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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC RELATIONS OF FURNITURE NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the analysis of lexical-semantic relations of furniture names in English and Uzbek. Furniture names are an important part of the lexicon of household items, and their semantic fields, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, meronymy and other relations are considered. Through comparative analysis, similarities and differences between languages, as well as the influence of loanwords, are identified. The article discusses in detail the semantic groups of furniture names (for example, living room furniture, kitchen furniture) with examples. The results of the study can be used in linguistics and translation theory. The article is based on the literature on Uzbek linguistics and lexicology of the English language.

Keywords: Furniture names, lexical-semantic relations, English language, Uzbek language, semantic field, synonymy, polysemy, meronymy, loanwords, comparative analysis.

Login

In linguistics, lexical-semantic relations are a key tool for understanding the vocabulary of a language. Cultural and linguistic interactions between languages can be studied through thematic groups such as furniture names. English and Uzbek are an interesting example in this regard, since furniture names in Uzbek are often borrowed through Russian or directly from Latin and Arabic sources, while Latin and French influence is strong in English [1]. This article aims to comparatively analyze the lexical-semantic relations of furniture names. We take the semantic field "furniture" in English and the group "mebel" in Uzbek as the object of research.

The lexicon of furniture names is related to the material culture of human life, and their semantic connections show differences between languages. For example, in English the word "chair" means only an object intended for sitting, while in Uzbek the word "kursi" is polysemic and can mean both furniture and a position [2]. The article provides a detailed classification of semantic fields in the main part, discusses differences and similarities in the discussion, and makes suggestions in the conclusion.

Main part

1. Semantic fields of furniture names

In English and Uzbek, furniture names are divided into several semantic fields: living room furniture, bedroom furniture, kitchen furniture, etc. In English, "furniture" is a general term that includes units such as "table", "chair", "bed", "sofa", "cabinet". In Uzbek, the word "mebel" is a Russian loanword and means words such as "stol", "kursi", "karavot", "divan", "shkaf" [3].

We show the semantic fields in the following table:

Semantic field	English examples	Uzbek equivalents	Semantic communication
Living room	Sofa, armchair, coffee table	Sofa, armchair, coffee table	Synonymy: "sofa" and "divan" have similar meanings, but "divan" is a Russian loanword in Uzbek.

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Semantic field	English examples	Uzbek equivalents	Semantic communication
Bedroom	Bed, wardrobe, nightstand	Bed, wardrobe, nightstand	Meronymy: "bedroom set" - whole, "bed" - part
Kitchen	Kitchen table, chair, cabinet	Kitchen table, chair, cupboard	Polysemy: The English word "cabinet" means both furniture and government.

These fields show similarities between languages, as many words are international loanwords (e.g. "table" - "table").

2. Types of lexical-semantic relations

a) Synonymy

Synonymy – words that mean the same thing. In English, "couch" and "sofa" are synonyms, both referring to upholstered furniture for sitting. In Uzbek, "divan" and "supa" are similar, but "supa" refers to traditional Uzbek furniture [7]. Comparatively, the English "bed" and the Uzbek "karavot" are not exactly synonymous, as "karavot" often refers to something made of wood.

b) Antonym

Antonyms are less common, but for example, in English "high chair" and "low stool" form an antonymic pair. In Uzbek, "high table" and "low table" are similar [8].

c) Polysemy and homonymy

Polysemy is the multiple meanings of a word. The English word "table" means both furniture and a table. The Uzbek word "stol" does the same, but it also has a cultural meaning related to "dasturxon" [9]. An example of homonymy: The English word "chest" means both a chest (furniture) and a chest; the Uzbek word "sandiq" means only furniture [10].

d) Meronymy and hyperonymy

Meronymy is a part-whole relationship. In English, "furniture" is a hyperonym, "chair" is a hyponym. In Uzbek, "mebel" is a hyperonym, "kursi" is a meronym [11]. In a comparative analysis, the English "bedroom suite" and the Uzbek "bedroom furniture" form a meronymic group.

3. Loanwords and cultural influence

Many furniture names in the Uzbek language have entered through Russian: "divan" (originally French), "shkaf" (German), "stol" (Latin). Similar borrowings exist in English: "sofa" is Arabic, "cabinet" is French [12]. These borrowings enrich semantic connections, but there is cultural adaptation in the Uzbek language, for example, "belanchak" is a national Uzbek piece of furniture, the English equivalent of which is "swing" [13].

Discussion

The lexical-semantic connections of furniture names in English and Uzbek indicate that the languages are similar under the influence of globalization. The differences are cultural: in Uzbek, traditional names (e.g., "besik", "sandiq") have polysemic and cultural connotations, while in English, functional names predominate [14]. The semantic fields have expanded through loanwords, but this can lead to a loss of the originality of the language. The results of the study can be used in translation and lexicography, for example, to correctly indicate semantic equivalents in English-Uzbek dictionaries [15].

Conclusion and suggestions

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In conclusion, the lexical-semantic connections of furniture names in English and Uzbek are rich through synonymy, polysemy, and meronymy. Similarities are due to loanwords, and differences are due to cultural characteristics. Suggestions: 1) Detailed study of furniture lexicon in Uzbek linguistics; 2) Taking semantic connections into account in English-Uzbek translation textbooks; 3) Expanding semantic fields when creating new dictionaries [16].

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