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Lexical-Semantic Features of Geological Terms and Lexemes in English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the specific lexical and semantic features of geological terms, the role of semantics in the scientific and technical system when creating terms. The main ways of formation of geological terms in semantic connection in the English and Uzbek languages are shown.

KEYWORDS: geological terminology, lexico-semantic system, polysemantic term, determinology, terminology, synonymy, antonymy, and homonymy.

Introduction. The establishment of wide conditions for the growth of national languages in Uzbekistan, as well as the fact that our country's educational institutions and media now function in seven languages, is an essential component in increasing interethnic concord and harmony in our society's existence. In recent years, in order to secure our country's stronger integration into the global community, a comprehensive system of teaching foreign languages, particularly English, has been developed and widely applied in practice. [1]

The idea that foreign language acquisition occurs in all languages is also consistent with terminology. "In all languages, to express a new concept, either a ready-made term from another language is adopted, or a word or term that already exists in that language is used, or a new term is created", wrote S. Akobirov [2]

According to Shangina, geological terms created by the semantic method emphasize the use of terms borrowed from other fields of science and technology without changing their morphological structure, changing their semantics and specifically recognizing this aspect. Therefore, the lexical-semantic method or this principle is the most appropriate criterion for creating scientific and technical terms, especially geological terms in our example. According to him, international terms are accepted as new lexical units with specific semantics only when necessary, and in this way these language units are assimilated into specific language terminology through the possibility of their scientific understanding. [3]

At this point, it should also be noted that in the acquisition of international terms, it is important to take into account the possibility of creating artificial terms from them, the possibility of creating a term or creating a word of the acquired terms. The lexical-semantic method is the leading method in the creation of terms in the Uzbek language, and it should be noted that the words in the language become terms. As a result of our

research analysis, we consider it appropriate to distinguish the following important factors in the creation of geological terms. For example:

- a) To take into account the presence of literary or popular words in the language that have the characteristic of becoming a term;
- b) there are terms that are used within the framework of the national language;

Lexical-semantic features of geological terms in Uzbek and English languages are thoroughly analyzed and researched. It should be noted that the empirical method is one of the most effective methods for studying the lexical-semantic features of geological terms. The effectiveness of using this method is recognized not only in Russian linguistics, but also in foreign linguistics. Also, the interpretation of word semantics by means of terms motivates the research of subtle meanings of other field words based on a certain approach.

Methods. The lexical-semantic method is the most appropriate criterion for creating scientific and technical terms, especially geological terms. According to this method, international terms are accepted as new lexical units with specific semantics only when necessary, and in this way these language units are assimilated into specific language terminology through the possibility of their scientific understanding.

When learning international terms, it is important to take into account the possibility of creating artificial terms from them, the possibility of creating terms or words of the acquired terms. The lexical-semantic method is the leading method in the creation of terms in the Uzbek language, and it should be noted that the words in the language become terms.

lexical-semantic method of term formation in English and Uzbek languages is explained by the decomposition of polysemantic term meanings. As the meanings of the term within a certain field are functionally-semantically separated from each other, they form separate new lexical units.

Semantic integrity and independence of a specific language unit is a conditional feature for any word or term, and appears as the basis of formal integrity and semantic independence. [4]

Specific determinologizing and terminological phenomena play an important role in the formation of lexical units related to the field of geology. Also, it should be noted that they are a very active method in creating lexical units and give a new field content to the word selected from the vocabulary of the scientific language. In this case, the word that has become a geological term means the content of only one (single) scientific concept in the terminological system of the field, bypassing some of its dictionary meanings. In other words, it acquires its own terminological meaning. A term formed in this way is usually called a word term.

Semantic or lexical-semantic analysis reveals the internal semantic structure of the term, its semantic variants and valence, types of meaning transfer, as well as the types and methods of their interaction in type-gender relations. According to world linguists, the lexical structure of a language reflects a certain integrated system consisting of many and closely related units. It is appropriate to call this system not only lexical, but also **lexical-semantic system**. Because, in many cases, the organic relations between its constituent elements are based on their semantics. Summarizing the ideas about the relationship of lexical units in the language system, it can be said that these relationships can be very diverse. These, in turn, include the following semantic relations. For example:

Results. Homonymic relations are relations of these lexical units that are compatible in form, that is, lexically, but not related to each other in terms of content and semantics. For example, among the terms in the Uzbek language related to the field of geology, the following homonymous terms were identified:

BEND - 1. The bent part of something, the bent place. Bending of the tube.

BENDING – 2. geol. Sunken or bent areas of the earth's crust.

BURMA – 1. *sft* . Twisted, twisted and tucked into the depths of the earth; folded.

BURMA – 4. *horse. geol.* It is applied to the folds of the earth's crust. [5]

PERIOD - 1. A certain period of time in which an important event or event occurred in the development of society or in nature, or is characterized by its own characteristics.

– 8. *geol.* The specific time taken for the formation of the rocks that make up the geological system.

In addition to the above, we can also observe the following generally accepted (international) lexical homonyms in the geological lexicon of the languages being mixed.

DEPRESSION – I [*lat* . crush suppression] 1. *tib.* A depressed state of mind; severe mental state. 2 *iq.* Stagnation, inactivity, growth, and development that occurs in the economic system, in the field of social activity.

DEPRESSION - II. *geol.* The part of land below sea level.

DEFLYATSIYA - 1 *ml.* In order to increase the value and purchasing power of money, withdrawal of a part of the surplus money mass issued during inflation.

DEFLYATSIYA – 2. *geol.* Erosion, silicification of rocks under the influence of mineral particles blown by the wind.

DISLOCATION – [*lat* . *dislocation* - placement; displacement; bone protrusion] 1. *military.* It applies to the deployment of military units to designated locations around the country, the deployment of air forces to appropriate airfields, and the deployment of naval ships to ports.

DISLOCATION – 2. *geol.* As a result of various changing processes in the earth's crust, the disturbance and change of the original location of the rocks.

homonymous relations existing in the lexicon of Geology, we found that there are also synonymous relations. **Synonymous relations** are relations between lexical units that are semantically identical or close to each other. Analyzing the terminological system of the field, the following synonymous terms were identified:

Uzbek: Tillo - *gold, dice*; **Marvarid** - *dur, gem, mute*;

In English: Emerald - *scientific synonyms : fluorite, tourmaline, mirror, olivine, vesuvianite, corund, quartz, prehnite, diopside, (synonyms in trade) - African, Brazilian, night, eastern, Indian, Gardenia, Congolese, lepidolite, spurious, brazen, etc.*

The existence of antonymous terms in the terminological system of the field of geology was also observed. **Antonymous relations** are semantically contradictory, i.e. opposite, relations between lexical units. Analyzing the terminology of the field in English and Uzbek, we identified the following antonymic terms. For example:

Gold/gold stone – **golden** stone // **ordinary** stone - **simple** stone,

Eastern **topaz** // western **topaz** _ _ _

White diamond - **black** diamond

Eastern diamond - **western** diamond.

From the examples given above, it can be understood that the semantic conflicting relationship of most antonymic terms is in the form of a word combination.

Word acquisition. According to many linguists involved in lexicology, semantics, and lexicography at different times, the words that make up the component of a certain language are like a single system or a number of subsystems that are organically related to each other.

"The *lexical-semantic method* of creating a term is implemented by changing the meaning of simple words within the field, expanding their meaning. The difference between this method of word formation and other methods is that, in terms formed by other methods, a new form is created to express a new concept, while in the lexical -semantic method, the new content is absorbed into the old form. [6]

It should be noted that the detailed analysis of the lexical-semantic, structural-semantic relations of the words and terms that make up a specific terminological system, comprehensive research is rising to a higher level for terminological researchers. As we know, the term must be unambiguous. In the field of terminology, the appearance of synonymy, antonymy, homonymy and polysemy in the language is a hypothesis that does not require proof. [7]

Conclusion. It is no exaggeration to say that the lexical-semantic method is widely used in the formation of terminology related to the field of geology in English and Uzbek languages. In English and Uzbek languages, specific semantic changes of geological terminological units, language flexibility, synonymy, antonymy are more clearly manifested. It can be said that in the field terminology of the Uzbek language, the weight of synonymous relations of lexical units is slightly higher than in the English language. Semantic relationships between words representing the terminological units of geology serve as a criterion of its integrity and semantic-functionality and specific terminological principles.

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