

LEXICOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCTION TERMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION

The presence of various translation options is explained by the translator's desire to avoid repetitions, to introduce clarification. In such cases, some semantic components may be derived from the context or omitted; the word may include the meaning of two components of the translated phrase. The question of transformations in translation will always be relevant for linguistics. In addition, there are more and more new construction devices and tools, including foreign-made ones, as well as instructions for them, which creates a need for competent translation. A well-executed translation of construction instructions makes it possible to effectively perform work using the described tool, prevent accidents at work, thereby saving human life and maintaining the authority of the manufacturer.

Keywords: term / special system of terminology / construction field / systemacity

INTRODUCTION

The scientific-theoretical approach to terminology and terms in world linguistics, linguistic characteristics and principles of construction of terms, requirements for them, components and thematic aspects of construction terminology, linguistic bases of regulation of construction of terms, theoretical views are covered.

The rapid development of science and technology and production in the world, the processes of mutual integration taking place in the countries of the world, the fact that the languages of the world are in intensive communication with each other, create the basis for increasing the vocabulary of languages. First, it is advisable to study the research conducted on the lexicological foundations of terminology, and then pay attention to the diachronic and synchronic issues of construction terminology. After all, there is an axiom that most terminological units are formed on the basis of linguistic factors. According to the scientific opinion of V.P. Danilenko: "Every process taking place in the world, first of all, finds its expression in terminology and manifests itself as a result of a transformational change in more specific terms." According to Tkacheva: "When studying terms, it is necessary to refer to the development of science and modern technology, terms are formed as a result of linguistic and scientific and technical processes."

In this situation, special attention is paid to the linguistic factors of the emergence of terms. Scientific thoughts and views of the scientist were analyzed by linguists O.S. Akhmanova, I.V. Arnold, R.A. Budagov, F.B. Filin, E.D. Polivanov, Yu.D. Desheriev.

The analysis of building terms allows us to divide them into different groups. In particular, operations in the construction process, the language of construction work, keywords and phrases in the construction industry. All of them are actively used in the process of speech communication associated with the construction industry.

As a result of globalization, a number of English terms have entered the Uzbek construction terminology from the English language, which are actively used in construction work. Among them: a license, that is, a permit; subsidy, i.e. money provided from the state budget to cover losses and expenses of enterprises, institutions, with the condition of irrevocable; ratification, that is, the approval by the highest authority of an international treaty, confirmed by representatives of the contracting states, etc.

Modern structural mathematical linguistics offers two approaches to the organization of terms and their descriptors. The first position is based on the syntactic definition, that is, on the statistical and distributive properties of the text. The second approach is based on the semantic orientation of linguistics and other semiotic sciences. In the process of semantic modeling between semantic standards (in other words, thesauri) consisting of semantic symbols (descriptors), relations generalizing the meaning arise.

It should be noted that the concept of "thesaurus" means not only a semantic standard, it is a collection of knowledge of a person (persons) about the language and the world. In addition, the thesaurus is a special dictionary, which is a system of relations between linguistic units and a classification of significant units. If the dictionary is based on alphabetical order, then the thesaurus, on the other hand, classifies word units according to semantic similarity. For example: exchange rate; indicator of the level of profit/income; taxpayer.

Each handle is activated in a specific context or condition. In addition, thesauri are of great importance for solving linguistic and engineering-linguistic problems. At the same time, the thesaurus method is widely used in the formation of information retrieval systems in the field of construction, in the process of document recognition in other areas of construction.

As H.D. Paluanov, systematicity is one of the main features of terminological units, and the belonging of a term to a certain terminological system leads to the emergence of their specific system-functional essence. With this approach, any word or phrase can be considered a term. To do this, its meaning must belong to a certain semantic group of terminology, this term must be included in the terminological system as a lexical unit.

The study of the system of language content specific to the lexical field prompted linguists to create a theory of the semantic field.

A certain semantic field embodies units that are identical in general meaning. Such units reflect various similarities between linguistic units representing objects and concepts, as well as functional linguistic phenomena. We can distinguish the following main features that represent their semantic field:

- 1) The presence of semantic relationships between their constituent words;
- 2) The systemic nature of these relations;
- 3) Relative autonomy of the semantic field;
- 4) Continuity of representation of the semantic field;
- 5) Interdependence of semantic fields within the boundaries of the entire lexical system.

The study of terminology based on the functional approach allows us to consider it as a dynamic structure that can change depending on the speech situation.

One of the unique features of the English language is that a particular noun can be used as a determiner in a prepositional position in relation to another noun. This feature is also widely used when creating phrases in the field of construction. Therefore, attention is drawn to the

"combinatorial features" of structural components in syntactic groups that generalize semantic and formal features.

As the above analysis shows, word combinations in the field of building language are formed on the basis of the defining component. Therefore, the most active terms in the vocabulary of the construction industry, such as attack, defense, force, operation, support, war, usually act as a nuclear component. Due to the frequent occurrence of these words in special texts, the possibilities for transmitting information are limited.

Such a division between the structural components of phrases is preserved only within the texts of a certain field (in particular, the construction field). For example, in the context of texts related to the military sphere, the qualifier military can embody specific differential features, and, accordingly, in the phrase military correspondent it is important that the correspondent is not "political", but precisely "military".

In this regard, the specifics of the use of terminological units requires that "terms appear in the language as lexical units used for special purposes" and "they are used in the same way both in the language of everyday communication and in the language of a special area, but they are recognized as lexical units in the language special field. This means that for linguistics the term is considered a functional unit, and for terminology "it is interpreted as a lexical unit representing concrete or abstract concepts of the theory of a particular knowledge or activity of the language of a special area."

Any system of terms is considered an open system in which lost elements are regularly replaced by new elements.

Due to the common knowledge, the terminology is systematized and simplified, but it is difficult to standardize it to the end. In achieving this goal, field terminological dictionaries, dictionaries consisting of an unannotated list of terms in alphabetical order, explanatory and encyclopedic dictionaries, as well as thesauri-dictionaries that define the semantic and associative relations of terms, are of particular importance.

Scientific and technical languages for specific purposes require an accurate and systematic presentation of general scientific and professional information. Such systematization is carried out during the formation of specialized term systems related to a particular subject area. Before studying the features of the application of construction terminology, it is necessary to dwell on the concepts of terminology and terminological system.

An analysis of the terminological works of the late 20th and early 21st centuries showed that these concepts are considered from two positions. According to the first provision, terminology is a systematized and organized set of scientific or technical terms in a particular field of science. The level of its regularity depends on the level of development of a particular field of science. In addition, terminology is systematic by definition, so terminological concepts and term systems can act as synonyms [Golovin 1987; Sager, 1974].

The second position is based on the opposite point of view and is currently accepted by most scientists, according to which terminology works as a set of self-formed terminological units [Superanskaya et al. 2004; Leichik 2007; Sloschenikina 2006].

In this study, the second provision is taken into account, and we are guided by the following definition: "terminology is a language formation of a paradigmatic type, which is a semantic commonality and similarity (proximity) of self-formed lexical units.

Having completed the consideration of the basic concepts of terminology, we present the definitions that will be used in this paper:

The development of the construction terminological system was carried out in stages, using various sources of formation and using the specific features of the name. In our country, the issue of regulation of construction terminology began to attract attention from the middle of the 20th century [Gromov 1963], which is directly related to socio-political events and the development of the industry itself, in the period 1956-1960. The government decided to increase the volume of construction and increase the production of some building materials. In the next few decades, the language of the construction of science and its individual subsystems became the object of study by linguists.

As for foreign experience in studying construction terminology, it differs from domestic practice. All systematization of terminology and the creation of dictionaries are carried out by international organizations for standardization (ISO - International).

Arguing about the level of development of the terminological system of construction, it is necessary to proceed from the age of the terminology. According to S. V. Grinev, it can be determined by the average time of appearance of terms formed due to the specialization of meaning, since it shows the isolation and specialization of a given field of knowledge [Grinev 1993: 69].

In the global experience, special attention is paid to improving the quality of education based on modern requirements, including the organization of a modern system of training based on international qualification requirements. As a result of large-scale reforms in the field of education, a national system for training personnel in the field of construction was created, based on advanced foreign experience. Along with this, the acceleration of approaches to the use of innovative technologies in improving the quality of training of modern personnel is of particular importance.

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