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CONTRASRTIVE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL UNITS RELATED TO ROAD SIGNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi leksik birliklar chog'ishtirma aspektda tahlil qilingan bo'lib, noqardosh tillarda ilmiy tadqiqot olib borgan olimlarning ilmiy tadqiqotlari nazariy tahlil qilinib, misollar asosida tahlilga tortilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Leksik birliklar, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, chog'ishtirma tahlil, yo'l belgalari.

Abstract. In this article, the lexical units of English and Uzbek languages are analyzed in a hybrid aspect, and the scientific researches of scientists who have conducted scientific research in related languages are theoretically analyzed and analyzed on the basis of examples.

Key words: Lexical units, English language, Uzbek language, cross analysis, road signs.

Words may be inflected word forms, making sound (singular) and sounds (plural) into different words. On the other hand, words may be regarded as a class of inflectionally related forms (a paradigm), i.e. sound and sounds then belong to the same word, which may be characterised by a canonical inflected form (e.g. nominative singular), or by the stem shared by the forms and identified by linguistic analysis, or by a number or other abstract label. In speech technology, the inflected word form is the standard definition. In standard dictionaries, the paradigm definition of word is used, represented by a headword or lemma, generally the canonical inflectional form such as nominative singular, in orthographic representation.

Lexical units may need to be larger than the word (e.g. phrasal idioms).

Lexical units may need to be smaller than the word: Semantically oriented morphological word subunits (word constituents) include. Word stems minus inflections; indivisible word stems are lexical morphemes); constituent words words formed by compounding (composition); constituent prefixes , stems and suffixes in words formed by derivation.

The concept of an *abstract lemma*, deriving from recent developments in computational linguistics and their application to phonology and prosody , may be used in order to clarify the distinction [Gibbon (1992a)]: an abstract lemma may have any convenient unique name or number (or indeed be labelled by the spelling of the canonical inflected form , as already noted); all properties have equal status, so that the abstract lemma is neutral with respect to different types of lexical access, through spelling, pronunciation, semantics, etc. The examples of lexical entries given so far are based on the concept of an abstract lemma.

The neutrality of the abstract lemma with respect to particular properties and particular directions of lexical access make it suitable as a basic concept for organising flexible lexical databases. A lexicon based on a neutral abstract lemma concept is the

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basic form of a *declarative lexicon*, in which the structure or the lexicon is not dictated by requirements of specific types of lexical access (characteristics of a *procedural lexicon*, but by general logical principles. The distinction between declarative and procedural lexica is a relative one, however, which is taken up in the section on spoken language lexicon architectures. For practical applications, a lexical database will need to be procedurally optimised (= indexed) for fast access.

The present analysis has demonstrated that road signs, as important elements within our linguistics landscape, do indeed "do things" as one-way communicators. It was confirmed that RS language rarely consists of full, grammatically-acceptable sentences but rather reflects characteristics of block language found in previous research (Quirk et al., 1985). RS messages, sometimes simultaneously, performed both direct and indirect speech acts such as informing, warning, directing and even threatening drivers in various contexts. The performativity of RSs may be affected by issues such as agency, lexis and emplacement, all contexts identified as areas for future research. Potential effects of punctuation on ambiguity were also identified.

In the table below, we have given road signs in English and Uzbek languages. The examples presented in the table were selected from various dictionaries and collections using the aggregate selection method.

ENGLISH ROAD SIGNS	UZBEK ROAD SIGNS
 STOP or GIVE WAY ahead	 Yo'l bering
 Crossroads	 Ikkinchi darajali yo'l bilan kesishuv
	

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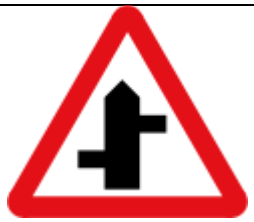
Road narrows on both sides	1.18.1 Yo'lning torayishi
 Road narrows on the right (left if symbols reversed)	 1.18.2 Yo'lning torayishi
 T-junction	
 Staggered junction	
 Traffic merges from the left	
 Pedestrians ahead	 1.20 Piyodalar o'tish joyi

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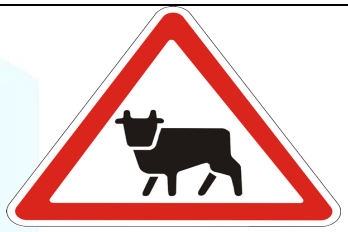
 Wild animals	 1.25 Yovvoyi hayvonlar
 Cattle	 1.24 Mol haydab o’tish
 Falling or fallen rocks	 1.26 Toshlar tushishi
 Traffic queues likely ahead	 1.32 Tirbandlik
 No Waiting or No Parking	 3.28 To’xtab turish ta'qiqlangan

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 Clearway, no stopping	 3.27 To’xtash taqiqlangan
 (Undivided) shared path route for cyclists and pedestrians only	 4.6.1 Piyoda va velosipedlar birgalikda harakatlanish yo'li
 Divided track for cyclists and pedestrians only	 4.6.3 Ajratilgan piyoda va velosiped harakatlanish yo'li

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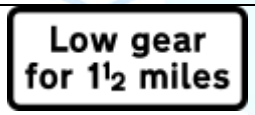
 Route for use by pedal cycles only	 4.5 Velosiped yo'lkasi
 Plates used with "steep hill" signs	
 Plates used with "steep hill" signs	
 Plates used with "steep hill" signs	
 Advisory speed limit in miles per hour	 Tavsiya etilgan tezlik
	

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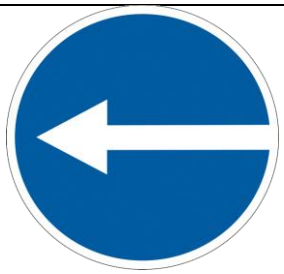
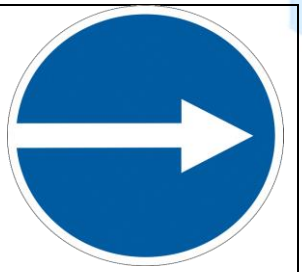
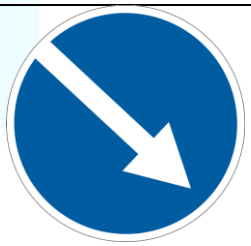
Vehicular traffic must turn left (right if symbol reversed)	 4.1.3 Harakatlanish chapga	 4.1.2 Harakatlanish o'ngga
 Vehicular traffic passing the sign must keep to the left of the sign (right if symbol reversed)	 4.2.1 To'siqni o'ngdan chetlab o'tish	 4.2.2 To'siqni chapdan chetlab o'tish

SIGNS
INTERFACE BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND ROAD TRAFFIC
SIGNS
NTERFACE BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND ROAD TRAFFIC
SIGNS
NTERFACE BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND ROAD TRAFFIC
SIGNS

Road signs are as taken for granted as the macadam or asphalt on which we drive – until there is an issue. Drivers' awareness of the actual road is understandably heightened when vehicle tires drop mercilessly into damaging potholes or as yellow or

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white pavement markers become illegible; otherwise, vehicles sail along without much consideration of the work involved in the “Under Construction” zones.

Road signs in English and Uzbek can also participate in lexema and lexical units. traffic signs in mixing languages originate from the linguistics of each language. During the research, similar and different road signs were found in both languages.

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