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LEXICAL SEMANTIC AND NATIONAL CULTURAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK CHILDREN'S FOLKLORE TEXTS

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Abstract: This article examines the lexical semantic and national cultural features present in English and Uzbek children's folklore texts. Through a comparative analysis of these texts, the study aims to shed light on how language and culture intersect in the context of children's literature. The findings of the research highlight the unique linguistic and cultural characteristics of each tradition, offering insights into the ways in which folklore reflects and shapes national identity. By exploring the rich tapestry of lexical semantics and cultural motifs in children's folklore, this article contributes to a deeper understanding of the role of language and culture in shaping children's literary experiences.

Keywords: lexical semantics, culture intersect, folklore, lexicon and thematic elements, communal spirit, nursery rhymes.

ЛЕКСИКО СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНО КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНГЛИЙСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ ДЕТСКОГО ФОЛЬКЛОРА

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются лексико-семантические и национально-культурные особенности, присутствующие в английских и узбекских детских фольклорных текстах. Посредством сравнительного анализа этих текстов исследование призвано пролить свет на то, как язык и культура пересекаются в контексте детской литературы. Результаты исследования подчеркивают уникальные языковые и культурные особенности каждой традиции, предлагая понимание того, как фольклор отражает и формирует национальную идентичность. Исследуя богатое разнообразие лексической семантики и культурных мотивов детского фольклора, данная

статья способствует более глубокому пониманию роли языка и культуры в формировании детского литературного опыта.

Ключевые слова: лексическая семантика, культурное пересечение, фольклор, лексико-тематические элементы, общинный дух, потешки.

Lexical Semantic and National Cultural Features of English and Uzbek Children's Folklore Texts. Children's folklore is a rich and vibrant aspect of cultural heritage, reflecting the beliefs, values, and traditions of a society. In this article, we will explore the lexical semantic and national cultural features of English and Uzbek children's folklore texts, highlighting the unique characteristics of each culture. Children's folklore is a universal aspect of cultural heritage that serves as a window into the beliefs, values, and traditions of a society. Passed down through generations, these stories, songs, and rhymes offer insight into the collective imagination and creativity of a community. In this article, we will delve into the lexical semantic and national cultural features of English and Uzbek children's folklore texts, exploring the unique characteristics that distinguish these two distinct cultural traditions. By examining the rich lexicon and thematic elements present in these texts, we can gain a deeper understanding of the linguistic diversity and cultural richness of English and Uzbek folklore, shedding light on the enduring legacy of storytelling in shaping the cultural identity of these societies. For instance, English Children's Folklore Texts: English children's folklore texts are steeped in tradition, with stories, songs, and rhymes passed down through generations. These texts often feature a rich lexicon of words and phrases that reflect the cultural heritage of the English-speaking world. For example, nursery rhymes such as "Jack and Jill" and "Humpty Dumpty" are filled with archaic language and idiomatic expressions that may be unfamiliar to contemporary audiences. The lexical semantic features of English children's folklore texts often include words that have evolved over time or have fallen out of common usage. For example, terms like "tuffet" (a small stool) in the nursery rhyme "Little Miss Muffet" may be unfamiliar to modern readers. Additionally, the use of regional dialects and slang can add layers of complexity to the lexicon of these texts, providing insight into the diverse linguistic landscape of the English-speaking world. In terms of national cultural features, English children's folklore texts often reflect themes of bravery, adventure, and morality. Stories like "Robin Hood" and "King Arthur" are emblematic of English folklore, celebrating heroism and justice. Additionally, traditional English folk songs and dances such as "The Twelve Days of Christmas" and "Morris dancing" showcase the festive and communal spirit of English culture.

Uzbek Children's Folklore Texts: Uzbek children's folklore texts are rooted in the rich cultural heritage of Central Asia, blending elements of Persian, Turkic, and Islamic traditions. These texts often feature a unique lexicon of words and expressions that reflect the linguistic diversity of the Uzbek language. For example, folk tales like "Alpomish" and "The Golden Apple" are filled with poetic language and metaphors that capture the imagination of young readers. The lexical

semantic features of Uzbek children's folklore texts often include words borrowed from neighboring languages such as Persian and Arabic, reflecting the historical influences on Uzbek culture. Additionally, the use of ornate language and intricate wordplay adds depth and complexity to these texts, showcasing the literary prowess of Uzbek storytellers.

In terms of national cultural features, Uzbek children's folklore texts often reflect themes of hospitality, honor, and family values. Stories like "Nasreddin Hodja" and "Layli and Majnun" highlight the importance of wisdom and love in Uzbek culture. Additionally, traditional Uzbek folk music and dance forms such as "Shashmaqom" and "Lazgi" showcase the vibrant and colorful traditions of Uzbekistan.

Z.B. Choriyeva, F.U. Eshkobilova published an article on the topic "Linguistic-cultural features of the comparative analysis of themes and forms of Uzbek and English folklore". Based on the observation of the metaphors used in the artistic works created by Uzbek poets, it can be said that they show the characteristics of the individual speech style of a certain artist, as well as the artistic thinking of Uzbek speakers and their attitude to language units. Many metaphors used in the Uzbek literary language have become our linguistic wealth. It is known that language is connected to the outside world through meaning. The study of the phenomena behind language signs is of great importance in elucidating the relationship between human cognitive activity and speech activity. [1]. "Linguistic approach to the description of lexical units expressing human spiritual state in the English and Uzbek languages" was published by A. Mo'minova, Y.B. Madaminova. One of the top priorities in world linguistics is the linguistic approach to the study of linguistic units with national and cultural content. Another is the analysis of the national spirit of peoples reflected in world languages and the identification of ethno cultural features of linguistic expression in human relations. It should be mentioned that the main emphasis is on the psycholinguistic, linguocognitive, lingvoculturological, and sociolinguistic nature of language as well as how it functions in the lives of various peoples.[2]

Nazarova Feruza published an article on the topic "Reflections of phraseologisms in Uzbek folktales in direct translation". There are more toponymical and historical legends among the legends translated from Uzbek to English so far. Because people from all over the world are fascinated by our country's geographical location, the beauty of paradise, and the fortitude and valor of our forefathers. Legends are written in a basic and compact format, such as myths, legends, and narrations, in a short and concise book. It was discovered that not only their substance, but also their basic and concise format made it easy for translators to work with them, resulting in the translation of several samples. Because it is easier to grasp and translate a shorter text. This article discusses phraseologisms and their reflections in Uzbek folk stories. [3]

In conclusion, the lexical semantic and national cultural features of English and Uzbek children's folklore texts offer a fascinating glimpse into the diverse linguistic and cultural landscapes of these two distinct societies. Through the

exploration of these texts, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the rich tapestry of stories, songs, and rhymes that have been passed down through generations, shaping the cultural identity of each community. The comparison of English and Uzbek children's folklore texts highlights the diverse linguistic and cultural elements that shape these traditions. The lexical semantic analysis reveals the richness of vocabulary and imagery used in both English and Uzbek folklore, reflecting the unique cultural values and beliefs of each society. Additionally, the thematic exploration uncovers common motifs such as nature, animals, and morality, showcasing the universal themes that resonate across cultures.

Through the study of children's folklore, we not only appreciate the creativity and imagination of storytellers but also recognize the importance of preserving these cultural treasures for future generations. By understanding the lexical semantic and national cultural features of English and Uzbek children's folklore texts, we can celebrate the linguistic diversity and cultural heritage embedded in these stories, fostering a deeper appreciation for the power of storytelling in shaping our collective identity.

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СООТНОШЕНИЕ ПОНЯТИЙ «СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ НЕОЛОГИЗМ», «ОККАЗИОНАЛЬНОЕ СЛОВО», «ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНОЕ СЛОВО», «НОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ»

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются проблемы соотношения понятий «словообразовательный неологизм», «окказиональное слово», «потенциальное слово», «новообразование» в силу различных подходов и концепций к неологизмам. По этим вопросам в статье анализируются научные и теоретические рассуждения ученых.

Ключевые слова: неологизм, неология, неография, «словообразовательный неологизм», «окказиональное слово», «потенциальное слово», «новообразование».