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**METHODS OF CREATING TEXTILE LEXICON IN ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN
LANGUAGES****G'.Arapov***Teacher, Termez State University, Uzbekistan*

ABOUT ARTICLE**Key words:** Morphological method, morphological-syntactic method, lexical-semantic method, lexical-syntactic method.**Received:** 06.12.2023**Accepted:** 11.12.2023**Published:** 16.12.2023**Abstract:** This article deals with the methods of creating the textile lexicon in English, Uzbek and Russian languages, the features of creating words and phrases related to this field in the languages that are being used, based on morphological, syntactic and other sources.

INTRODUCTION

In the process of analyzing the light industry lexicon in English, Uzbek and Russian languages from the point of view of word formation, it was found that the words and phrases related to this field are created using the following word formation methods: morphological method, morphological-syntactic method, lexical-semantic method, lexical-syntactic method.

Creation of the lexicon related to the light industry in languages that are being mixed with the help of the morphological method. Within the scope of the lexicon of the studied field, we have seen that by means of this method, words belonging to the word groups of nouns, adjectives, and verbs are formed without affixation, without additions, through compound words and with the help of abbreviations.

Affixation. In English, Uzbek and Russian languages, the morphological method of affixation is widely used in the creation of lexicon related to light industry. In particular, many field words have been created using this method, which are made as a result of using prefixes, suffixes and circumfixes.

Prefixation. According to the results of our analysis, the lexicon of the field studied in English is mainly formed using the following prefixes:

Noun word group:

in-: inlay, inlet, inlayer, ingrain;

over-: overcheck, overcoating, overlaid;

semi-: semi-cord, semi-staple;

Adjective word group:

un-: unbleached, undrawn, undressed, undyed, ungummed;

im-/in-/ir-/il-: immature, impregnate, inflammable;

Verb word group:

re-: reuse, recomb, reconstitute, recline;

dis-: discharge, dispose, disfigure;

Creating the light industry lexicon in Uzbek using prefixes

mainly the following prefixes are used:

Noun word group:

bio-: biochemistry, biomechanics, biochemistry;

no-: non-woven, non-textile;

Adjective phrase:

be-: beparanji, bepardoz, bekhato, beandoza, beparda;

ser-: sertola, sertuk, seryamaq, serjun, serpakhta;

no-: non-woven, non-sized, faulty, unprofitable, uneven;

It should be noted that in Uzbek, the prefixing method is less frequent than the suffixation method when forming words directly related to the light industry, and the prefixes used are more international in nature. For example: biolaboratory, biotechnology, biochemistry, etc.

It was found that the lexicon of the field studied in Russian is mainly created using the following prefixes:

Noun word group:

пере-: перекрест;

ре-: реактив.

Sifat soʻz turkumi:

не-: неглубокий, неяркий, неширокий.

вне-: внепроизводственный;

Verb word group:

в- (во-): вколоть, воткнуть, вставить;

воз- (вос-): воспроизводить, восстанавливать;

It can be seen that prefixation is more active and productive in English and Russian than in Uzbek as a morphological method for forming words related to light industry. In English, terms related to nouns and verbs are formed using prefixes, in Uzbek, nouns and adjectives are formed, and in Russian, mainly verbs are formed.

Suffixation. The formation of words related to light industry using the morphological method of suffixation was observed in all three languages. In English, the following suffixes have been found to be used to create field lexicon:

Noun word group:

-ance: resistance, assistance, appearance, performance, brilliance;

-er/-or: knitter, weaver, operator, designer, cutter, spinner;

-ism: mechanism, parallelism;

Adjective word group:

-ive: abrasive, adhesive, adjective (dyes);

-an: African (bass), American (cloth), Arabian(crepe);

-ic: acrylic, calligraphic, coptic, hygroscopic;

Verb word group:

-ate: designate, lubricate, decorticate, originate, acetylate;

-ize: mercerize, stabilize, sensitize, sterilize, taffetize, oxidize;

-fy: purify, solidify,

It was found that the lexicon of the field studied in the Uzbek language is mainly formed with the help of the following suffixes:

Noun word group:

-chi: bosqonchi, bo'zchi, ipakchi, kalavachi, pardozi, oshlovchi;

-gar/-kar/-kor: kudunggar, charmgar, zargar, zig'irkor, paxtakor, chitgar;

-chilik: taroqchilik, tikuvchilik, hunarmandchilik;

Adjective word group:

-dor: popukdor, sallador, tugmador;

-soz: mashinasoz, dastgohsoz, chinnisoz;

-ma: o'rama, burma, qavima, bosma;

Verb word group:

-la: pardozla, yukla, pressla, oqla;

-a: o'ra, bura;

The following additions were used in the creation of the lexicon of light industry in Russian using the suffixation method:

Noun word group

-чик (-щик): вьюнчик, рубчик, лентоукладчик, красильщик, меховщик, набойщик;

-ник: воротник, передник, купальник;

-к: бретелько, застежка, насечка;

Sifat soʻz turkumi:

-онн: фрикционный, инъекционный, порционный;

-ист: хлористый, цветистый, золотистый, серебристый;

-ов (-ев): хребтовый, хромовый, ценовой, берцовый, яхонтовый, ясеневый, бязевый, каракулевый;

Verb word group:

-ить: золотить, метанить, утюжить, румянить, синить, белить;

-ировать: активировать, гранулировать;

-овать (-евать): кантовать, шлифовать, штуковать.

Феъл шакли, сифатдошлар:

-анн: футерованный, вытканый;

-енн: единенный, изношенный;

-т: вышитый, потертый;

Circumfixation. It was found that in the lexicon of the light industry there are words formed by adding both a prefix and a suffix, that is, a circumfix.

In English:

Noun word group:

over-+-ing: overcoating;

ex- + -tion: exfoliation;

en- + -ing: engraving;

Sifat soʻz turkumi:

re- + -ive: reactive;

re- + -ed: reclaimed, reconstituted, regenerated, remanufactured;

un- + -ed: unbleached, undressed, undyed, ungummed.

Oʻzbek tilida:

Ot soʻz turkumi:

bio-+-a: biomexanika;

be-+-lik: beandozalik.

Rus tilida:

Ot soʻz turkumi:

без- +-к-: безрукавка, бескозырка;

на- + -ник: нагрудник, нарукавник, надомник, налобник, наперник;

под- + ье: подмастерье, подспорье, подтоварье, подреберье.

Thus, affixation is an active morphological method in the creation of lexicon related to light industry in English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

In general, the lexical-grammatical features of light industry words in English, Uzbek and Russian languages are determined by the general lexical-grammatical laws of these languages on the one hand, and on the other hand, the grammatical specificity of each language is determined by its light industry lexical layer. is manifested in its uniqueness.

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