

ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURAL TERMS IN COMPARED LANGUAGES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF GENERAL SEMANTIC PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

The article summarizes the existing literature on system relations and attempts to identify such general types as "paradigmatic fields, semasiological fields, logically understandable (thematic) fields, lexical-thematic groups, lexical-semantic groups" based on the results of the analysis of the dictionary of construction terminology in the onomasiological and semasiological aspects of establishing various lexical-semantic relations within the dictionary and referential correlation with external linguistic series.

Key words: *terminological, specificity, polysemy, comparison, synonymy, homonymy.*

INTRODUCTION

The study of the semantic meanings of words related to construction terms, their relationships with the way of life of mankind and their mentality depends on the vocabulary richness of the languages under study. The results of the analysis of the vocabulary of construction terminology in the onomasiological and semasiological aspects of the establishment of various lexico-semantic relationships within the vocabulary and referential correlation with external linguistic series allow us to try to identify such general types as "paradigmatic fields, semasiological fields, logically understandable (thematic) fields, lexical-thematic groups, lexical-semantic groups".

Within the framework of a general semantic feature, its division into typical, specific, etc., indicates the semantic interrelation of terms within the entire lexical-thematic group. If the construction word is recognized as the semantic core of all studied terms, then it acts as a dominant for terms allocated to the remaining lexical groups. All groups are divided into smaller and smaller groups, each of which constitutes a general semantic feature. Each word is combined into a special group with the manifestation of a specific feature of the semantic meaning of the lexical-thematic group, and based on this, the hierarchical meanings of words related to construction terms in dictionaries are systematically studied.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS.

In English and Uzbek, polysemy is one of the main semantic phenomena operating in the lexical system of the language. A characteristic feature of a widely used language is the wide influence of polysemy. Many words in the general language have not one, but several (two or more) meanings, and also serve to express various objects and phenomena of reality. The purpose of studying terms is to determine the presence of conceptual tariffs of the word, its connection with scientific concepts, stylistic colouring, and the features of its functioning as a word.

The impact of the phenomenon of polysemy on terminology is, first of all, to determine the place of use of the term.

For example: “*construction – science, construction -(house)*” as an object. In general, the separation of these depends on the context. The analysis of construction terminology in English and Uzbek shows that the phenomenon of ambiguity is the main one in the formation of the terminology of this field of science. The terms are distinguished by their ambiguity, and the formation of their lexical-semantic properties corresponds to linguistic foundations.

It is known that in many cases we witness the ambiguous or incorrect use of terms used in the languages being compared. In such cases, they indicate the processes of expressing different meanings in the construction object. As we noted above, the word “*roof*” in the Uzbek term “*construction*” shows signs of polysemy and expresses different concepts that are different from each other in semantic structure. Each specific meaning of this term actually represents the phenomenon of homonymy, for example: *roof - the top part of a house, building, roof - completely, completely, (My ear is finished with the roof), roof - a work consisting of several books, a collection of works.*

The term “*balakhona*” used in Uzbek to describe the “*superstructure above the house*” is ambiguous in both languages. Nowadays, in Uzbek, the term “*balakhona*” is used to refer to a cottage, parts of a new house project, and when building new types of houses, this term acquires new meanings: 1) the upper second floor of a house; 2) a sloping roof; 3) the upper structure of a house. When used in modern Uzbek to express these concepts, it would be appropriate to study the meanings of the term “*balakhona*” more broadly. There are several similar terms in the construction industry, and studying these terms can help you learn some of their meanings, especially through the opinions and worldviews of the local population. For example, the following words “*porch, nave, fence, plank surface, plank shape, style, staircase, decor*” will serve as the basis for editing the above-mentioned words.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

Although the general semantic meaning of the English word "house" is translated as "a building intended for a specific purpose," it can take on special meanings when combined with certain words. We have divided them into the following groups:

A) "house" means a dwelling or hut: *glass-house, hot house, green-house, lodging-house, single - family house, tenement-house, town-house, wattle-house, mansion-house*;

B) "house" names that describe the quality of houses: *basement-house, duplex-house, detached-house, half-timber house*;

S) "house" names that describe the shape of houses: *frame-type house, panel-type house, roundhouse, study-house*;

D) "house" an institution aimed at satisfying a social need: *bath-house, block-house, bunk-house, fire-house, gashouse, wainhouse*.

Also, when we pay attention to the semantic meaning of the English word "room", we see that while its first meaning is "house, dwelling, building", when added to some words, it represents the names of separate places reserved for a specific purpose. These words are not used in the sense of "room", but for a specific purpose: *committee room, mud - room, reading-room, sleeping-room, storing, storing-room, board-room*. The above words are a construction aimed at satisfying a demand for some social purpose. As can be seen, a comparative analysis of words that are frequently used in two languages shows that such words not only develop the meanings of the word in the languages, but also give the secondary side of the word a poly-semantic character.

In the modern Uzbek language, the word "staircase" has several meanings. The lexical-semantic change of the nominative meaning of the word "staircase", its development can serve as the basis for using it in similar meanings of the word in this context. The semantic commonality in the meaning of "step on which to step" has become the main nomenclature of the word "staircase". For example: step of the staircase. In further forming the semantics of the word "staircase", it is possible to use such meanings as "growth, ascent", allocated for a specific purpose. Developing a meaning based on similarity using the main components of the semantic structure of the words "growth, ascent" - the nominative meaning of the word "staircase" - also became the basis for forming another meaning of this word. For example: the meaning of "each stage of a rank, title, etc." becomes one of the main meanings of the word "staircase" and also determines its functional function. At the same time, in the examples given, the main meaning of the word "staircase" is understood as one of the main meanings of the word "step".

Thus, the formation of the meanings of words related to construction terms depends on the poly-semantic properties that depend on the hierarchical relationship of the languages being compared. But sometimes the lexical-semantic phenomenon of polysemy contradicts the specific properties of the terms themselves as signs of special concepts. Therefore, the ambiguity of the names of the terms indicates, first of all, that dictionaries of construction terms have not been developed. In many cases, the structure of the construction terms of the Uzbek language was significantly influenced by words that came from the Russian language, which significantly influenced the development of polysemy and synonymy, and we compared the synonyms with the meanings of the following words that came from the Russian language: *tim, indoor market* – *крытый рынок*; *light, arrow, beam* - *ригель*; *profession, craft* - *ремесло*; *railway, bookmark* - *reysmus*; *tank, bed*; *knife, carving knife* - *резец*; *expense, to spend* - *расход*; *digging* – *раскопку like this*. The presence of synonymy in words related to construction terms indicates the ambiguity of the meanings of words in dictionaries related to the field, since the selection of synonyms is one of the methods of semanticization of words, which gives the concept of these terms, and not the word in its original meaning. As for the lexical-semantic phenomenon of synonymy, the dictionaries related to construction terms in both languages are not devoid of this drawback. Synonyms are widespread in the languages being compared, and this process also includes old and archaic words. **In Uzbek**, such synonyms include tent and soldier; profession; bridge and pillar; volume and layer; sculpture and ornament; *equipment and tools, tools, instruments, equipment*; *work, task, purpose*; *place and location*; *wall, barrier, boundary*; *attempt and movement*; *construction, household, housing*; *frame and framework*; *health resort, camp, recreation center, sanatorium*; *coating and decoration, to name a few*. **In English**, for example, *coarse sand (kaba qum) va top sand (yuqori qum)*; *crushed sand (silliq qum) va manufactured sand (sun'iy qum)*; *drawing room (mehmonxona) va drafting room (chizish xonasi)*; *sleeping room (yotoqxona) va bed room (yotish xonasi)*; *blunt pile (tuzaq ustuni) va charred pile (kulgan ustun)* there are synonyms such as. This situation reflects the semantic connections between terms and concepts in the construction field of both languages, where some synonyms are used in cases where there is no clear distinction, while others are used in special contexts.

Another closely related type of polysemy is homonymy. Homonyms are words that are usually similar in sound, have the same form, but have no connection with each other in meaning. Polysemy is the development of the internal semantic structure of a word and the use of a word in different lexical and semantic functions, which means the meanings of a word in different texts. Homonyms are words that are

similar only in form and are independent. The association of one word with two different concepts leads to a contradiction in the use of homonymy in terminology, where each concept must be defined verbally individually. In terminology, homonymy is an unexpected phenomenon. Analysis of words related to construction terms shows that there are also cases of unjustified use of homonymy in English and Uzbek. For example: **in Uzbek:** *andava (1) – somonli loy; andava (23) – ganch; andava (3) – suvash uchun ishlatiladigan dastali tagi silliq asbob; tom (1) – uynitng ustki qismi; tom(2) – bo‘lim (kitoblarni); tom (3) – butunlay, tamomila; blok (1) – binoning ma‘lum qismi; blok (2) – biror narsani bir o‘rami; blok (3) – davlatlardan tuzilgan ittifoq, koalitsiya; kran (1) – jumrak; kran (2) – og‘ir yuk ko‘taradigan mexanizm; dasta (1) – tutqich; dasta (2) – bog‘lam; dasta (3) – chillak; pul (1) – o‘lchov, qiymat, baho; pul (2) – sarmoya; pul (3) – ko‘prik; ingliz tilida: rule I - qoida; rule II -lineyka ; spur I -siqilgan element; spur II - to‘siq, qovurg‘a,; table I - jadval; table II - plastinka; tambour I - tambur; tambour II - devor; tambour III - baraban; tambour IV- kichkina stol; tee I - balka; tee II - uchamak; board I - doska; board II - kengash; body I - tana; body II -sport turi; booster - yordamchi ; booster II - madad; bolt I - bolt; bolt II - elak; bolt III -shovqin; bolt IV- o‘q.*

As can be seen from the languages being compared, in lexemes related to construction terms, most homonyms further expand their meanings when used with words (*roof (1) - the upper part of a building; roof (2) - a section (of books); roof (3) - completely, completely; or bolt I - bolt; bolt II - sieve; bolt III - noise; bolt IV - arrow*). We also touched on antonymy in our scientific research. Antonyms are one of the leading lexical-semantic phenomena widely used in the formation of a dictionary of terms. The functional-semantic feature of antonymy is to determine the semantic opposition of lexical units, to highlight the important specific character of the subject and the phenomena in them. These features of antonymy help it in the formation of new terms in two languages. Antonyms are considered a universal category, common to all languages. The language of science, making extensive use of the common language, uses their antonyms to name some terms. For example: *raw-baked, assembled-separate, internal-external, soft-hard, light-heavy, smooth-rough*, and the like. They are used not only in construction practice and in the field of science to describe the qualitative characteristics of objects and phenomena, but also to indicate their main characteristic, specific scientific concepts. For example: *raw brick-baked brick; light cement concrete - heavy cement concrete; internal sewage-external sewage; hard sand - soft sand*. In English, many terms are based on the use of this feature of antonymy.

Let's look at the following antonymic pairs for the word "concrete" in the "English-Russian Construction Dictionary": *common-concrete* - "og'ir beton"; *lightweight concrete* - *yengil beton* ; *finest concrete, and concrete* - *nozik qovurg'ali beton* ; *coarse concrete* ~ *dag'al beton*; *coarse asphalt-concrete* - *dag'al asphalt-beton*; *finest-graded asphalt concrete* - *nozik asfal-tbeton*; *compressed concrete* - *siqilgan beton*; *heaped concrete* - *bo'shashgan beton*; *loosely spread concrete* - *temiri bo'lmagan beton*; *stamped concrete* - *temir-beton*; *armored concrete* - *temir qovug'ali beton* ; *plain concrete* – *qalin bo'lmagan beton*. Also, words used in the formation of many terms: *bearing* - *tashuvchi*” – “*unbearing* – *tushirmoq*”; “*light* - *yengil*” – “*heavy* – *og'ir*” ; “*up* – *yuqoriga*” - “*down* – *pastga*”; “*in(side)* – *ichkariga*” – “*out(side)* - *tashqariga*; “*under* – *ostida*” – “*over* – *ustida*”. Thus, the use of antonymic forms of words reveals complex semantic relationships in the construction of terms in both languages. Words that are antonyms to each other are manifested not only as a lexical-semantic phenomenon, but also in the organization of semantic meanings of individual pairs of words or in the systematization of certain dictionaries, as well as in their combination into groups based on the opposition of meaning. Thus, lexical-semantic phenomena operating in terminology, in general, do not go beyond the laws operating in the general system of the language. Therefore, the signs of synonymy, polysemy and homonymy are of great importance in the formation of groups of terms and their division into categories.

In the organization of lexical-semantic groups of construction terms, methods of semantic analysis of frequently used words are of great importance. The use of frequently used words in relation to a new class of words is not a simple transfer of their sound form to the names of new objects and phenomena, but requires a certain change, a change in the nominative or motivational meaning of frequently used words. When frequently used words enter the ranks of terms, certain changes occur in their semantic structure. As a special semantic layer of words, they are adjusted to the requirements imposed on the term.

It is known that the final achievement of the conceptualization characterizing the term is the most important sign of the semantic coherence of words. Our analysis shows that the membership of frequently used words in certain field terms is their semantic terminologicalization, in which the conceptual correlation in the semantic structure of the word reaches a certain limit.

Each word initially has a conceptual meaning. Even the most "existential" words - names of animals, household items, kinship relations, and so on - can be expressed as a designation of a class of words. In the process of terminology, the initial conceptual correlation of frequently used words becomes the basis for the formation

of terminological features in them. In general, if we characterize terminology as a method of nominativeness, then in fact it represents the same terminological methods inherent in the development and changes taking place in the semantic structure of the word. The terminological meaning of the word develops on the basis of the existing meaning, which becomes a new, recognizable meaning for it. Therefore, the terminologicalization of frequently used words is one of the processes of polysemic formation, and the meaning inherent in the term is one of the lexical-semantic variants in the semantic structure of a frequently used word.

In both languages, the semantics of the word has a large conceptually clear meaning due to the same precision of the term. Although changes occur in the general semantic structure of the word, the word expands it due to its terminological meaning. In the terminology of words that are widely used in the languages being compared, the semantic meanings of the word expand. This is confirmed by the semantic analysis of the names of specific items related to the production activities of craftsmen. The expansion of the semantic meanings of the following words indicates that they reveal specific concepts of the construction industry: **in English:** *pincers, nippers, tongs; saw; hammer; scoop; shovel, spade; set square; scrap iron; axe; plane; naildrawer; instrument; pick, axe, pick-mattock; wheel; barrow; bucket, pail, bare; palette; border; broach; nail; look; back sap; solution; bricknagged; board; beam; bass; bar; bulk; stone; black; brick; adobe; burnt, baked-brick; weak solution; strong solution; white wash; motor, group; limestone; blend; bent; badigeon; barrier; t holder, bracket, corbel; alabaster; plaster; In Uzbek:* *o'nbir, qisqich; arra; bolg'a; belkurak; bolta; randa; tirnoq; asbob, iskana; chelak; gips; burg'ulash; qulf; duradgor; xoda; loy; ramka; tosh; taxtalar; qattiq loy; taxta, g'isht; xom g'isht; tayyorlangan g'isht; ohak; qattiq ohak; ohaktosh; aralashmagips va toshli loy; g'ildirak; kurak; paqir, chelak;* The above words have their own status in the local language, but we may also encounter new semantic meanings in the process of their use.

The analysis shows that the semantic structure of the word used in the languages being compared can be expanded. This is confirmed by the semantic analysis of the names of specific items related to construction. We have witnessed the expansion of the meanings of the following words in the process of frequent use and the expression of specific concepts of the construction industry: **in Uzbek:** *qozon, sham, ombir, tikuv, kamar, bel, belkurak (mexanik belkurak), randa, (qo'lda, elektr qo'llanma), burg'ulash (mexanik burg'ulash, elektr burg'ulash), yashovchi (beton yashovchi), plita (beton plita) (umumiy belgidan o'ziga xos belgigacha);*

in English: *beam, oleg, list, lock, real, ring, rod, levelling – rod, joint, bed – joint, head – joint* and etc.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the analysis of the methods of word formation for construction terms in the languages being compared is an integral part of the study of terminology, which expands the features of working as a special layer of dictionaries in languages.

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