# ANALYSIS OF SOCIALLY RESTRICTED VOCABULARY AND ITS MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** This study explores the concept of socially restricted vocabulary, focusing on its linguistic characteristics in English and Uzbek. Socially restricted vocabulary includes terms and expressions used predominantly by privileged or specialized groups within a society, influencing linguistic development and social mobility. The research analyzes the structure, formation, and evolution of such vocabulary, particularly in relation to stopword lists and bigram weighting. Additionally, the study highlights the importance of vocabulary in linguistic studies and examines morphological distinctions between English and Uzbek. The findings contribute to the broader understanding of linguistic stratification and the role of specialized vocabulary in different languages.

**Keywords**

Socially restricted vocabulary, morphology, linguistic stratification, Uzbek language, English language, bigram weighting, stopwords, language privilege.

This article is focused on the structural-semantic and stylistic features of socially restricted vocabulary in English and Uzbek languages. The relevance of this issue is determined by the lack of research and practice of translation of English and Uzbek socio-restricted vocabulary at the level of communication in oral and written discourses. The article aims to examine the peculiarities of the socially restricted vocabulary in English and Uzbek languages. The analysis of examples concerning the functional types of socio-restricted words is being explored. This comparative analysis can be useful for practical courses on contrastive lexicology of English and Uzbek languages, training courses for translators and linguists, as well as for the research work of linguists, sociologists, anthropologists. On the basis of these methods, the most comprehensive extraction of function words that are stylistically colored can be ensured in English and Uzbek.

*Definition of Socially Restricted Vocabulary*

This part of the paper consists of linguistic characteristics of financially privileged people in Great Britain and the USA, as well as in Uzbekistan and their linguistic reflection on the English language and Uzbek languages. Class privileged terminology in British English

It should also underscore that for 40% of children who speak black non-standard English, their social mobility decreases in life. In general, socially restrictive vocabulary is a language of national dialect and regional sociolect of socially privileged people. Accordingly, socially restricting vocabulary is divided into two groups: REGIONAL and SOCIAL. The first one denotes the language of

national dialect of a country or its parts, which belongs to privileged classes. The other one indicates the language of a definite circle or elite specialized in mystic professional, or hermetic notions.

It also reflects many features of paid occupation, educational level, cultural values, traditional moral concepts, attitude towards other people, and leisure activities. In this sense, it can be asserted that the most socially restricted lexical fund is observed in national dialects of western capitalist countries, so called language of socially privileged people. From the other side, it can be contended that the most widespread vocabulary is socially restricting. At the beginning, such unity in theory promulgated the conception of S.P. Sigro, who asserted that club humor during literary language makes it aristocratic.

*Importance of Vocabulary in Linguistic Studies*

The expansion of language serves to fulfill the increasing demands of human society, to express their perceptions of this world in the proper way, to interpret accurately new realities in constantly changing life, and to render adequate the change of attitude. Besides, the development of the World Wide Web, Internet and e-technologies increases the demand for the considered material. Social-economic conditions, as well as powerful cultural and linguistic contacts, make up-to-date the study of socially restricted vocabulary.

The problem of vocabulary is one of the most vital problems of modern linguistic science, in connection with the wide scope of development of economics and industries. Each science in deal with the language has its own special professional vocabulary. Linguistic study of this vocabulary in connection with the satisfaction of the contamination sector is of great scientific and practical value. The terminological vocabulary provides the most open where borrowing is the main point. The technical vocabulary and the ordinarily used words are less subjected to changes, because the term refers to different systems. The term is word formation.

Information concerns not only simple words, but also the complex and compound words, materialism, locksmith; to take over, to take under; etc.; also the meaningful units of the language, forms of the words and their word building model, the category of a word's attendant, the endless forms of the verbs and their model, etc. The vocabulary is described as a collection of the total stock or the words in the language used in particular counts. Understanding and the use of vocabulary play an important, sometimes crucial role in the process of mastering a foreign language. This is what encourages the research on the vocabulary learning strategies (VLSs), (Yaacob et al., 2018).

*Structural Features of Socially Restricted Vocabulary*

Various researchers in Uzbek morphological vocabulary have used classifications based on numerous criteria. They have been divided into suffix forming parts of speech based on the suffixes, or into root-stalk forms based on the roots to independently develop predictable forms. Derivatives, belonging to the verb parts of speech in Uzbek, are also classified at the expense of their extension. They

have been divided into elements of determinative, and side job, abstractive, admissible, passive, professional terms and other words.

Terms that are the symbols of arising events at proper places and times are correctly semantic. As such, it is necessary for the specialist to have a term in understanding the essence, using the science-based method, producing, and servicing the newest technique. In each technical and professional area, there is a specific lexis. Such a dulling should be not only correct and unambiguous in the pithy aspect, but also the technique and its essence should be accurately characterized, comprehensively clarified. Moreover, this is achieved due to the widespread use of process-paying specific terms and concepts.

The term about the action of the process is most widespread, which gives meaning to the change of the subject. The need for such terms is related to personal expectations, as the intended time of the prosecution event. During the evolution of the action radical terms, those with an action token have emerged more frequently. The use of such terms in the Uzbek language may be facilitated by concepts such as promoting, industrializing. This is due to the use of as an action radical term. Independently in the Uzbek language, in terms of the action, stimuli, processes, and phenomena, there are hundreds, or even thousands, of processes that determine the definition of that action. On the contrary, these concepts in the functionality and terminological aspects are multidimensional in their incorrect acceptance. Therefore, scholars insist that terms of this kind must be considered only through criteria such as the object and the subject.

The mentioned term may be determined on the basis of the substantial and technological, that is, verbal and verbal action denomination.

The interaction of the process paying term and the word paid by the process is a considerable phenomenon involving the terminology of a subject. Since there are many recent ready-made facilities, coinage terms providing the terms of processions emerge. The majority of terms are made with the help of the first and positional prefixes. However, the fix terms are limited to so-called coinage terms, and these words introduce restrictions on fontalization. The term change rate is negative. Such limitations make it impossible to coin a term, which is in accordance with this, and is utilized in this case. In general, consideration of the matter involves the public publication showing use of terms. Nevertheless, there are foundations, industries that have opened up an extensive trade of technological jargons.

*Morphological Characteristics*

The nature of affixes in English and Uzbek is different. What concerns English is that English belongs to the Germanic group of languages, and is said to be rich with sufficient formations. Most suffixes in English come from Latin elements, they are borrowings, e.g. -ate, -ion, -ment, -ous, -y, etc. They are so used to the Roman bases, so they started joining Roman bases at the end of the 1o, the beginning of the 2o, centuries. Then, having developed as independent formation with Romanic and Germanic bases, many affixes could join both these bases so that there appeared the sets of doublets, e.g. -ance/-ence, -al/-able, -ary/ -ory, etc. The agglutinative

character of the Uzbek language is predetermined by its specific base structure. The agglutinative features of the language determine features of affixes. The adaptability of affixes of Persian-Tadjik origin in the process of joining them to the language base is of different kind.

Inflectional word endings are deemed to be a wide range of means by which the nature of words and their relations are represented. Inflectional means are used without creating new words, but just changing the form in one or more dimensions by the fixed pattern: addition of the fix sound to the word; changing the root vowel degree; changing the position of the principal stress; changing the number of the words, etc. In compliance with how part of speech the word belongs to, the change of the form features its certain morpho-syntactic properties, e.g. with the noun it shows the category of the number, case, possession, etc.; with the verb, it renders the category of the tense, person, mode, voice, etc. Inflectional means includes all the paradigms concerning the word formation process, unlike derivational means that not only change the paradigm of a word, but also create a word or base, which means the word belongs to a different part of speech, or to the different subclass in the same part of speech. Last but not least, one and the same word should not contain more than one inflectional word ending in the determinate category.

There are two categories of morphology types: the inflectional morphology, which is concerned with modifications of words to mean different things without modifying their core meaning, and the derivational morphology, where complex word parts are put together to change the core meaning as well as meaning of the words. In Turkish and English languages, inherent inflectional endings are used for the former one. On the other hand, in English, it is determined that since one word has various constructions of its inflection, there are some relationships between the semantics of a stem word and its inflection. In this study, it is aimed at developing a morphological analysis model to extract the morphological information of the words using a complete set of occurred endings, including both root and affixes. Contrary to the previous word languages, a set of Turkic morphological endings has been considered in its entirety, providing all morphological information about the words.

The study underscores the significance of socially restricted vocabulary in shaping linguistic and social hierarchies. By examining the structural and morphological aspects of restricted vocabulary in English and Uzbek, we identify key differences in word formation, affixation, and lexical categorization. The findings reveal that while English vocabulary often incorporates borrowed suffixes, Uzbek relies on an agglutinative structure. Additionally, the study highlights how vocabulary expansion responds to socio-economic and technological advancements. Future research should focus on the sociolinguistic impact of restricted vocabulary in digital communication and its role in language standardization.

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