



Lexical-Semantic Expression of “Childhood/Enfance” In Uzbek and French Languages

Akhrorova Ruzikhon Usmanovna

Ferghana State University, PhD, Senior Teacher

Mirzayeva Muattar Omonjon qizi

Ferghana State University, Teacher

Abstract: In this article, the lexical-semantic expression of “childhood/enfance” in Uzbek and French languages, that is, nouns with the meaning of “youth period” representing childhood, which embody the names of persons of childhood age, the qualities and categories of behavior typical for children, are highlighted in their structure.

Key word: lexeme, young age, childhood, young childhood, childhood, age, Uzbek language, French language, concept, behavior, category, noun, adjective, linguistic consciousness, group.

The concept of childhood is represented by more than 100 lexemes in the Uzbek language. Most of the words in this semantic group are monosyllabic, and the most important of them are *yyugcha*, chest /*yorgak*/, *fahm* /*befahm*/ and others. In the Uzbek language, childhood is reflected in various types of lexemes such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, idioms. Among them, the group of nouns, which includes the various names of the described “youth period”, the names of persons in childhood, the qualities and categories of behavior typical for children, has the largest size. In Uzbek, nouns with the meaning of “youth period” represent childhood.

Names of “Young period”: Childhood; early childhood (old); Infancy; childhood (colloquial.obsolete)

Names of persons of childhood age: Accelerate; (fast boy)

Bumpy. Child. A child. Blanket; Little girl. A girl. Girl. Children. Child. A child, a child, Kindergarten child; Artificially breastfed; Danakcha, danakkina Polvon; Lamb, lamb, lamb. Tiny, tiny, small, Baby, jiji, Boy, little boy, gun, knob, toy, nortoy, Little boy, Found, Unconscious, ignorant, Boy, young boy, Little, little, Abandoned. A horn, a pig, a puppy, a boy, a devil, a pet, a school boy, a student.

Names of characteristic qualities and categories of behavior for children:

Childhood; characteristic of children. young childhood; for students, specific to students, like students.

As you can see, the largest group of nouns with the meaning of “childhood” is the names of childhood. Its importance for the linguistic consciousness of Uzbek speakers is explained by its emotional-evaluative, simple colloquial speech. In this regard, in the Uzbek language, the existence of words indicating that the names of juvenile creatures - people and animals do not belong to a large age - is clearly visible.

Compare: gypsy, gypsy, gypsy, animal, puppy, kiikcha, pig, bolotak, mare, nortoy and hakazo. Some of the nouns belonging to the word-forming type described above belong to the conceptual framework of youth. All the nouns denoting the children of various animals can be included in this, since the

animal is described as a young animal with a child. In practice, the same group of nouns can be considered as lying at the intersection of childhood and youth, because the meaning of juvenile when talking about animals is less differentiated than when talking about people, because the demarcation of childhood and youth is extremely socially conditioned. The expression of juvenile semantics through the means of word formation is a vivid proof of the importance of this semantics, as it reflects the desire of speakers to use it regularly.

Among the lexical representations of the concept of childhood, there are relatively few groups of adjectives, verbs and adverbs. The vast majority of lexemes of the listed word groups are based (directly or indirectly) on nouns indicating this concept.

The lexical analysis of the concept of childhood in the Uzbek language allows us to draw conclusions not only about the density of the lexical meaning in it. This feature is mainly manifested in various lexical expressions of childhood. For example, child, childlike, childlike, etc.

Lexical-semantic representation of units representing childhood “youth” in French.

About 80 lexemes represent childhood in the French language. Among them are also words related to various speech units, such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs. Some of the words of this semantic group have one root, and the main ones are enfant, gamin, pueril, infantile, gosse, garçon, file and other words based on word-forming nests. Some words belonging to these nests (such as enfantement, infanticide) belong to the periphery of the described semantic group, and are among them due to the presence of a root morpheme meaning childhood. Like in the Uzbek language, childhood is reflected in lexemes belonging to different categorical grammatical concepts in the French language. Among them, there are the most numerous nouns that define various names of the described “young age”, names that mean the age of children, and characteristic characteristics of children.

The lexical content of the semantic subclasses of the listed nouns is as follows:

Names of “young period”: enfance

Names of childhood: *Bambin, bambine, bébé, bébé-prouvette, cadet(caddie, caddy), diable, diablotin, écolier, élève, enfant, enfancon, enfantelet; fillet; fillet; galloping; gamine, Gamine, garçon, garçonnet, Garnement, gavroche, gosse, gosseline, jojo, lardon, loupiot, marmaille, marmot, marmouset, mineur, miochemoujingue, morveux, moucheron, mouflet, mouflette, moutarde, nourisson, nouveau-né, pepere, petit,tout-petit, Polisson, poulbot, poupon, pouponne, poupard, preadolescent, Titi.*

Adjectives and behavioral categories for children: *Enfantillage, gaminerie, infantilisation, infantilisme, momerie, puerilisme, puérité.*

As can be seen from the above, the most numerous group of nouns with the meaning of childhood is the names of childhood. The importance of this group for the linguistic thinking of French speakers is also explained by the existence of emotional evaluative synonyms, which are defined as colloquial (fam.) in dictionaries. (fam.)

In French, childishness/or rather immaturity/semantics is also manifested at the word-formation level within animal names. /The concept of immaturity has a variety of phonetic variants meaning word-formative suffixes such as *eau, -et, -on.*

In the French language, a certain number of such lexemes are formed with the help of these suffixes. Such words are interpreted using the words *jeune* (young) and *petit* (baby animal), in which case they are used as synonyms and have the meaning of immaturity, e.g.

Raton rat boy (**jeune rat**); **ourson** teddy bear (**Petit de l'ours**); **chaton** kitten (**jeune chat**); **oison** goose chick (**Petit de l'oie**); **chamelon** camel (baby camel) (**petit du chameau ou du dromadaire**) : **souriceau** mouse, . “**Un souriceau tout jeune, et qui n'avait rien vu**”(La Fontaine); **lionceau** lion cub - (**Petit du lion et de la lionne**); **poulet** chick (**petit de la poule**); **porcelet** a pig (**Jeune porc**). Thus, in the interpretation of the naming of the children of animals, the meaning of the words *retit* and *jeune* is combined with the meaning of undifferentiated and immature.

Among the lexical expressions of childhood in French, there are also a large number of groups of adjectives, verbs and adverbs, in which the number of adjectives and adverbs similar to "childhood" is somewhat less than in Uzbek.

Adjectives: *Enfantin, gamin, garconnier, gavroche, grandelet, grandet, inpuere, infantile, mineur, petit, polisson, pueril, se.*

Verbs: *Batifoler, gaminer, infantiliser, pouponner.*

Recipes: *puerilement*

Analyzing the concept of childhood in the Uzbek language allows us to draw conclusions not only about its lexical volume and content, but also about the lexical density of the concept of childhood. This is reflected in the emergence of a large number of one-stem expressions among the lexical expressions of the concept. For example, the main ones enfant, infantile, puéril, enfantin, enfantillage, infantiliser, infantilisation, puérililte, puérilement, puérilisme.

We give the following examples of the expression of lexical units representing childhood in the text:

- 1). “une guerre tres effrayante contre **les galopins** de l’ecole rivale” (Duhamel)
- 2). “Un esprit de **gamine** experimentee qui voit les choses avec insouciance” (Maupassant).
- 3). “Oh! **Le petit garnement!** Aussi leste que joli” (Beaumarchais).
- 4). “Cette petite n’est qu’un **garnement!**).
- 5). “Les **polissons** de la ville etaient devenus mes plus chers amis” (Chateaubriand)
- 6). “Elle prend un ton **infantile**, pleurnicheur” (Sartraute)

List of used literature:

1. Abdullaev, Z. (2021). *Usbekische Personennamen-Etymologie, Grammatik, Pragmatik* (Doctoral dissertation).
2. Akhrorova, R.U. (2020). Age nominations in linguistic research. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(4), 316-321.
3. Akhrorova R.U. Semantic analysis of phraseological units representing “youth” in French and Uzbek languages. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, – 2021. № 7. – P. 122-126.
4. Akhrorova R.U. The linguistic image of the world and the gender aspect of the concept of “age” in French and Uzbek languages. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, – 2021. № 101. – P. 585-589.
5. Akhrorova R.U. The gender aspect of the concept of “age” in French and uzbek. *International Journal of Advanced Research in ISSN: 2278-6236 Management and Social Sciences*, – 2022. №1. – P. 31-39.
6. Asqarova, Sh.I. TERMINOLOGY OF THE DIRECTION OF LANGUAGE CONTACTS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2020. 2 (11), 234-239.
7. Ziyodbek, A. (2022). O ‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA JINSNING IFODALANISHI. *EDITORIAL BOARD*, 613.
8. Kaharova, M. (2021). MICRO FIELD OF LEXEMES WHICH DENOTE UZBEK PEOPLES’HOLIDAYS AND WORK CEREMONIES. *THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука*, (9), 646-648.
9. Kakharov, K. (2021). Use of "you" and "you"(polite form) parable in communication behavior between Uzbek and german families. *ACADEMICIA: AnInternationalMultidisciplinaryResearchJournal*, 11(9), 199-203.

10. Mansurovich, A. Z. (2022). PERSONAL NAMES OF MONGOLIAN ORIGIN. *PEDAGOGS journali*, 12(1), 62-65.
11. Мейе А. Введение в сравнительное изучение индоевропейских языков. –1938. М.: –Р.438.
12. Ubaydullayev, X. (2019). On studying the history of linguoculturology. *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University*, 2(4), 166-167.
13. Khurshid Ubaydullayev, & Sodikjon Muminov. (2022). PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH A NAME OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS FOCUS ON THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. *JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal*, 8(1), 118–126. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/58EDV>.