non-coming elements are distinguished. A component of culture listed language is among the incompatible elements. How are comparable languages the more unique it is, the less cultural connections it has in its history they differ from each other in whole or in part. Incompatible elements primarily non-equivalent lexical items and specific to one language words that do not exist in another language or differ in words connotations included.

The term "concept", which is one of the central concepts of cognitive linguistics dealing with the cognitive activity of a person, is a frequently used

element in linguistic culture, it was shown in the article "Concept Concept in Modern Linguistics" by P. Dilbarkhan Abdullajan's daughter [3, 1]. One of the multifaceted concepts in linguistics, concept is the literal translation of the Latin word "konceptus"<concept>, which was introduced into the scientific relationship by the Russian philosopher S. Askaldov in the first quarter of the 20th century. Until the 80s of the last century, it was used as a synonym for the word concept, but today it can be observed that it has a wide scope. On the one hand, the concept enters the mental world of a person, on the other hand, a person can enter the culture with the help of the concept and influence it. For example, N. Mahmudov's PhD scientific work entitled "In search of ways of perfect language research", N. Gurbannazarova's "Semantic and Linguistic Study of Surkhondarya Oasis Wedding Ceremony Ethnography", L. Uzokova's "Wedding" lexeme in Uzbek and English In his article "Linguocultural study of units", one of the English scholars, Bradford Jones, during his seven-year research, compiled a list of units related to the concept of wedding in a way that is understandable to the public. In the words of our well-known great writer Tahir Malik: "Weddings are blissful moments filled with dreams and passions."

Similar realities are functionally different. For example, cuckoo's call "cuckoo's singing" refers to how many years a girl has until marriage according to American beliefs, and how many years a person lives in Russian means forgiveness. In comparative linguistics, the language being compared completely or partially different from the lexical meaning of words, the language of which is being studied a subject related to the country's history, culture, economy and lifestyle or the words expressing the event are realias. The national identity of the Uzbek people reflecting the characteristics created in ancient times and today clothes that are used, which are inextricably linked with culture and history, are present is known all over the world. Uzbek national costumes for women, zar cape, includes hats, vests, hats for men, coats, belts and jackets. Uzbek national dress has its place in the world

A wedding is an important ceremony in Uzbek culture that has been associated with the nation for a long time, includes the most enjoyable traditions related to the life of the people, and has risen to the level of value. In the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language": "the concept of wedding is the general name of some ceremonies, which are often held with parties and spectacles. 1. A set of money, sarpo-suruk, masalliq, etc. given by the groom to the girl in accordance with the agreement between the grooms. 2. It is pointed out that "celebrations are celebrated with feasts and entertainments dedicated to an event"

In conclusion, it can be said that if we use our own language it becomes easier to learn the language if we learn by comparison. Honorable aspects of the language and learning by analogy facilitates the language learning process.

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