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### THE STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF JARGONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Annotation

This article explores the structural and semantic aspects of jargons in English and Uzbek languages. Jargon, often used within specific professional or social groups, plays a critical role in communication by providing concise and efficient expression. The paper compares and contrasts the formation, usage, and meaning of jargons in both languages, emphasizing their role in shaping cultural identity and professional communication. The study reveals significant differences in morphological construction and semantic shifts in jargons between English and Uzbek, influenced by sociocultural and linguistic factors.

**Key words:** jargon, structural analysis, semantic analysis, English, Uzbek, language, sociolinguistics.

### СТРУКТУРНЫЙ И СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЖАРГОНОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

В этой статье рассматриваются структурные и семантические аспекты жаргонов в английском и узбекском языках. Жаргон, часто используемый в определенных профессиональных или социальных группах, играет важную роль в общении, обеспечивая краткое и эффективное выражение. В статье сравниваются и сопоставляются формирование, использование и значение жаргонов в обоих языках, подчеркивая их роль в формировании культурной идентичности и профессиональной коммуникации. Исследование выявляет существенные различия в морфологической конструкции и семантических сдвигах в жаргонах между английским и узбекским языками, на которые влияют социокультурные и лингвистические факторы.

**Ключевые слова:** жаргон, структурный анализ, семантический анализ, английский, узбекский, язык, социолингвистика.

### INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDA JARGONLARNING TUZILISHI VA SEMANTIK TAHLILI

Аннотация

Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi jargonlarning strukturaviy va semantik jihatlarini o'rganadi. Ko'pincha muayyan kasbiy yoki ijtimoiy guruhlarda qo'llaniladigan jargon qisqa va samarali ifoda etish orqali muloqotda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Maqolada har ikki tilda jargonlarning shakllanishi, qo'llanilishi va ma'nosi solishtirilib, ularning madaniy o'ziga xoslik va professional muloqotni shakllantirishdagi roli ta'kidlangan. Tadqiqot ijtimoiy-madaniy va lingvistik omillar ta'sirida ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi morfologik qurilish va jargonlardagi semantik siljishlardagi sezilarli farqlarni ochib beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** jargon, strukturaviy tahlil, semantik tahlil, ingliz, o'zbek, til, sotsiolingvistika.

**Introduction.** The development of phraseological units in language today in linguistics cultural studies show the relationship between language and culture, because fixed phrases are more of the life of the people than other linguistic units of the language is related to They are centuries-old life experiences that continue to this day formed on the basis of coming traditions and rituals. So mental qualities clearly felt. In particular, phraseological units contain onomastic components this feature becomes more apparent. The reason is onomastic the units have become a bridge connecting the people's past and present life. Consequently, phraseological units in different systematic languages, their etymology, It is important for linguistics to study its structure and semantics separately, to create a classification one of the tasks

The language that appeared with humanity has played the most important role in its life and will not lose its importance. Language, first of all, is one of the necessary conditions for the formation of a person and his thinking. Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that studies the vocabulary of a language. A word is the clearest and most important part of vocabulary. According to the characteristics of each language, sounds combine in a certain way to form a word. Members of a society who speak a particular language communicate using the vocabulary and grammatical rules of that language. Jargon refers to specialized language used by particular groups, often incomprehensible to outsiders. It serves the dual purpose of efficient communication within a group and exclusion of those outside the group. This phenomenon is universal and exists in every language, including English and Uzbek. While much research has been conducted on jargons in English, there is limited comparative analysis between English and Uzbek. This paper aims to fill that gap by examining the structural and semantic features of jargons in both languages. The study will answer key questions regarding how jargons are formed, how their meanings evolve, and how sociocultural factors influence their development.

**Literature Review and Methodology.** Numerous studies have been conducted on the formation and use of jargon in specific

fields such as medicine, law, and technology (Swales, 1990; Crystal, 2006). However, little has been done to compare jargon across different linguistic and cultural contexts, particularly between English and Uzbek. According to linguistic theory, jargon can be analyzed from a structural perspective by examining morphology and syntax (Halliday & Hasan, 1976), and from a semantic perspective by analyzing meaning shifts and metaphorical use (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980). The methodology used in this paper includes a comparative linguistic analysis of jargons collected from various domains such as technology, business, and social media in both English and Uzbek. The data is drawn from professional literature, online forums, and interviews with native speakers. The analysis focuses on the morphological construction and semantic evolution of jargons in these two languages.

Phraseology, like other branches of linguistics, has its own formation and has stages of development. Phraseologisms are very ancient in origin however, the science of phraseology covers almost two hundred years. 1 Phraseology. The founder of the science is the Swiss scientist Charles Balli. He wrote his "French Stylistics" (1909) is a study of word associations, that is, phraseological units has introduced special chapters. And Ferdinand de Saussure is syntagma, its signs expressed his views about it. There are such ready-made units in the language that their Linguistic nature of the meaning and syntactic features of such compounds he said that it is used ready-made, according to tradition. In terms of linguistic requirements for terms in different works, various grounds are given, although, despite their fragmentation, these requirements in the linguistic literature are also sufficiently defined. From the point of view of the current state of the development of terminology in the Uzbek scientific and technical language, the issue of terminology tint in terms of relation to the sources of its formation, primarily its nationalization, internationalization or regionalization, should be considered the most important

**Results.** Language is an intricate and multifaceted aspect of human communication, reflecting the diversity of cultures, history,

and societal norms. The study of the structural and semantic features of different languages provides insight into the ways in which human beings convey meaning, express emotions, and articulate their thoughts. In this context, a comparative analysis of the structural and semantic peculiarities of English and Uzbek phrases offers the opportunity to explore the similarities and differences between these two languages, shedding light on the complexities and richness of linguistic expression.

**Structural Analysis.** English Jargon: In English, jargons often exhibit compound word formations, abbreviations, and acronyms. For instance, in the business domain, terms like "synergy" or "B2B" (Business to Business) are commonly used. Abbreviation is a prominent feature of English jargon, especially in technological fields (e.g., "RAM" for Random Access Memory). These formations provide a quick and efficient way to communicate complex ideas.

Uzbek Jargon: Uzbek jargons, on the other hand, frequently rely on affixation and borrowed words. For instance, technical terms such as "kompyuter" (computer) and "internet" are borrowed and adapted from English. Affixation in Uzbek is used to modify root words to create jargon specific to professional fields. For example, adding the suffix "-chi" (denoting profession) to words forms terms like "programmachi" (programmer).

#### Semantic Analysis:

English Jargon: In English, jargons often experience semantic broadening and narrowing. For example, in the world of social media, the term "viral" has shifted from its original meaning related to infections to now describe content that spreads rapidly online. Another notable feature is the metaphorical use of jargon, such as "cloud" in computing, which refers to remote data storage.

Uzbek Jargon: Uzbek jargons often retain their literal meanings but undergo slight semantic shifts to adapt to new contexts. For instance, the term "telefon" (telephone) has been expanded to include mobile and internet-based communications, which was not part of its original meaning. Additionally, Uzbek jargons frequently borrow semantic structures from Russian and other languages, particularly in technical and medical fields.

Terminological lectures show signs of the most systematically organized layer of language lectures. Defining its consistency as a hierarchically strictly organized part based on the study of a certain branch of science (construction) is significant in terms of its relationship with other systemic semantic associations (groups, fields, etc.) in the lecture, identifying its place in the system of semantic groupings. In this regard, it becomes necessary to study theoretical approaches to the definition of language as a system in modern linguistics, techniques and methods for establishing the systemic levels and unity of language, especially lectures. From this point of view, try to generalize the theoretical foundations of systematization and determine the main practical techniques and methods of systematization in the lexicon of the language. This approach requires an appeal to the history of linguistics with the aim of reviewing the literature on this issue and identifying the main directions, principles and methods for studying the main properties of systematization in a lecture. As the generalization of the available literature shows, one of the main tasks of lexicology at the present stage has become the establishment of various types of systemic groupings that exist within various groups of lectures, the definition of principles and features that unite lectures, units into semantic groups.

As a review of the literature on this issue shows, the greatest objection in the criticism of existing concepts on the systemic description of the lecture system is caused by the practical and theoretical foundations for distinguishing various system-forming semantic groups, primarily based not on specific linguistic features, but on their correlation with objects and phenomena of objective reality, their connections in the material world. The direct dependence on extralinguistic reality also determines the significant difficulties that arise when trying to discover systemic relationships between units in a lecture. Proceeding from this, the most difficult issue of modern lexicology is the development of methods for identifying and establishing signs of systemic relations in a lecture, the principles based on which determine the systemic nature of a lecture. In some studies, the task of studying systemicity is determined by identifying the actual linguistic features of the lexicosemantic structure of the language, "pure" language relations. In this research, the texts of the advertisements in English and Uzbek are Leech It was analyzed according to 7 types of meaning. The ad above texts and slogans have only 5 types of meaning, i.e. conceptual meaning, connotative

meaning, effective meaning, reflective meaning and social meanings were determined. These are the meanings among them, the connotative meaning is used the most. The purpose of advertising is as a kind of announcement given in order to increase the purchase of the products being sold or offered, to the predominance of the connotative meaning it can be said that it was caused by it can be said that it was the cause.

**Discussion.** The structural analysis reveals that while both English and Uzbek jargons use linguistic modifications to create new terms, English relies more on abbreviation and acronymization, whereas Uzbek depends heavily on affixation and borrowing. This difference is largely due to linguistic structure: English, with its analytic nature, tends to create compact forms, while Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, forms longer, affixed constructions. In terms of semantics, English jargons demonstrate a higher degree of metaphorical usage and semantic shift. This is reflective of the English language's flexibility in adapting meanings based on context, especially in fields like technology and business. Uzbek jargons, in contrast, exhibit more straightforward adaptations, often retaining the core meaning of borrowed terms while applying them to new contexts. Sociocultural factors also play a significant role. In English, jargons are often created in response to rapid technological or social changes, as seen in the lexicon of Silicon Valley. In Uzbekistan, however, the development of jargon is more gradual and influenced by both Russian and global English, particularly in fields like medicine and information technology. This bilingual influence creates a unique linguistic environment where Uzbek professionals often use a hybrid form of jargon, incorporating elements of both languages.

Structural-semantic peculiarities of Uzbek phrases can be complex and unique, reflecting the grammar and syntax of the Uzbek language. Uzbek is a Turkic language and is spoken by over 30 million people in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries. The language has its own distinct features, and this is reflected in the way phrases are constructed and interpreted. One of the notable structural features of Uzbek phrases is the use of suffixes and prefixes to modify the meaning of words. These affixes are added to the root of the word and can change its grammatical function or indicate tense, aspect, mood, or case. For example, the suffix -ni is used to indicate the direct object in Uzbek, and the suffix -ga is used to indicate the indirect object. It is important to note that the structural-semantic peculiarities of Uzbek phrases are influenced by historical and cultural factors, and may vary across different regions and dialects. As the language continues to evolve and adapt to modern contexts, these peculiarities may also change over time. Overall, the structural-semantic peculiarities of Uzbek phrases contribute to the richness and complexity of the language, and reflect the unique worldview and communication style of the Uzbek people. The set of relations connecting lexemes with other lexemes in a lexical system is based on syntagmatic and paradigmatic principles. Syntagmatic relations are characterized by a distributive relationship of lexemes within a lexicon, i.e. those relations that the units of a lecture enter into, connecting with each other in the process of speech or as part of a unit of a higher rank. Syntagmatic relations are semantic relations between lexical units that are jointly present in the flow of speech. Unlike paradigmatic relations, syntagmatic relations are based on the associative possibilities of lexemes.

**Conclusion.** The structural and semantic analysis of jargons in English and Uzbek highlights both the universal nature of jargon formation and the distinct linguistic and cultural influences that shape it. While English jargons are characterized by abbreviation and metaphorical usage, Uzbek jargons rely more on affixation and borrowing. The semantic evolution of jargons in both languages reflects broader sociocultural changes, with English adapting quickly to technological innovations and Uzbek reflecting a slower, more hybrid development. Understanding these differences not only enriches our knowledge of linguistic diversity but also provides insights into the dynamics of language in professional and social contexts. Future research could focus on the influence of digital communication on the evolution of jargons in both languages, as well as the role of bilingualism in shaping jargon use in Uzbekistan.

In conclusion, learning lexical units related to education and getting to know them in depth is one of the main issues. One of the main tasks is to do research on the relevance of words in this field today, according to their study. It is clear that the need to learn the words related to education will be the main factor for our future generations to have a deep knowledge of this field.

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