

Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th January, 2024

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

STRUCTURE AND DERIVATIVE STUDY OF CONSTRUCTION TERMS IN COMPARATIVE LANGUAGES

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Annotation:

In this article, the process of organizing the meanings of words that are often used in linguistics, the methods of filling the content of the terminological dictionary, and the analysis of the means and methods of terminology formation is the systematization of the methods of word formation in many studies.

Keywords: term, terminological, lexical-semantic, affixation, conversion, justification, extralinguistic.

The analysis of the meanings of the terms related to the construction industry showed that the vocabulary of the industry has its own words and uses different semantic meanings of the commonly used words. In this regard, there are different ways of semantic terminologicalization of words in the language. By changing the meaning in terms, it acquires new characteristics and signs that are not characteristic of the word and is distinguished by the designation of objective meanings and concepts. In this regard, the terminological meaning of the word differs from the meaning of the lexeme.

The process of organizing the meanings of words that are often used in linguistics is one of the ways to fill the content of the terminological dictionary. The main reason for such a statement is to acquire a different semantic content with the national word and to designate it as a special scientific concept. It should be noted that the terminologicalization of simple words is a rather complicated process. As one of the lexical-semantic options, the meaning of the lexeme, which is often used as a term, is related to the semantic structure of the general word, and there are cases that expand it due to its secondary polysemantic feature. This method of terminology is typical for words that are closely related to the strengthening meaning of the



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common language word that entered the direction in the English and Uzbek languages.

The following words are used in construction terminology in Uzbek: *hovli, hana, gisht, bolga, randa, mix* – in English: wall, house, brick, hammer, bullet these words do not break the semantic connection with the nominative meaning. The above terms are characterized by their dependence on "objectified" meaning, not nominative. Also, expanding the meaning and semantic structure of these words is used as an important factor in naming new properties of objects. In terminology, the characteristics of a word that end with its meaning and indicate its several concepts form its homonym.

In this case, there is a secondary name for a new object or phenomenon according to the same form of the word. Terminology of words in speech, for example, the word "yuk" in Uzbek and its equivalent in English "load" clearly proves this. It is necessary to gradually expand the range of use of words in the field of construction to express scientific concepts. Then these terms are increasingly abstracted from their original meaning and eventually acquire a common conceptual semantics. This is shown by comparing the original and the most abstract expanded meaning of the term "burden": "burden" - > burden of weight, responsibility; "seismic load" etc. In such cases we can see that there is a secondary name interpretation of the term. It is also confirmed by the fact that it becomes a term and expresses the names of new objects and events, and that the word departs from its primary meaning. The issue of the analysis of the means and methods of terminology formation in many studies is the systematization of the methods of word formation, primarily related to the methods of morphological word formation. There are the following methods of word formation, which are divided into two groups: a) methods of forming interrelated words: **1) affixation; 2) conversion; 3) justification;** b) ways of forming words of an extralinguistic character: 1) original suffixes; 2) forming words containing the affix; 3) word formation in the close syntactic and semantic connection of two or more components; 4) words in abbreviated form. In general, systematization in accordance with this classification takes into account the types of word formation that are characteristic of the vocabulary of the literary language. The methods of forming terms have their own characteristics, which are first of all expressed in the wide use of the phrase for forming terms. It is known that the lexical-semantic method of word formation, abstracting from the general meaning of the expansion of meaning in terms, is much larger than the



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conceptual content and semantic phenomenon. Therefore, the term in this case has a somewhat conditional character. In the analysis of Uzbek and English interlanguage correspondence methods, this method reveals the following structural relations between non-Latin terms:

1) due to the lexical-semantic phenomena in terms with the same function and name in the construction industry in the languages being mixed, or terms related to the construction industry, some differences are identified, in particular:

1 (a): words with the same meaning in two languages and the same function:

In English: beam, black, bitumen, block, boulder, stone, rock, barrier, plaster, latch, block, cement, ballast, bay, varnish, lacquer, mastic, resin, instrument, tool;

In Uzbek: beam, asphalt, concrete, black gum, stone, fence, plaster, clay, block, cement, load, gravel, panel, porch, lock, mastic, tools, finish.

b) divided according to the meaning in the context of communication: in English: glass, stud, tack, nail, peg; spade, shovel, trowel, scoop, dipper, ladler; in Uzbek: pin, nail clipper, scissors, etc.

2) field terms that are known based on an action or formed by adding suffixes:

a) terms that change into names based on their content; eye-window eye, hook-hook, post-column, tamba, adherence-glue, adhesive, gum, wall-wall, enclosure, board-board, framed board, apparatus-machine, wood-shaping equipment, frame-rom . - carriage, tent-tent, frame-rom slope-top, descent-cover (relative to the roof); lodge:

b) complex terms that did not receive an addition: hatchet-carpenter, beam-chaspak, tagsinch, verandah-peshayvon, barrow-lilybgiltak, pick-koshbosh, shovel-shovel, slate-slate coating, bat-baked brick, bar-barber, adobe-raw brick, flue-chimney, channel-ditch, bunch, bottom-foundation, bed-fundament, foundation, balcony-peshayvon, bass- burnt stone, hard plaster, mortar, grout-burnt lime; mallet handle; veneer-circular lattice, circular wall, wainscot-paneled wall; apprentice- a one-story roof, garret-a multi-story house; aisle-building staircase; bucket- mud machine; screw-syrup nail polish.

The examples given above are related to the linguistic synonymy of word formation models, for example: manzil - manzilgokh, najjor-carpenter, ivon-peshayvon, etc.

In some cases, the models are similar to each other in linguistic analysis. Taking into account such situations, we came to the opinion that the existence of most terms and expressions in the Uzbek language is a descriptive feature of the principle of their origin.



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The concept of derivation in word formation is based on the possibility of dividing a word into morphemes. And morphemes have the ability to attach affixes: prefixal and suffixal.

Word-forming morphemes and affixes combine with words to form construction industry terms. This method of search helps to add different affixal morphemes to the root morpheme based on semantic correlation, and this method produces a word in the full meaning of the word. Today, the distinction between types of words in linguistics is based on the methods of formation with typological criteria. The manifestation of phonetic reality in the analysis of terms in English and Uzbek languages reveals the possibilities of using suffixes and prefixes in the formation of typological features. At the same time, the use of prefixation as a method of forming new words exhibits the same characteristics. We have seen that there is a limited number of prefixes in the formation of new words in languages that are being mixed, and their semantic space is also limited.

This feature is unique to the Uzbek language, in which the original prefixal elements are combined with the stem. But it does not participate in the formation of new words, and the prefixes formed with a secondary meaning are very ineffective in the formation of new words in terms of quantity and semantics. Depending on the number of combined morphemes, terms are divided into two groups: monolexemic and polylexemic terms.

Monolexemic terms are derived words with a single meaning formed by affixes: in English: forget, abrasion, absorbability, acoustical, absorber, absorbent, setting, abutment, accelerator, acreage, adjustment; in Uzbek: cast, cast iron, randa, electricity, gypsum, dam, companionship, solidarity, security and others.

Polylexemic terms consist of two or more meanings, which are mediated by an affix or suffixless formation: in English: roof -block, cantilever-arm, rammed-concrete, portland-cement-concrete, drift-bolted, glass-hardened, glass-work , glasscrete, hallway, half-block, half-timbered, stairhall, hardware, holderbat - roof-block, console-arm, rammed-concrete, Portland-cement-concrete, drift-bolted, glass-hardened Naming objects and events of reality in word formation serves to form relevant concepts about them. Word formation to some extent reveals the mechanism of nomination, and the most important aspect is the semantics of the word formation process. Unlike terms that do not receive suffixes, derivatives are secondary nouns, and in their formation are related to the semantic relationship of the affixes that make them up.



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In this regard, the semantic motivation of words, which expands the meanings of words, is important. The common meaning that emerges in time when the meanings of the active words in a certain process are compared to the expanding adverbs is called word formation. Word formation is a characteristic feature of communication processes, which is manifested in the generation of new meanings in interrelated groups.

The comparative study of the process of word formation should first of all be aimed at determining the semantic conditions of word formation and developing models. One of the methods of comparative study of this relationship can be the analysis of the ratio of specific means of word formation in the English and Uzbek languages that are being compared.

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