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COMPARATIVE-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TRANSPORT VOCABULARY IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK

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Annotation. This article examines the comparative-semantic features of transport vocabulary in Russian and Uzbek. The study focuses on the lexical composition, semantic fields, borrowing patterns, and functional characteristics of transport-related terms in the two languages. Particular attention is paid to Russian lexical influence on Uzbek transport vocabulary, including terms such as *avtomobil, avtobus, poyezd, velosiped, mototsikl,* and *tramvay*. The research employs a comparative-semantic approach based on linguistic literature, specialized dictionaries, and examples of transport terminology. The analysis demonstrates that Russian and Uzbek share a considerable number of transport terms as a result of historical linguistic contact, while certain concepts retain distinct Uzbek lexical forms. The study also considers semantic differences, phraseological expressions, and contextual usage in transport-related discourse. The findings indicate that transport vocabulary represents a dynamic lexical-semantic field shaped by borrowing, adaptation, cultural interaction, and technological development. The research contributes to comparative linguistics, translation studies, terminology, and language teaching by identifying similarities and differences that can support the development of bilingual dictionaries and more accurate translation practices.
Keywords: transport vocabulary, Russian language, Uzbek language, comparative linguistics, semantic analysis, transport terminology, lexical borrowing, loanwords, bilingual lexicography, translation.
Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada rus va o‘zbek tillaridagi transport leksikasining qiyosiy-semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda transportga oid leksik birliklarning tarkibi, semantik guruhlari, o‘zlashish jarayonlari va funksional xususiyatlariga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Xususan, rus tilining o‘zbek transport leksikasiga ta’siri, jumladan *avtomobil, avtobus, poyezd, velosiped, mototsikl* va *tramvay* kabi birliklarning qo‘llanishi o‘rganiladi. Tadqiqot qiyosiy-semantik tahlil, lingvistik adabiyotlar, maxsus lug‘atlar va transport terminlariga oid til materiallarini o‘rganish asosida olib boriladi. Tahlil natijalari rus va o‘zbek tillarida transportga oid ko‘plab umumiy leksik birliklar mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Bunday o‘xshashliklar tarixiy til aloqalari va rus tilidan o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelgan o‘zlashmalar bilan bog‘liq. Shu bilan birga, ayrim transport tushunchalari o‘zbek tilida mustaqil yoki etimologik jihatdan farqli birliklar orqali ifodalanadi. Tadqiqot transport leksikasining o‘zlashma, semantik moslashuv, madaniy aloqa va texnologik taraqqiyot ta’sirida shakllanib boruvchi dinamik leksik-semantik tizim ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.
Kalit so‘zlar: transport leksikasi, rus tili, o‘zbek tili, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, semantik tahlil, transport terminologiyasi, o‘zlashma so‘zlar, leksik o‘zlashuv, ikki tilli lug‘atchilik, tarjima.
Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются сравнительно-семантические особенности транспортной лексики русского и узбекского языков. Основное внимание уделяется лексическому составу, семантическим полям, особенностям заимствования и функционирования транспортных терминов в двух языках. Особое место занимает влияние русского языка на узбекскую транспортную лексику, в том числе такие

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единицы, как *avtomobil, avtobus, poyezd, velosiped, mototsikl* и *tramvay*. Исследование основано на сравнительно-семантическом анализе, а также на изучении лингвистической литературы, специализированных словарей и языкового материала. Результаты показывают наличие значительного количества общих транспортных терминов, сформировавшихся в результате длительных языковых и культурных контактов. Вместе с тем ряд транспортных понятий имеет самостоятельные узбекские лексические соответствия. Анализ также охватывает семантические различия, особенности употребления и фразеологические единицы, связанные с транспортной сферой. Исследование показывает, что транспортная лексика представляет собой динамическое лексико-семантическое поле, развивающееся под воздействием заимствования, языковой адаптации, культурного взаимодействия и технического прогресса.
Ключевые слова: транспортная лексика, русский язык, узбекский язык, сравнительная лингвистика, семантический анализ, транспортная терминология, заимствование, лексические заимствования, двуязычная лексикография, перевод.

Introduction. The study of transport vocabulary serves as a powerful lens through which to examine the cultural, historical, and linguistic connections between societies. In an increasingly globalized world, understanding the semantic nuances and structural similarities or differences in transport terminology between languages like Russian and Uzbek becomes critically important for various fields, including translation, comparative linguistics, and cultural studies. This research delves into the comparative-semantic features of transport vocabulary in Russian and Uzbek, aiming to provide a thorough understanding of how these concepts are represented in each language. The focus will be on identifying commonalities, differences, and the underlying semantic principles that shape the lexicon of transportation in both linguistic contexts. By undertaking this comprehensive exploration, we aim to offer a broad spectrum of information that can serve as a foundational piece for extended research, presented in a narrative format that integrates various linguistic perspectives.

Literature Review. Linguistic research on Russian and Uzbek has extensively explored various aspects of their interaction, including loanword influence and semantic parallels. Studies consistently highlight that Russian has significantly impacted Uzbek vocabulary, particularly within technical and modern domains such as transportation. This influence is a direct result of historical ties and ongoing cultural exchange between the two regions. For instance, the semantic formation of transport terms in Uzbek has been examined not only in relation to Russian but also English, indicating a broader pattern of semantic development influenced by international lexicons. Researchers have also noted that words can be understood as complex semantic structures (sememes) composed of smaller meaning units (semes), allowing for the precise identification of similarities and differences between lexemes when conducting comparative analyses. The comparative study of phraseological units and idioms in Russian and Uzbek has further revealed shared and distinct cultural and cognitive patterns. These studies underscore how language reflects national mentality and how cultural contact shapes semantic change. Specifically, research on the semantic and grammatical correlation of case categories in Russian and Uzbek demonstrates functional parallels despite their typological differences, suggesting universal linguistic principles at play in expressing relational meanings. The influence of Russian on the development of international vocabulary in Uzbek has been a recurring subject of academic interest, highlighting how loanwords are assimilated and function within the recipient language. The presence of numerous Russian

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loanwords in Uzbek, especially in specialized fields like transport, suggests a dynamic linguistic landscape where meanings are adapted and integrated, demonstrating a continuous process of lexical expansion and semantic evolution. Existing semantic analyses indicate that transport-related vocabulary forms dense semantic clusters around vehicle classes, their functions, and associated actions. These analyses often reveal that while terms in Uzbek and English (and by extension, Russian) share core senses like vehicle type or propulsion method, they may differ in domain-specific details and lexical realization. Cross-language work also emphasizes how relational meaning is encoded via prepositions and case in transport phrases, which significantly impacts accuracy in translation and naturalness in usage. A broader body of work on Russian–Uzbek discourse further highlights idioms, collocations, and phraseological units that shape how transport concepts are discussed in both everyday and formal registers, adding layers of cultural and idiomatic complexity to the vocabulary.

Research Methodology. This investigation employs a comparative-semantic analysis of transport vocabulary in Russian and Uzbek. The methodology involves identifying key terms related to modes of transport, vehicle components, and related actions or concepts in both languages. This is achieved through a comprehensive review of available linguistic resources, including specialized dictionaries, academic papers focusing on Russian and Uzbek linguistics, and relevant online language learning materials. The focus is on extracting and analyzing the semantic features of these terms, noting their literal meanings, connotations, and any cultural or historical specificities that inform their usage. The analysis draws heavily upon existing academic literature that discusses the semantic and structural features of Russian and Uzbek languages, including studies on loanwords, phraseology, and grammatical categories. The ultimate aim is to synthesize this information to provide a coherent and comprehensive overview of the comparative-semantic features of transport vocabulary, offering a deep understanding of lexical density, semantic overlap, and feature distribution across these two languages.

Analysis and Results. The comparative-semantic analysis of transport vocabulary in Russian and Uzbek reveals a rich tapestry of linguistic relationships, profoundly shaped by historical interactions, linguistic typologies, and prevailing cultural contexts. Russian, with its extensive vocabulary for established forms of transportation and their components, frequently serves as a source for newer or more specialized terms adopted into Uzbek. In the domain of land transport, a significant number of terms show direct lexical correspondence. For instance, the general term for "car" is "автомобиль" (avtomobil') or "машина" (mashina) in Russian, which closely mirrors Uzbek "avtomobil" and "mashina." Similarly, "bus" is "автобус" (avtobus) in Russian and "avtobus" in Uzbek. "Train" translates to "поезд" (poezd) in Russian and "poyezd" in Uzbek. This pattern of direct borrowing extends to "bicycle" ("велосипед" - velosiped in Russian, "velosiped" in Uzbek), "motorcycle" ("мотоцикл" - mototsikl in Russian, "mototsikl" in Uzbek), "taxi" ("такси" - taksi in Russian, "taksi" in Uzbek), and "tram" ("трамвай" - tramvay in Russian, "tramvay" in Uzbek). Even terms like "subway" ("метро" metro in Russian, "metro" in Uzbek) demonstrate this striking lexical mirroring, indicating a broad shared semantic space for these concepts, largely due to historical Russian influence. For air and sea transport, Russian terms like "самолёт" (samolyot) for "airplane" and "корабль" (korabl') for "ship" have corresponding terms in Uzbek such as "samolyot" and "kema," respectively. While "samolyot" is a clear borrowing, "kema" for "ship" in Uzbek, compared to Russian "корабль," indicates a divergence in etymology, yet a convergence in core semantic

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function. The term for "helicopter" is "вертолёт" (vertolyot) in Russian and "vertolyot" in Uzbek, reinforcing the pattern of lexical adoption for modern technological concepts.

Conclusion. The comparative-semantic features of transport vocabulary in Russian and Uzbek reveal a fascinating linguistic landscape shaped by diverse typologies, historical interactions, and ongoing cultural exchange. Russian, as an East Slavic language with a rich inflectional system, has provided a substantial lexicon for transportation, many terms of which have been directly adopted into Uzbek, a Turkic agglutinative language. This significant borrowing, particularly evident in terms for modern modes of transport such such as "avtomobil" (car), "avtobus" (bus), and "samolyot" (airplane), reflects a deep historical and ongoing linguistic influence. This shared vocabulary facilitates a degree of mutual understanding and ease of translation, especially in practical, everyday contexts, demonstrating the profound impact of linguistic contact. However, the relationship is not solely one of unidirectional borrowing; Uzbek also adeptly retains and develops its own terms, often offering descriptive or etymologically distinct equivalents, as vividly seen with "kema" for ship, which contrasts with the Russian "korabl'." This inherent duality highlights the adaptive nature of language, where new concepts are effectively integrated while indigenous vocabulary continues to thrive and evolve. The detailed semantic analysis of these terms consistently reveals how both languages meticulously categorize and conceptualize transportation, ranging from the intricate vehicles The ongoing interplay between these languages continuously shapes their respective vocabularies, making the study of their transport terminology a truly dynamic and endlessly evolving field of research. Ultimately, a thorough understanding of these comparative-semantic features is crucial for facilitating effective cross-cultural communication, ensuring accurate translation, and fostering a much deeper appreciation of the rich linguistic heritage that is both shared and distinct between Russia and Uzbekistan. Pedagogical materials should emphasize prepositional use with transport verbs and common directional expressions. The data also suggests a need for parallel dictionaries that align Russian, Uzbek, and English transport terms with clear sense inventories. Researchers should continue comparative work to map evolving semantic networks in multilingual transport discourse. Practical outcomes include better lexicographic entries, improved translation practices, and clearer teaching materials for Russian–Uzbek learners. The study also underscores the value of cross-language methodology for exploring semantic features in other technical domains. Finally, ongoing collaboration among linguists, translators, and educators will sustain accurate and usable transport terminology across both languages.

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