



Structural features of landscape terms in Uzbek and English languages

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the comparative analysis of English landscape terms in the Uzbek language, and the information about who originally created their views

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In the period of the current socio-economic and scientific-technical fundamental changes, new sciences and concepts are emerging. For example, new terms are appearing in the Uzbek language, and a number of previously used lexemes are acquiring new meanings. Therefore, lexicology, in particular, terminology, has the task of solving a number of important issues. Today, a more in-depth study of practical and theoretical issues of terminology, creation of terms and regulation of their use on the basis of language laws has become a problem of state importance. Therefore, a more in-depth study of various terminological systems of our native language, a comprehensive study of them on various issues of terminology, is one of the urgent issues of today. In terminological studies, there are mainly two ways of creating terms according to the derivational sign: 1. Forming a term by morphological method (affixation method); 2. Forming a term by adding and pairing words (composition method). Terms in Uzbek and English are formed based on the internal and

external capabilities of the language. Depending on the working capabilities of the language, landscape terms can be divided into simple, compound and complex types. Terms with landscape archisems in Uzbek and English are divided into two large groups according to the structural sign: 1. Monolexical landscape terms; 2. Polylexemic landscape terms. I. Monolexemic landscape terms - this type of terms consists of one word. Monolexical landscape terms occupy a large part of the terminological system. In the following sections of the work, instead of monolexical landscape terms, we used so-called simple landscape terms. For example, divide, height, wilderness, hollow, gorge, valley, valley, slope, unevenness, valley, island, paykal, hill, vineyard, dam, hill, embankment, rise, hill, shore white, institution, well. Simple landscape terms can be native or artificial depending on the sign of derivation. 1) simple root - landscape terms of this type do not contain auxiliary morphemes (word-forming affixes) that create lexical meaning. The following are examples of simple native landscapes in Uzbek: barkhan, field,

steppe, dam, pass, ravine, brook, loop, furrow, channel, valley, desert, rock, peak, field, dam, hill, road, desert, stream, beach, marsh, city, forest, cave, stream, grove, strait, swamp, tourist, zov... In English, there are the following basic landscape terms: Lake, sea, alp, bay, say, dyke, sore, rosk, city, river, beach, plain, etc. 2) simple artificial landscapes. In Uzbek, terms of this type have a new lexical meaning -i, -ik, -iq, -uv, -lik, -liq, -istan, -gay, -goh, -loq, -zor, -ma, -g'in, -khona, etc. are formed by auxiliary morphs. Landscape terms in the form of simple artificial words are mainly composed of nouns and verbs. Sometimes an adjective can be made from words belonging to a group of words. In English, simple artificial landscape terms are formed by morphemes such as -er, -al, -at, -rie, -ment, anti-, pene-, -tion, -ing and are mostly added to nouns and adjectives. . For example: soastal, essarpment, glacier. Simple artificial landscape terms based on nouns in the Uzbek language: gulistan, kohistan, ravine, glacier, highland, snowfield, vineyard, shakalazor, sangzor, orchard, fire pit, summer, meadow, ovlok, kungay.. . English noun-based simple artificial landscape terms: habitat, sorrie, antisyslone, peneplain ... Verb-based simple artificial landscape terms in Uzbek language: keshik, keshuv, botik, tsetik, layadik, crack, groove, lift, reserve, kuygin... English verb-based simple artificial landscape terms: afforestation, satsment, bearing... Adjective-based simple artificial landscape terms in the Uzbek language: height, lowness, bareness, plain, land, void... English adjective-based simple artificial landscape terms: longitude ... II. Polylexic landscape terms - this type of landscape terms consists of semantically and grammatically combining two or more components. Such landscape terms can be in the form of a compound word, a pair of words, a compound word and a word combination. Accordingly, complex landscape terms can be divided into four groups: 1. Terms in the form of a compound word; 2. Terms in the form of a pair of words; 3. Phrasal terms; 4. Terms in the form of isophasic compound. Terms in the Uzbek and English languages in the form of landscape archetypes - such terms are formed by the combination of

two or more words. For example, in Uzbek, forest, dongqumlar, bedapoya, yanbagir, caravanserai, temiryol, shorkol... In English as well as in Uzbek, the landscape composition of a compound word consists of the same or different word series. For example: limestone, watershed, bedrock, woodland, Gondwanatland, breakwater. It can be seen from the collected linguistic evidence that the composition of landscape terms belonging to the same paradigm of landscape archetype compound word form in Uzbek and English languages consists of the same or different word groups. Accordingly, terms in the Uzbek language in the form of landscape archetypes can be divided into the following types: [ot+ot] Landscape terms formed in the (N+N) model In Uzbek: yanbagir, tavaksoy, nayzatosh, supatog, seldara, kumtog, kumtil, coast ... In English: Gondwanatland, headland, landform, waterfall, sandstone, mortlake, rainforest, rainshadow... [adj+noun] Landscape terms formed in the (Adj+N) model In the Uzbek language: olatog, olatov, oqkuyu, oqqum, low plain, yetimtog, yetimtov, yetimshoqi, karatog, karakum, karakharsang ... In English: greenfield, wetland, shortgrass ... Landscape terms formed in the [noun+adjective] (N+Adj) model: In Uzbek: water... In English:- Landscape terms formed in the [number+name] (Num+N) model: In Uzbek: four...

In English:- Landscape terms formed in the [adv+noun] (Adv+N) model: In Uzbek: jimbuloq... In English: groundwater, evergreen, upland, outdoor... Landscape terms formed in the [verb+noun] (V+N) model: In Uzbek: yonartog... In English: pothole, breakwater, wasteland. A certain part of complex landscape terms in the Uzbek language is in the form of compound words, and most of them are compound terms of the [noun+noun], [adjective+noun] model. Compound terms in the model [noun+adjective], [number+noun], [adjective+noun], [verb+noun] are deficient. Unlike the Uzbek language, the main part of complex landscape terms in English consists of word combinations. In English, the compound word form [noun+noun] is common. The sign that the members of the combined word type

landscape paradigm consist of the same or different word groups is considered a distinguishing sign from other types of polylexemic landscape terms. Terms in the Uzbek and English languages in the form of landscape archisems. This type of polylexemic landscape terms consists of the pairing of two words with similar or opposite meanings. For example, forest-tundra, forest-steppe, meadow-field, mountain-peak... The composition of complex terms in Uzbek landscape archisemous double word form is words with mutual meaning, words with opposite meaning, words with nested parts, words with whole-piece meaning, and one of the parts consists of a pair of words that are not used alone. For example, bogu boston, dala-dasht, dastu biyobon, dasht-xerophil, togu-stones, qir-adir, or-qir, oy-qir, uydin-qir, ur-qir, sho Wilderness, mountain-tundra landscapes, kosha-kuy landscapes, gardens, cocoons,... In English, there are almost no double-word landscape terms. Ushrovshi couplets come in the form of word combinations and are derived from proper nouns. For example, jean-jasque rousseau, sastus- dotted landssape. Jean-Jasque Rousseau named this landscape as the name of a garden in France. This name comes from the name of the philosopher J. Rousseau.

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