

Comparative Analysis of Morphemes Representing the Concept "Money" in English and Uzbek Languages

Sabirova Nodira Karimbayevna

doctor of philosophy in philological sciences (PhD), A teacher of national university of Uzbekistan

Ziyaev Lazizjon Avazjon o'gli

Post-graduate student of Tashkent University of Exact and Social Sciences

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Abstract

The concept of "money" (or conceptual semantics) is a mental unit that exists in the conceptual sphere of all communicators in the language, and has a universal nature, because it contains all the knowledge related to the conceptual semantics of "money" according to the situation in the perception of an objective existence by verbal and non-verbal means, that is, verbalizers is an important conceptual phenomenon that requires to be realized through communication, and therefore has a uniquely framed (moulded) content from the point of view of communicative need. This article examines comparative analysis of morphemes representing the concept of "money" in English and Uzbek languages and the author tries to analyze the types of morphemes in two languages.

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It is known that the number of scientific researches conducted in the direction of the anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics is increasing. The reason for this is that the structural-semantic structure of language units, their communicative-pragmatic use in everyday communication and, most importantly, in the full flow of social communication between representatives of one or another language community, and a number of linguo-cognitive and linguo-cultural issues related to such a complex process as communication is in providing scientifically based solutions to problems.

Also, the fact that the role of the human factor who speaks/writes in the language is incomparable, that always paying the main attention to this factor is one of the strict principles of linguocognitive analysis, is directly recognized by the researchers of the field, and it is strictly followed without deviation.

Therefore, the "concept" theory, which is considered the main object of study of cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies, is developing and becoming more and more polished [5; 12-18].

In this sense, along with other concepts, the concept of "money" is considered a mental reality that requires its own linguistic-cognitive basis and linguistic-cultural description and classification.

For centuries, the concept of "money" has played an important role in the world civilization, especially in the economy, trade, and payment for labor, the place of money in human life, its need, its power,

status and possibilities have been unlimited, even now and will remain so in the future. One of the global processes, "money" has an incomparable importance in the process of world distribution and trade, as well as in the process of organizing human labor and ultimately stimulating its results.

Today, we often come across the following financial terms in the monetary system of the world countries, and we try to use them appropriately in our daily communication as needed: *money, penny, coin, sum, dollar, paper, dollar, currency, akcha, ruble, kopeck, shilling, pound, sterling, pence, penny, cent, yuan, yen, dinar, rupee, euro, bitcoin, shekel, peso, angolar, franc, cruzeiro, lev, kyat, riel, colon, krona, sucre, colon, pulam, kintara, kindarka, centavo, grosh, fils, marka, drachma, quetzal, gourd, lempira, lar, forint, rial, yen, wona, kip, rend*, etc.

The concept of "money" (or conceptual semantics) is a mental unit that exists in the conceptual sphere of all communicators in the language, and has a universal nature, because it contains all the knowledge related to the conceptual semantics of "money" according to the situation in the perception of an objective existence by verbal and non-verbal means, that is, verbalizers. It is an important conceptual phenomenon that requires to be realized through the communicative need and has a uniquely framed (moulded) content, which is realized in languages through the following verbal and non-verbal (paralinguistic) means, i.e. morphemes, lexemes, phrases and paralinguistics. Below we will try to think about the morphemes that represent the concept of "money": First, let's get acquainted with the study, definition and function of each language unit: 1). Morpheme. Morphemics is the study of the smallest meaningful parts of a word. These small parts are called morphemes in linguistics. For example, the word cotton-kor - lar - imiz - ga is part of the word cotton-kor [2; 14-16].

These parts are part of different words and express specific meanings. If these parts are divided again, its meaning is lost. Therefore, a morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of a word. The definition of a morpheme in English is close to the definition given in Uzbek. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit in a language. A morpheme is not the same as a word. The difference between them is that a morpheme cannot be used on its own, but a word can [2; 21-23].

Morphemes are studied in morphology. If morphemes are used alone, they are root morphemes (root morphemes), if they are semantically subordinated to other morphemes, these (affix morphemes) are affixal morphemes. For example, *cat* (root morpheme), *cats* (affix morpheme). Because the affixal morpheme is performing a grammatical function, i.e. forming the plural form in the word *cats*. Each word consists of one or more morphemes. For example, in the Uzbek language of books, morphemes are of 2 types according to their meaning and function: 1. Root morpheme 2. Affixal morpheme

The root morpheme is the main part that expresses the lexical meaning of the word, and suffixes are used together with this root. Accordingly, the root morpheme is also called the main morpheme. The root morpheme is the basis for both word formation and form formation. It forms the semantic core of the word. For example, in words such as *cotton farmer* cotton is the basis for both word formation and form formation. It forms the semantic core of the word. A stem morpheme cannot be formed, it is only a stem [4; 32-35].

An affixal morpheme is a morpheme that is not used independently, but is connected to the root, and serves to express various meanings related to the lexical-grammatical properties of the root. Affixal morpheme is also called follower or auxiliary morpheme. For example, the suffix *-chi* in the word *temirchi* means a type of metal and adds the sign of a person who deals with this metal. Affixal morpheme is divided into word-forming affixes and form-forming affixes. 1) root morphemes: a) word builder: in Uzbek language: пул/ ли (adjective formed from a noun) For example, pulli - botir, pulsiz yotur. Proverb; paid (verb-adj.). (People who do paid work receive money for what they do.) money/you (adjective from the noun) A rich person goes to Moscow, to Warsaw. money/less (noun-adj.) Moneyless man goes fast through the market. (A person without money will pass the market

quickly.) money/lik (adjective from the noun) "This phone is paid," he said angrily. Gaybarov became angry in front of others: "Okay, I'll give you the money, how much?"

The head of the guard did not come empty-handed. With a sarcastic laugh, he said, "How much would you say? Two million!.. Well, is it satisfying for you, can you give it?.. money/money (made from a horse) If Saidi earns one soum, the family demands ten soums. If Saidi earns ten soums, the family will suffer from lack of money. Penny/less/ness (noun): She argued that their pennilessness was caused by wrong insurances. (He claimed that their lack of money was caused by bad insurance.) pul/la (noun verb), pul/lamoq (noun verb) I wore the mahsi for three days on Eid and kept it, and we will pay for it [3; 16-18].

sell- I don't want to sell the house at a loss. (I don't want to pay for the house at a loss.) pul/dar (adjective from noun). For example, the moneylenders make everything cheap at the right time. Money/ed (man)- I do not want to be a moneyed, separate white person. /of, money/from. (with possessive suffixes) my money, your money, your money, money, our money, money.

In English, the word "money" does not take any suffix because it is used with prepositions and possessive pronouns.

Money-minded. I've never been very money-minded - I leave all my business affairs to my financial adviser. Iriskulov, Sh. Butaev's dictionary translates the word "moneyed" as profitseeker, mercenary-minded, mammonish, self-interested [1; 32]. If we consider the stem and affixal morphemes described above, in the Uzbek language morphemes are added to the stem one after the other.

For example, money/are/s/ning/; and in English it is different, for example, moneyed men's. Dividing the word into morphemic components begins with the identification of the last morpheme and ends with the identification of the root morpheme in a sequential manner. A root morpheme is a part of a word that gives lexical meaning. The root morpheme can be the basis for the creation of a new word and for the creation of a form. For example, if "money" is the basis for making the word "money" in content words such as money, moneyless, serpul; In words containing money, our money, and money, money is the basis for forming the form.

A stem morpheme is similar to a word in terms of expression, we have already mentioned that they are related in meaning, but a stem cannot be equated with a word as a morpheme that is part of a word. For example, the stem morphemes in the words boss, orchard, worker, work are not exactly equivalent to the individual stem words head, fruit, work. Although they are phonetically equivalent. We can see this from the fact that the meaning range of the roots and the meaning range of the words are not equal. The meaning of the root is clearly limited for this word structure. Its meaning is determined within the structure of this word.

The meaning of the word is determined within the context of speech. A word can have several affixal morphemes. They are added to the root in Uzbek one after the other, in a certain order. For example, from money - money -/siz + lik -/ from. The meaning of the affixal morpheme is determined based on each specific word structure, in each use it expresses a specific meaning. For example, pul-siz, tyin-siz, , pul-dar; in word formations such as official, pul-im, mabla-ghim came from affixal morphemes (be it word-former or form-former) with specific specific meanings, they are not completely equal to each other 38 . For example, the word "money" is used with suffixes such as ser-, be-, -li, -siz, -dor, -parast, -lik [4; 23-25].

Each suffix is not used alone, but adds meaning to the root morpheme. For example, -dor. This affix is also added to nouns and forms an adjective that indicates the excess of what is understood from the base of formation: money/dar But, it is not used with words such as mullajiring, aqcha, soqqa. The affixal morpheme -li is an addition that indicates the presence of something. For example, pul/li- money is paid, water/li- has water, knowledge/li- has knowledge.

In addition, we can use the suffix -li with words such as: *mullajiringli, aqchali and soggali*. - an adverb that indicates whether something is not present or not. For example, money/siz- no money, sabr/siz-no patience, soul/siz- no soul are used. Words similar to the word money in a certain sense, such as mullajiring, aqcha, soqqa, can also be used with the suffix -siz. It's like you don't have money, you don't have money. Equivalent to the suffix -less in English. For example, moneyless, pennyless,

The next suffix is parast (originally from Tajik parasti-"to obey", "to bow"). The basis of life is the quality of being devoted to the thing, the situation, believing in it. For example, money/parast-money is used for a very vengeful person, khayal/parast-a person given to imagination, amal/parast- is used for a vengeful person. The suffix -parast corresponds to the suffix -minded in English. The suffix -lik expresses more of a noun. For example, in words such as lack of money, bribery, and greed, they make a noun. However, the words mullajiring, soqqa and aqcha are not used with the suffix -lik in the meanings that have a noun character.

The words paid, achchalik, and soqkalik are used in a qualitative manner. For example, a job as a cashier. The Uzbek suffix -lik corresponds to the suffix -ness in English because it also has a noun feature. For example, pennilessness. It can be emphasized that affix morphemes influence the meaning of root morphemes as seen from the above examples.

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit of a language. A morpheme is not the same as a word. Their difference is the morpheme itself. Morphemes are root and affixal according to their meaning and function

divided into morpheme and root morpheme.

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