

**THE IMPORTANCE OF LOW-PRODUCTIVITY METHODS
IN ENRICHING THE SYSTEM OF LEXICAL UNITS
RELATED TO CRAFTS**

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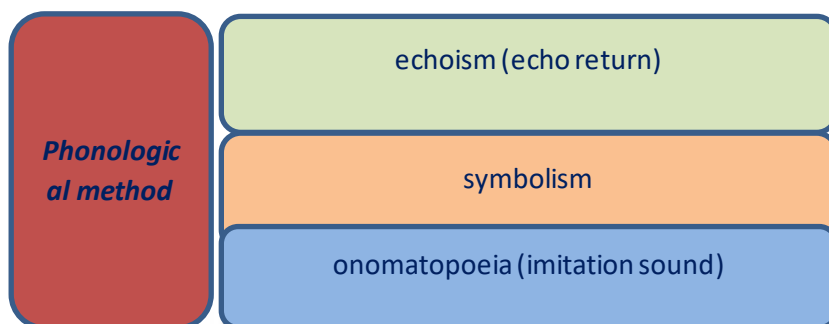
Abstract *At present, conducting research on lexical units occupies a special place in the linguistics of our country and the world. It creates the need for scientific research of the lexical system used in many areas and professions. The formation of lexical units in the field of crafts is a complex and multifaceted process, in which various linguistic and semantic mechanisms operate. In this process, low-productivity methods are also important in enriching the system of special lexical units related to the field of crafts.*

Keywords *Lexical units, phonological method, handicrafts, language, mechanisms, sound, etymology.*

This article analyzes the phonological formation processes of lexical units related to craftsmanship in English and Uzbek from a scientific point of view, as well as their isomorphic and allomorphic features. At the same time, the issues of phonological harmony and structural compatibility between lexical units used in the field of craftsmanship are also studied.

Phonological - phonological method. The phonological method is one of the relatively rare and passive methods of forming lexical units in the field of craftsmanship. It refers to the process of creating a new lexical unit through sound imitation (onomatopoeia). When lexical units are formed using the phonological method, their semantic expression is expressed in accordance with the sound.

Lexical units formed by the phonological method in the field of crafts often occur based on three mechanisms.



These lexical units are formed as a result of the use of unusual sounds as signs or gestures aimed at a specific purpose and express their purpose through the emotional actions of the person. In addition, they arise through imitation of various actions or sounds emanating from tools during the craft process.

Lexical units created through the phonological method serve more to express a person's feelings and emotional states that arise during the craft process. At the same time, such lexical units also serve as cultural and spiritual elements that express craft traditions.

In the field of craftsmanship, there are lexical units in English that are formed through phonological methods. In particular, the natural sounds produced by tools and equipment in the process of craftsmanship are reflected in the language as phonological units. For example, sounds such as the "tick" (sewing machine sound) produced by a sewing machine or the "clang" (metal hammering sound) produced by hitting metal with a hammer are phonological units directly related to the craft environment. Such lexical units were formed in imitation of real sounds in the crafting process, and they have a strong place in the language as a natural means of expression. In addition, there are also formally formed lexical units in the field of handicrafts, which are often observed in the names of innovative products and technologies. Here the influence of the phonological method is clearly visible. For example, the expression "Click-Clack" is used to describe the sound of weaving machines and is also actively used as a product brand. Such lexical units are formed on the basis of imitation of sounds in the handicraft environment and acquire both functional and spiritual value[1].

In Uzbek, this method is very rare, like in English, and is studied in the structure of imitative words. These words are divided into two main types according to their meaning: a) words imitating sound (onomatopoeia); b) words imitating image (image).

Words that imitate sounds are words that reflect sounds received through hearing. They are understood only through hearing. There are such methods of craft, but they are less effective and some are very rarely used in general use. For example: a shuttle is a sewing tool that passes the lower thread to the upper thread track created by the sewing machine needle during stitching. A lexical unit is created through sound imitation. **Moki** wood (palm, shamshad, apricot, etc.), animal kingdom, and the middle of them was carved in a square shape, and a hole (eye) was made on both sides (the end of the thread in the tube was passed through this hole). **Moki** is usually made of porcelain. The sound is created by passing through the yarn systems; the wick is a device for spinning and cooking yarn from cotton or cocoons, and in this case, too, the imitation of the natural

expression of various sounds creates a lexical unity[2].

Etymology - etymology method: In linguistics, the process of forming new terms by studying the sources and history of the appearance of words. According to J. Yule, many specialized terms in the English language were borrowed from Latin, and other languages also had a certain influence on the development of the English vocabulary[3].

From the point of view of linguistics, the method of etymology refers to the process of forming original words with a specific meaning by studying the history and origin of existing lexical units. In this process, secondary lexical units are reshaped as primary units, relying on their previous logical and semantic foundations. As a result, these lexical units, returning to general use, take a strong place in the vocabulary of a particular language. The etymological method reveals their isomorphic nature, which is observed in the processes of lexical formation in different languages. The isomorphic nature is explained by the similarity of historical and semantic units in languages.

A deeper analysis of the etymology method reveals that many terms related to the craft industry originated several centuries ago and are actively used in English and Uzbek to this day. This, in turn, confirms the continuous preservation of cultural and historical connections through lexical units. Thus, the method of etymology creates a scientific basis not only for the formation and systematization of lexical resources, but also for the study of interlinguistic historical connections.

In English, for example, the following can be cited: loom - the name of a weaving machine, first used in the Anglo-Saxon language *geloma* - meaning weaving; pottery - a term for pottery products, from the Latin *potus* (made by hand); anvil - the name of a blacksmith's tool, from the Germanic word *ana-fila* (thing to strike), and before arriving at this form it was also expressed as *anvelt*, *anfilt*, *anvilt*; silversmithing: the word silver entered English as *seolfor* or *siolfor*, which in turn, from the Proto-Germanic word *silubra*, the word smith in English means a master or craftsman; mandrel is a lexical unit in the field of jewelry, a mandrel or chisel[4].

The mentioned word-formation methods are of great importance in the formation of new lexical units in English and Uzbek. Therefore, they play a major role in the creation of traditional and modern terms in the field of craftsmanship. Both languages have their own derivational possibilities and lexical reserves, and new terms are formed under the influence of internal and external factors.

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