

ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCTION TERMS IN MIXED LANGUAGES

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Annotation:

In this article, phraseological units are one of the analytical indicators of the development of terms, the fact that word-forming adverbs are not well developed in the mixed languages, phraseological units ensure the syntactic convenience of words to semantic integrity, other meanings are formed based on the semantic combination of terms and phraseological units, characteristic of phraseological units in both languages the meaning of the term is revealed in the general and special combination of components. Terms and phraseological units form different meanings based on their semantic combination. In both languages, the meaning of the term characteristic of phraseological units is revealed in the general and special combination of components. In a phraseological combination in the form of a term, each word is deprived of the activity of its lexical meaning to a certain extent. At the same time, terms and phraseological units constitute one of the components containing the main semantic meaning. This component can be grammatically the main or subordinate lexeme. The syntactic layer of phraseological units is the simple units formed according to the same structural structure characteristic of each language, in which the issues related to the use of syntactic and grammatical features of the language in the formation of types were considered.

Key words and expressions: phraseological units, structural-semantic, lexeme, component, model

Preface

It is known that phraseological units are one of the ways of managing terms in both languages. This is one of the distinguishing features of all dictionaries. Vocabularies of terms can be active as terms for the production of new word formations in the naming of new births that have appeared in the science and the production of new words in the system of field terms.

Literature analysis and methods

It is known that since the 20s of the 20th century, the formation of terms by combining words became the basis for the development of the field of lexicology in linguistics. English terms and expressions also developed in the 20th century. B.N. According to Golovin, "a term is a separate word or a subordinate phrase created on the basis of a name, which means a professional concept and is developed to meet the specific needs of a certain profession (scientific, technical, production, communication), management" [Golovin1980: 276].

Phraseological units are one of the analytical indicators of the development of terms, and it is considered that word-forming affixes are relatively underdeveloped in the languages being mixed. Phraseological units provide syntactic accessibility of words to semantic integrity.

In terminology, the way of forming phraseological units is explained by the limited possibilities of word formation tools. Phraseological units are in the extended form of lexemes in the speech process. The semantic combination of two words corresponds to phraseological terms in terms of structural semantic features. Because acronyms mean one concept and represent a structural-semantic whole. Terms and phraseological units create different meanings based on their semantic combination. In both languages, the meaning of the term characteristic of phraseological units is revealed in the general and special combination of components. In a phraseological combination in the form of a term, each word loses the activity of its lexical meaning to a certain extent. At the same time, terms and phraseological units are one of the components containing the main semantic meaning. This component can be grammatically a main or subordinate lexeme. The syntactic layer of phraseological units is simple units formed according to the same structural structure characteristic of each language, in which syntactic and grammatical features of the language are used to form types.

Results and discussion

Phraseological units are divided into two structural types according to the number of combined components: a) two-component and b) multi-component. Two-component terms in English and Uzbek are formed according to the following models.



Compound terms formed by means of the **Noun + noun** = model: test laboratory, structural coating, strong wire, plank board, wooden circle, wooden floor, nail box, board material, ax handle, bookshelf, plan line, kertmak method, hammer handle, slot position, accuracy of sawing, surface flatness, length of burr, cut of board, smoothness of surface, grain of wood, roughness of cuts, hardness-softness of wood, depth of carving, the surface of the board, the thickness of the board, the thoroughness of the joint, the tightness of the joint, the diameter of the wood, etc. For example: Otherwise, the blade will sink into the wood and spoil the smoothness of the surface. (- Azimov S. Carpentry textbook for the 7th grade of auxiliary schools, 86); The length of the bar depends on the size of the item being prepared, whether it is large or small (Carpentry works. 506). The first component of such compounds can be used without the suffix -. In such cases, the meaning is not affected, of course.

1. Compound terms formed by means of **adjective + noun** = model: iron layer, concrete layer, clay layer, shaded porch, construction hall, parquet floor, brick floor, upper floor, screw nail, cement floor, growing branch, o frame, cement mortar, original size, small size, decent size, convex surface, handle drill, internal surface, external surface, half hole, external screw, front clamp, pin joint, carving chisel, shearing chisel, joist, cross cut, straight cut, thin log, thick log, whole log, wet wood, hardwood, artificial drying, thin core, support tissue, back brace.

2. Compound terms formed by means of **Noun + Verb** =: to cover biton, to cover black. Also, when we developed structural models of phraseological units in English, we witnessed their formation in the following models:

1. Compound terms made using the **Adj+N** = model: hollow, abutment, buried, abutment, cellular abutment, forked abutment, hard aggregate, bearing area, edging board. This model is based on attributive semantic relations between components. In this case, the main component defines the subject, and the subordinate component is a characteristic of the subject.

2. Compound terms made using the **N+N** = model: breast abutment, bridge abutment, land abutment, underground addition, filler aggregate, hand blower, pain blower, floor board, clincher brick, clay brick, grout cart.

3. Compound terms made using the **V+N** = model: to point a pile, to duplicate conditions, to pick a stone, to drive home, to drive a rivet, to drive tunnel, to drive a



wall, to piece a bearing, pressed to shape. If these compounds have a verb as a nucleus, they are connected to a noun and objective relations are established between the components.

4. Compound terms made using the **N+Prep+N** = model: addition of clay, addition of sand, area of base, arm of balance/ Can be expressed using other prepositions in this model: rivet in tension, rivet in showbar, consolidation by vibration, load at failure, cantilever for footway, ditch for foundation.

5. **V+Prep+N** = compound terms made using the model: to load in bulk, to load on axle, to rivet on flange.

In the languages being compared, it can also consist of complex phraseological units that combine three or more component terms. The principles of forming terms with three or more components reflect the methods of forming complex phraseological units. Therefore, the main or subordinate part in compounds is important in expressing the content of the whole phrase. For example: in English: load uniformly distributed over span, sand-bearing method of testing clay pipes, glued laminated timber arch, intermediate duty fireclay brick, parallel curve rib arch bridge, chamber of tie bar of roof, lodged braced and battened door.

In Uzbek language: round wood material, secret lamination of boards, surface sanding machine, planing board, method of gluing, planing of multi-nail joints, multi-nail variable template, woodworking lathe, routing with a shearing jig, centering the stud, planing various surfaces, creating curved grooves, slitting circular saw, open bevel jointing, log sawing installation with the help of centres, rough alignment of cylindrical surfaces, careful attachment of parts to be repaired by gluing, stretching and connecting with the method of tensioning straight lock etc. Most of the considered multi-component compounds are composed of the combination of two-component lexemes. Such combinations are clearly visible due to the combination of lexical units, the variety of methods and tools. Therefore, it is necessary to dwell below on the types and types of such two-component compound terms. Because in this way, after determining the rules of combination, it is much easier to determine the ways of formation of multi-component compounds. Based on the materials in English and Uzbek languages, our observations show that there are 5 phraseological units related to building terms in English with different word groups. And in the Uzbek language, we observed that it is expressed only on the



basis of 3 models.

We can provide

a statistical analysis of the use of phraseological units related to building terms in Uzbek in sentences through the following tables:

TABLE-1

Models	Use of phraseological units in examples	Amount of use of phraseological units	% percentage indicator
Noun+noun	strong fittings, wooden planer,	84	53.8
Adjective+noun	top floor, screw nail,	60	38.4
Noun+Verb	to cover with concrete, to cover with black	15	7.6
Total		159	100%

The use of phraseological units related to building terms in English in sentences can be seen through models using the following statistical analysis:

TABLE-2

ModelS	Use of phraseological units in examples	Amount of use of phraseological units	% percentage indicator
Adj+N	cellular abutment, bearing area	26	26.5
N+N	breast abutment, bridge abutment	20	20.4
V+N	to point a pile, to duplicate conditions,	13	16.3
N+Prep+N	addition of clay, consolidation by vibration,	24	24.4
V+Prep+N	to load in bulk, to load on axle,	12	12.2
Total		93	100%

Conclusion

In short, language is related to the active participation of mankind, it is created by mankind. Science develops under the influence of new theories and new phenomena of reality. In particular, the 21st century, which is considered the age of high technologies, is fundamentally changing the way of life of mankind, including language, art, the structure of society, family relations, etc. Language is the property of any human society, and it is completely natural that it changes and develops as a phenomenon.

In addition, language is the main tool for understanding and researching the culture



that is passed down from generation to generation. Deep understanding of science, religion, literature, prevention of emerging military disputes and conflicts can be done only through language, that is, debates, negotiations, peace and deals, agreements. As we begin the analysis and generalization of word-formation methods in the languages in question, our main task is to determine the actual word-formation methods. It can be used not only in the general lexical system, but also in the scientific terminology system. Unlike common lexical words, terms usually have a more complex structure.

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