



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC  
SOLUTIONS

SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF  
LEXICAL UNITS RELATING TO THE BUILDINGS ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Abstract:** *This article analyzes the synonymy, antonymic, hyper-hyponymic, paronymic, graduonymic relationships of terms related to the field of building construction through examples in English and Uzbek languages. Lexical units related to the construction industry are also divided into several groups. The phenomenon of mutual synonymy is mentioned in archaic words in the languages in question.*

**Key words:** *term, linguistics, lexical units, synonym, antonym, paronym*

### INTRODUCTION

Today, the field of construction of building structures in our country is developing rapidly, like other fields, which is the impetus for the introduction of new terms and expressions from foreign languages related to this field into the Uzbek language. The entry of new terms related to the field into our language, the construction of various modern buildings, adaptation to social needs and demands of the times, as well as creating difficulties for the experts of the field to use in their daily life, also affect the social lexicon.

The term "pragmatics" (meaning "activity", "movement" in Greek) was introduced into scientific circulation by Ch. Morris, one of the founders of the general theory of semiotics - signs. Developing the ideas of Charles Peirce, the scientist divided semiotics into three parts:

- 1) semantics - the relation of signs to objects of reality the doctrine of;
- 2) syntax - study of the relationship between signs;
- 3) pragmatics is the doctrine of the relationship of signs to interpreters, that is, users of the system of signs. Thus, pragmatics studies the behavior of characters in real communication processes.

Pragmatics arose and developed within the framework of semiotics, which was considered by the American scientist Charles Pierce as a science that unites all fields of knowledge. Ch. Maurice said<sup>42</sup>. This scientist, who created the classification of linguistic signs, proposed to divide semiotics into three independent parts, that is, semantics, which studies the relationship of linguistic signs to the object, syntax, which describes the relationship of signs with each other, and pragmatics, which studies the relationship of signs to the people who use them. Although semantics and syntax developed rapidly in

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<sup>42</sup>Моррис Ч.У. Из книги «Значение и означивание» // Семиотика. – М., 1983. – С. 118-132





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the following years, pragmatics began to form as a separate independent direction in linguistics by the end of the last century.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

In the linguistics department, scientists used different methods to classify lexical units. According to D. Nabiyeva, it is appropriate to study lexemes in four groups:

- Uniting into groups based only on formal signs;
- Divide into groups paying attention to meaning;
- Grouping by task;
- Uniting into groups according to form, meaning and function<sup>43</sup>.

The lexical-semantic features of terms are widely covered in the works of researchers such as V. Danilenko, O. Blinova, A. Superanskaya, N. Podolskaya, N. Vasileva, N. Klepikovskaya, N. Z. Kotelova, S. Scherbina.<sup>44</sup>

Synonyms are means of expressing thought in a way that is appropriate for a specific purpose, and this is the reason for their appearance. Synonyms consist of a series of different words, while doublets are different forms of the same word.

L.A. Bulakhovsky and D.S. Lotte states that "complete synonymy in special words should not be allowed at all", E.I. And Tolikina, "since the scientific language is devoid of emotional elements, special lexemes should express synonymous relations only as doublets,<sup>45</sup> ." believes that

A.A.Reformatsky says<sup>46</sup> that the presence of synonyms in terminology is a natural process. In terminology, in addition to synonyms that express the same concept, there are more variants of the same word. The scientist calls such cases doublets. At the same time, A.A.Reformatsky specifically mentions that doublets and synonyms are not the same phenomenon at all.

From A.A.Reformatsky's definition, we can conclude that one term is included in different terminology of the language, and they express different meanings in each terminology.

In mixed languages, we can also find mutual synonymy in archaic words.

<sup>43</sup> Nabiyeva D. O'zbek tilining turli sathlarida umumiylik-xususiylilik dialektikasining namoyon bo'lishi. – Toshkent., 2005. – b.28

<sup>44</sup> Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания/В.П.Даниленко. –М.:Наука, 1977; Блинова О.И. Термин и его мотивированность / О.И.Блинов // Терминология и культура речи. – М.: Наука, 1981. – С. 28-37.; Суперанская, А.В. Общая терминология / А.В. Суперанская, Н.В. Подольская, Н.В. Васильева Н.В. М.: УРСС, 2003; Котелова Н.З.К вопросу о специфике термина// Лингвистические проблемы научно-технической терминологии. – М., 1970.–С.123.

<sup>45</sup> Булаховский, Л. А. Курс русскова литературного языка: в 2 т.-5-е изд, лерераб.-Киев: Радянська школа, 1952.Т. 1.-446 с.; Лотте Д.С. Некоторые принципиальные вопросы отбора и построения научная-технических терминов.-М: Изд-во АН СССР, 1941.-С. 79-98.

<sup>46</sup> Реформатский А.А Введение в языкознание. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 1997. – С. 115.







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## 3.1 jadval

Ingliz tilida	O'zbek tilida
<i>blunt pile</i> <i>charred pile</i> <i>cement pile</i> <i>reinforced concrete pile</i> <i>concrete pile</i>	Asbob Uskuna Jihoz
<i>board</i> <i>stratum boards</i> <i>pasteboard</i>	Chodir Kappa Platka Sipoh
<i>bolt</i> <i>cotter bolt</i> <i>anchor bolt</i> <i>rift bolt</i> <i>stay bolt</i> <i>link bolt</i> <i>swing bolt</i>	Devor To'siq

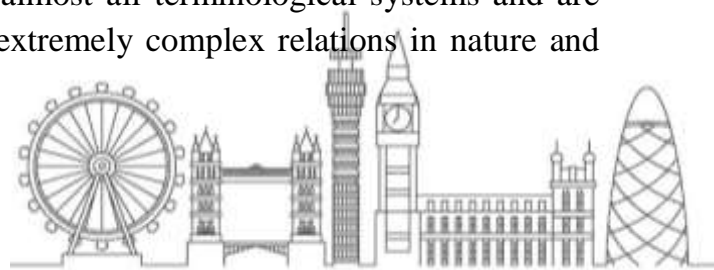
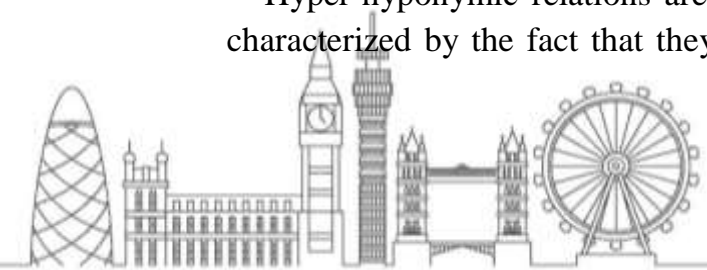
**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

In modern linguistics, the synonymous feature of two words or phrases is based on the definition of the word or the proximity of the meaning, the uniqueness of the foundations defined by the word, or the possibility of using synonymous words interchangeably in the context. there is . The expression of similar or the same meaning of lexical units in one language shows its synonymous nature. As in all languages, we can often find the phenomenon of synonymy in English. Due to the large number of meanings of words and their use and origin due to various reasons, the complete matching of the meanings of words was not observed. Synonymous words usually belong to the same word group. Their connection within a common meaning is called a synonymous series. For example, the words wood - timber - tree - willow - tree - log - post formed a mutually synonymous series.

In the terminology related to the construction of buildings and structures, the following terms can be associated with synonyms: frame - frame, frame, frame; (skeleton rib) stone - stone (herb sack). In the field of construction, the term "frame" is considered to be the part of the window of the house with edge boards, and in the field of medicine, it is defined as the ribs of the human body. Stone - in the terminology of stone construction, it means the main material used in the construction of buildings, and in medicine, it means the name of one of the internal organisms of a person.

Paradigmatic relations are also clearly visible in the system of Uzbek terminology. Terminology of various fields is considered an open system, like the lexical layers of the language, and hyper-hyponymic, paronymic, graduonymic relations are reflected in it.

Hyper-hyponymic relations are present in almost all terminological systems and are characterized by the fact that they represent extremely complex relations in nature and





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society.<sup>47</sup> For example, the hyperonym stone considered as a building material is *marble stone, granite stone, bitter stone, limestone, flint stone, gravel and sandstone, limestone, kharsangstone, pebble stone, porous stone, wall stone*; Hyponyms such as *plastobeton, cement concrete, hollow concrete, ceramic concrete, penobeton, gas concrete, pumzobeton* are actively used in construction.

Partonymy is considered as a holo-meronymic phenomenon in the language, that is, a phenomenon that realizes the whole-part relationship, and it is clearly manifested in the lexical-semantic level of the language, especially in the terminological system. For example, building parts related to construction include meronyms such as foundations, columns, walls, coverings, and roofs.

Graduonymic relations, widely expressed at the lexical-semantic level, are also often found in the system of terms. For example, if we look at the explanation of the lexeme "window-door-gate" in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language";

A *window* is a small door mounted on a door or wall, with one or two windows, which used to be a window in the past.<sup>48</sup>

1. A *door* is an opening and closing device installed at the entrance to a house, room, building or yard.<sup>49</sup>

2. *Gate* - a large openable door, gate that leads to a yard, fortress, castle, factory, etc.<sup>50</sup>

The words highlighted above are lexemes representing quantitative indicators. The words "small" and "door" in the explanation of the lexeme "window" and "big" in the explanation of the lexeme "gate" represent graduonymic relations.

### CONCLUSION

Paradigmatic relations are also clearly visible in the system of Uzbek terminology. Terminology of various fields is considered an open system, like the lexical layers of the language, and hyper-hyponymic, partonymic, graduonymic relations are reflected in it. In our research work, we also tried to analyze the above-mentioned relations of terms related to the industry through examples.

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<sup>47</sup> Dadaboyev H. O'zbek terminologiyasi. O'quv qo'llanma – Toshkent.: 2019. – b.84

<sup>48</sup> O'zbek tili izohli lug'ati, I, 570

<sup>49</sup> O'zbek tili izohli lug'ati, V, 65

<sup>50</sup> O'zbek tili izohli lug'ati, I, 561





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