LANGUAGE ANALYSIS OF LEXEMAS EXPRESSING FOLK CRAFTS

Jurayeva Nargiza Jamoliddinovna
Lecturer,Fergana State University

ABSTRACT
This article provides information on the terminological field and its role in the theory of the linguistic field. On the basis of factual materials the essence of the terminological field, its components, questions of their interrelation are covered.

KEYWORDS: *linguistic field, term, terminological field, abstract term, concrete term.*

DISCUSSION

As a result of the development of field theory in linguistics, its ideas and methods began to be applied to levels other than the lexical level of language. In modern linguistics, the concepts involved in the "field" component include: functional-semantic field, morphemic field, phonemic field, word-forming field, lexical field, semantic field, micro and macro field, relativity field, temporal field, number field, negation field, presence field, inclination field, personality field, lexical-grammatical field, transformational field, absolute (relational) field, field of activity, state field. Hence, field is a functional-semantic combination of units belonging to different levels on the basis of a common content or form similarity [5, 18].

According to the author of the research on the terminological field E.G.Petrosyants, all terms related to linguistics are functionally and semantically united, and this field occupies a special place in the general system of scientific terminology. The general system of scientific terminology is divided into two parts:

a) a terminological field consisting of specific terms (such as names of plants, animals);

b) a terminological field consisting of abstract terms (such as legal, economic, socio-political, pedagogical) [8, 6].

These views are specific to any terminological field, and in addition to this nominative (abstract/concreteness) criterion of terminological fields, there are also structural-semantic, structural-morphological criteria of other components. Based on this, we also distinguished between simple (primitive and artificial), compound, and compound

types according to the structure of the terminological field components. These components are mainly specific to the horse and quality category.

After the word expressing a particular concept was specialized, the term [9, 338], then the term, then rose to the level of a term. As a result of the formation of the science of philosophy, the father of science, specialized words related to it were called terminology, and the term has been used to refer to terminology. On the basis of philosophy, the development of other sciences, the development of professional fields has expanded the process of specialization, adaptation of meanings of words, and as a result, separate terms have emerged for each science and profession. These terms operate within a language. The term came into being in the process of their popularization, generalization, and comprehensibility to most peoples. This can be illustrated as follows:

The term is a terminological term

This indicates that it took a certain period of time for the words to rise to the level of a term.

The term enters the general lexical system of the language through a specific terminological system. Terminological field unit is a term that is a word or combination whose meaning is limited to these fields [10, 165; 1, 474].

In the terminological field, the following features are highlighted as a distinctive feature of the term:

a) systematicity, the existence of differentiation;

b) the tendency to monosemy in the field of terminology, ie a particular science, profession;

c) lack of expressiveness [4];

g) methodological neutrality [11].

These features of the term apply only within the terminological field, and outside this field they lose the above properties.

The definition of the term concept is very diverse. In particular, in modern Uzbek linguistics the following views are formed: "the term is a word or combination used in the process of knowing and mastering certain objects that express professional meaning, express and form a professional concept and the relationship between them in terms of specific professions" [3, 76].

H. Narkhodjaeva describes the term as follows: "1) a term is a linguistic unit, word or combination belonging to the language of production, science and technology, which is a type of universal language that performs a special function;

2) term - a specialized name of a concrete thing-object, thing, abstract concepts;

3) a certain definition is needed for the term, which can more accurately express the content of the relevant concept, distinguishing one concept from another, while at the same time allowing to place a certain concept in a certain classification line, which can clearly show the distinguishing features "[3, 76] .

T.Valiev: "... the units of the terminological system of the language are characterized not only by the mentioned general features, but also by their sectoral specificity. In particular, many terms used in the socio-humanitarian, economic-political, natural, exact sciences and technical-technological fields are distinguished by their distinctive features" [2,16-17].

In this study, design terms were explored using the following methods and techniques:

1. Structural-morphological - analysis of simple (primitive and artificial), compound and compound terms, identification of their structural boundary differences.

2. To study the structural structure of transformational-terminological compounds.

3. To study the hyponym-hyperonymic properties of semantic-terminological substantive compound and basic and modifier components.

4. Valence is the determination of the productivity of the components of complex structural terms.

Structural and morphological features of the terminological field

The terminological field is divided into general terminological fields (non-generalized terms that do not belong to a particular field of science or profession) and specific terminological fields (non-generalized terms used only within a certain profession) according to the criteria of generality and specificity [11].

The general terminological field includes terms that have risen to the level of international terminology. For example, *atom, volt, morpheme,* *design, golf, clash, hipster, lycra.* The private terminological field, on the other hand, includes territorially limited terms used only within one profession, and outside the terminological field they are treated as ordinary words. For example, *randa, honatlas, arqov, andoza, alacha, beqasam.*

The components of the terminological field are divided into concrete terminological fields (zoonyms, floronyms, natural phenomena) and abstract term fields (socio-political, economic, legal, etc.) according to the criteria of concrete and abstraction. In addition, terminological fields also differ in structural-semantic, structural-morphological criteria.

Structurally, we study the terminological field units in two:

1. Types according to morphological structure.

2. Types according to syntactic structure.

1. We divide the design terms of national fabric names according to their morphological structure into simple (primitive and artificial), compound terms.

The model of simple primitive terms in the field of design terms will be A (basis). Such terms are mainly from Uzbek, Arabic, Persian-Tajik and other languages. Including Uzbek: *alak, ip, alacha, doka, arqab*; Persian-Tajik: *abrishim, avra, adras, aybaki, kalava, kasana, kimxob, andaza, anjom, zar, band, bar, astar*, Arabic: *alvon, satin, sign, ornament, akbar*, from other languages: *bobrik* (Russian, long hair), *volta* (Russian, thin yarn), *gas* (Russian-French, thin, transparent silk fabric), *Maya* (Russian-Greek, thin yarn fabric), *marquise* (thin silk fabric) , elegant and durable fabric), *nylon* (Russian-English, synthetic fiber and fabric woven from this fiber).

The model of simple artificial terms in the field of design terms will be A (base) + Af (additional). According to E.G.Petrosyants, the terms with the structural-morphological composition of the components of the terminological field A (basic) + Af (additional) entered the English language, mainly from the Roman and Greek languages [7, 6]. Such terms in the Uzbek language are Uzbek, Arabic and Persian-Tajik in origin. Including *ola + cha (uzbek), chok + chi (uzbek), cashmere + i (f-t), qudun + gar (f-t), naqsh + dor (a + f-t), chit + furush (f -t) as.*

It appears that the components of the terminological field also have a specific derivative property. In the Uzbek language, such terms are divided into three types:

1. A (Uzbek) + Af (Uzbek), ie terms with both basic and additional Uzbek. For example, *ola + cha, boz + chi, chok + chi, boya + chi, chit + chi.*

2. A (Uzbek) + Af (other), ie terms with Uzbek basis and affix of assimilation or vice versa. For example, *weld + chi, chit + gar, kalava + chi.*

3. A (other) + Af (other), i.e. both the base and the affix are terms derived from another language. For example, *gula + bardor (f-t), gul + chin (f-t), zar + bof (f-t), zar + do'z (f-t), adras + bof (f-t).*

When studying the affixes that make up the terms of fabric design in the Uzbek language, the following active affixes were identified:

-chi, (adraschi, painter, kudungchi);
-furush (chitfurush, adrasfurush, paintfurush);
-ish (ivitish, yigirish, quritish);
-lik (astarlik, ko'rpalik);
-li (andazali, ipakli, paxtali, zarli);
-siz (ishlovsiz, andazasiz, bo'yoqsiz)

Of these, the -chi affix indicates the names of the fabric-making process, while the -li and -siz affixes indicate the presence or absence of a textile-specific character.

Uzbek textile design also uses Persian-Tajik prefixes: *be- (beandaza, beolchov), ser- (sernaqsh, serkashta), pesh- (peshband, peshgir).*

Joint terms also play an important role in the terminological field. In the field of design terms, the compound word becomes a model of the compound terms (A (basis) + A (basis)). In the Uzbek language in this case we can see the terms formed from the stems of only one language and from the stems of different languages: *homsurp (f-t), haftrang (f-t), gazchop (f-t), gulkorpa (f-t), such as wallpaper (f-t), zardevor (f-t).*

The above examples show that prepositive adjectives are used in Uzbek. The other two types are not available in Uzbek.

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