



## The Lexemic Characteristics Of Construction Terms In English And Uzbek

**Sobirov Otabek Qodirovich**

*An English teacher at Andizhan State University*

*E-Mail: [otabeksobirov774@gmail.com](mailto:otabeksobirov774@gmail.com) +998912889077*

**Annotation:** *In the article, the suffix type is the words with one suffix added to the main part of the terms formed in English and Uzbek languages, and adding two suffixes at the same time in the hybrid languages, or the way they are formed is very rare. moreover, it can be seen that word formation based on more than two lexemes is an ineffective type in both languages. In terms of the Uzbek language related to the construction industry, the issues related to the fact that the quality part of the lexeme, whose first component is an adjective, can be made with different affixes and, therefore, several different affixed combinations have been used.*

**Key words and expressions:** *suffixal, prefixal, terms, affixes, models, synonym, component.*

### **Preface**

Due to the socio-economic development in our country today, high attention is paid to each area, including changes in the system of welfare, reforms are no exception. As a result of such updates, the flow of international terms and neologisms entering the lexical level of the language is becoming more intensive. This process, in turn, assumes that specialists in the field know the exact expression of concepts and terms related to their profession, have a full-fledged knowledge of their content. Analysis of terminology literature and other sources suggests that a great deal of work has been done in world science to understand and refute relevant terms. In this place V.P.Danilenko, V.V.Vinogradov, D.C.Lotte, A.A.Reformatcky, B.N.We can cite the research of Golovin's. In addition to the achievements in modern science, there are also many definitions of term. This article was approached from the point of view of the "thematic group", as in other terminological systems. Because the studies carried out in the same direction, including this article, contribute to the study



of the lexicon as a system, we think that the system serves to further improve lexicology, to be complemented by new linguistic evidence.

### **Literature analysis and methods**

Another innovation in World linguistics at the beginning of the XIX century is the processes associated with the scarification and creationism of terms. Various approaches began to be implemented by linguistic scientists to highlight the creation of the term, its linguistic features. In Particular, G.Kitrij compares terms with mathematical formulas: "terms are used when people communicate for a certain purpose "[1. B. 21], " he noted. In our opinion, at the present stage of development, such thoughts are not approved by terminological scientists. The main reason for this is that expressions, allusions, scientific and other technological terms make up a large part of the lexical units used in general terms.

People have felt the need to build housing to live in ancient times. Ultimately, it also led to the formation of concepts related to construction terms as early as ancient times. In some written monuments, evidence can be seen that the history of lexemes relating to construction terms goes back to the distant past. The fact that one of the important sources confirming the existence of Turkic languages from time immemorial has a huge lexical treasure is the work of Mahmud Koshgari "Devonu lexicotit turk" [2] is especially noted in European and Russian linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, too, A.K.Borovkov, F.Kamol, S.Mutalibov, S.Ibrahimov, G.Abdurahmanov, Sh.Shukurov, K.Some of the work of leading scholars, such as Karimov, received sufficient attention for the work. In addition to these, the lexical layers of the Uzbek language, including works whose terminology is studied – dissertations, monographs, most of the manuals, say that this is exactly the work that is an important source confirming the origin of the vocabulary of the field.

### **Results and discussion**

In the construction (i, the terms denoting the owner of a certain profession are expressed by multiple lexemes such as **-chi, -lik, -i(sh)**) in Uzbek. At the same time, in some lexical layers, terminological systems, the formation of terms in the morphological method is slightly different from the same process in the literary language:



**-chi (er)-** noun-making suffix: concrete worker, bricklayer, blacksmith, plasterer, finisher; For example: In addition to concrete workers, bricklayers, blacksmiths, plasterers, finishers, carpenters also have a large share in the construction of buildings. Many carpenters worked to build the Amir Temur Museum, so the columns they created cannot fail to surprise the audience (Voice of Uzbekistan, 1999/20).

- terms formed by means of the **-lik** affix. In Uzbek linguistics, there are a number of works on -lik (and its derivatives), even a special dissertation was defended.

The affix - **lik** serves to create lexemes with different meanings. However, in some studies, it was noted that this creator creates terms with a limited number of meanings in terminological systems.

The following examples can confirm that terms with the meaning "intended for a task" can be formed with the help of the affix - **lik**, although in a small amount: beam, to'sinlik, ustunlik, xarilik, archalik, chorcho'plik, sarrovlik, sinchlik, havonlik, tagarchalik, etc. Such terms represent the meaning of the construction terms that can be used for such things as beam, column, archa, chor chop, sarrov, sinch, mortar, grid. For example;

This wood of yours is not good for excellence, there is nothing better than poplar for trade, harder wood is needed for trade, and so on. The bases of the terms formed with the help of the affix – **lik** belong only to the noun family and can be added to lexemes with the following meanings:

1. To the bases denoting personal names: woodworker, doorless, meticulous, frameless , carpenter and others.
2. In the name of things-subjects that are designed for something or can be used for a certain purpose: khari+lik, ostun+lik, sarrov+lik, bolor+lik, otin+lik, door+lik, gate +like, window+like, etc.

The role of the affix **-i(sh)** is great. Because with the participation of this affix, more than a hundred terms related to woodworking have been formed, and they are actively used not only in special literature, but also in the Uzbek language in general: milling, drilling and carving, sorting, cutting, cutting, sawing , attach, paint, connect, extend, saw, install, dry, plan, make, patch, slice, assemble, stick, burn, join; For example: Surface painting is used to give lacquer



and palette to carpentry products (Carpentry works. - Tashkent, 1992.363); When joining a quarter, long cuts (quarters) are made on the edges of the board (Carpentry works. - Tashkent, 1992.273); In order to lengthen the wooden details, they are connected to each other with screws (Carpentry Works. - Tashkent, 1992.276); During extension, the details are connected to each other in the vertical direction... (Carpentry works. - Tashkent, 1992. 278); I-56 electric milling machine performs milling, drilling and carving depending on the installed tool (Carpentry works. - Tashkent, 1992. 221); Sorting and cutting plywood (Carpentry works. - Tashkent, 1992., 339); Cross cutting of wood (Carpentry works. - Tashkent, 1992.. 34); To make semi-hidden dowels in the shape of a "swallow's tail" a dowel cutting SHLXA lathe is used (Carpentry Works. - Tashkent, 1992. 206): Gypsum installation method, doweled connection of floor and carriage boards, double ends of frames of different constructions it is used to connect with the form (Carpentry works. - Tashkent, 1992. 252).

- terms formed by word affixes. In fact, the word affix (from the false verb "make") in the lexemes borrowed from the Persian-Tajik languages gradually began to make words as an independent word maker in the Uzbek language as well. This is evidenced by the existence of more than a hundred lexemes made with the suffix **-soz** in the modern Uzbek language. In our research object, about six terms were formed with the suffix **-soz**, which forms the noun of a person engaged in making, adjusting, and correcting what represents the basis of creation.

To prove our point, we will first give examples without text, and then from relevant sources: a) doorman, window fitter, fencer, shelf maker, carpenter, box maker, etc.; For example: window and fence makers make special doors, windows, fences, gates, etc. for the house. prepared (Voice of Uzbekistan, 1999/21)

## Results and discussion

The following productive word-forming affixes are important in the formation of English construction terms from word groups (formation of models of terms consisting of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adjectives):- er affix , *piner, plumber, borer, bleacher, concrete, nailer, moulder, driller, engineer, glazier, glass - cutter, builder, dyer, digger, drawer, designer, burnisher, carver, crusher, clinker, mixer, breaker, heater, stretcher, counter, angledozer, back digger, dryer, nailer,*



*abgober, litter, gutter, ladder, ladder, borer, blender, skipper, boulder, duster, trimmer, boiler, banker, baluster, barrier, arrester.*

In modern English, the -er affix is the most effective adverbial way of forming the above-mentioned semantic type. --er model also forms terms from verbs: *dyer (cp. to die), digger (cp. to dig), drawer (cp. to draw), designer (bp. to design), burnisher (cp. to burnish), carver (cp. to carve), joiner (cp. to join), cinder < to cinde; clinker < to clinke; beater < to beate; counter < to count.*

- **ing** *wiring, tiling, roofing, beaching, coping, cradling, framing, hooping, lathing, loading, matting, mopping, moulding, noising, ceiling, sawing, grooving, poling, rasping, bearing.*

The suffix -ing forms a noun from a verb: *cooling < cool; building < build; stirring < stirr; blocking < block.*

The suffix -ing forms an adjective from an adjective: *absorping, anchoring, accounting, heating, lifting, projecting, aligning, burnishing, burning,, ugging, bending, splicing, plastering, setting, accounting, adjusting, airing, digging, laying, bloating, gliding, dredging, dressing, annealing, concreting, emitting, balling, drilling, bearing, drying, crushing, driving, sprinkling.*

- **ation -ion, -sion, -ation, -fication: rotation, alligation, construction, junction, torsion, traction, vibration, concretion, action, absorption, ventilation, alteration, amortization, connection, application, function, creation, destruction, demolition, permisión, exploitation.**

The suffix -ite forms nouns from the bases of nouns denoting various chemical materials: *barite, dendrite, dolomite, sepiolite and other words are widely used in the construction industry.*

- the suffix **age** is usually added to nouns: *freightage < freight; frontage < front. For example: leakage, leverage, pipeage, spindleage, tentage, tankage, cellarage.*

- the suffix **-age** makes a noun from a noun: *stowage, ferriage, anchorage, drainage, breakage, storage, barrage, passage, windage*



- **ment** suffix changes from verb to noun: *embarkment* < *to embark*; *equipment* < *to equip*. For example: *attachment, encasement, lodgement, pavement, oddments, basement, abutment, apartment*.

- **ment** suffix verbally in some cases forms new words of construction terms: *adjustment, agreement, alignment, arrangement, betterment, curtailment, vorsement, apportionment, denotation, reinforcement, placement, abutment, entrapment, equipment*.

- examples of suffix **-man**: *spider man, tin man, guardsman, fireman, craftsman, daiman, hold-up man, pipeman, transitman, draftsman, handicraftsman, nozzle-man, guildsman, workman, hammerman, portman, deadman*.

- **man** suffix also forms the professional names of persons: *postman* (< *pot+man*), *day man* (< *day+man*), *workman* (< *work+man*), *pipeman* (< *pipe+man*).

- **man** - also represents the sign of gender: *workman* - *workerwoman*. However, this feature is not marked by word formation tools in all terms. because the word - *man* can sometimes come with the suffix - *s* - ( *gangsman*), which indicates a simple family feature and, in turn, the semantic specificity of this word-forming element, its independent word is distinguished by its correlation with "*man* - *man*".

- the suffix **-ness** forms nouns from adjectives: *narrowness, emptiness, hardness, whiteness, mightiness, stiffness, thickness, readiness, wideness, tightness, stringiness, fineness, oddness, naughtiness*

- **ity** suffix also forms nouns from adjectives: *clarity, duality, compressibility, convertibility, density, crudity, humidity, falsity, globosity, nodosity, circularity, necessity, absorbtivity, contractivity*

- **ist**: *motorist, machinist, motorist, technologist, geologist, specialist*, forms a noun from nouns: *motorist* (< *motor+ist*), *machinist* (< *machin+ist*), *geologist* (< *geolog+ist*).

- **or** *instructor, constructor, inspector, director, projector, distributor, accelerator, accelerator, agitator, elevator, ventilator, alligator, conductor, connector, ejector, elutriator, compressor*.



- **or** model cannot be added to any nouns. *It is rarely added to nouns and forms a new word.*

- **or** suffix forms nouns from verbs: *instructor (< to instruct), inspector (< to inspect), director (< to direct), distributor (< to distribute).*

This model also forms nouns from verb bases: *radiator < to radiate; accelerator < to accelerate; elevator < to elevate*

It should be noted that in cross-linguistic relations there is no certain consistency according to the word-formation models, which is a detailed description of adverbial models in direct English synonyms between the same models in language relations depends on the relationship.

A model in one language may come in different models in another language. For example: *burnisher, carver, engraver, drawer, designer, motorist, motorist, motorist, technologist, specialist.* Based on the above, we have come to the conclusion that the relations between the suffixes of the mixed languages are as follows.

**-chi----- - er**  
**-lik----- - man**  
**-i (sh)----- - ist**  
**-soz ----- - or**

We have studied that the lexemes in the languages under study also have prefixes, and when we use them, they can join some restricted lexemes. These are in Uzbek: *no-, be-, ser-, ham-*; In English, we have studied the possibility of forming words with prefixes such as: *im-, over-, out-, dis-, re-, en-, in-, dis-:*

### In the Uzbek language

**no** - to the suffix: non-residential place(noturar joy), inappropriate place(noo'rin joy), defective(nosoz), unstable(noustivor);

**be** - to the suffix: unassuming(bejirim), without superior (beustun), fenceless(bedevor);

**ser** - to the suffix: more brilliance(serjilva), prolific(sermahsul), relax(sermanak), more pleasure(serzavq)



**ham-** to the suffix: porter(hammollik), partner(hamnafas), disciple(hamnishin) (master's assistant).

These additions to the Uzbek language appeared under the direct influence of the scientific language and were introduced into circulation in the local language.

In English, the prefixal type of word formation is more widely used than in Uzbek. In English, the prefixed formation of words related to building terms is considered very effective, and the following prefixes are the basis for their participation:

*un-, over-, out-, dis-, re-, en-, in-, dis-:* For example: *undulated, unstable, unfinished, unstayed, unpointed, unsound, unabiding; overarch, overcoating, over door, overfall, overhang; outfall, outfit, outflow, out go, outlet, outlook; disassembly, disembark, discharge, discontinuity, disengage; rearranging, rebuilding, reclaim, reconstruction, recovery, refloor, refresh; encasement, encroach, engage, entrap, enclosure; dismantle, disparity, disposal, distortion, distribution.*

It is known that there are no specific rules for translating compound words with English prefixes into Uzbek in correspondence. In the Uzbek language, the ineffectiveness of prefixes is determined by processing their semantic meanings and using the corresponding terms in the Uzbek language. With this in mind, correspondences can be simple words or phrases. For example, in words with the prefix in - we show the following as a basis: *insulation- alohida, ajratilib qo'yilgan; intake – qabul qilgich, singdirish; indent – buyrutma bermoq, quvur qabul qilmoq; indirect – egri chiziq; ingredient – ajralmas qismi.*

In both English and Uzbek, there is a general tendency to specialize in language tools to create a specific semantic meaning of a term. However, in English, although the same suffixes show ambiguity, they are used to form several types of terms that differ in semantic relations.

There are also complex terms in English and Uzbek, and they are one of the most effective ways to create new terms in the learning process. When studying them, we found it necessary to divide them into the following groups: 1) according to their morphological structure; 2) according to the relationship of the composition of words; 3) according to the syntactic relationship.





According to their morphological structure, the terms are compound words with two or more parts, which serve to form nouns and adjectives in the speech process. For example: *in English: gritstone; redundant, half-timbered, fine-crushed, well-fragmented; in Uzbek: limestone, foundation, brick, flooring, counter, etc.* There are also terms with two or more lexemes in both languages: *in English: frame-panel-building, ropeway-car, high-early-strength; in Uzbek: concrete dryer, stone crusher, cross-section, double-block window.*

It can be seen that word formation based on more than two lexemes is an ineffective type in both languages. It was found that the following standards for creating complex terms from terms related to the construction industry were followed. In Uzbek terms related to the construction industry, the quality part of the lexeme whose first component is an adjective can be formed with various affixes. Therefore, several different affix combinations are used. The main ones are:

**a)** affixed connection terms with **-li**: *nail connection, line hash, zakrov connection, stepped surface, floral coating, wooden-striped board, corner corner, water wheel, ratchet connection, stick connection, shingle building, comb connection, ponna lowering, nail connection, etc. In carpentry, the method of joining wood is widely used, especially for joining wood. (Carpentry works. - Tashkent, 1992. 515).*

**b)** - compound terms with the suffix **-ma**: *coating defect, longitudinal plate, coating layer, screw (wooden) nail, joint product, coating frame, growing branch, wrapping branch, gasket wood, etc. ; Before preparing wood products, its branches..., growing branches are cut off (Carpentry works. - Tashkent, 1992. 66). Covering frames of such windows are glazed on one side (Carpentry Works. - Tashkent, 1992., 479).*

**v)** – k // -q (-oq, -uq) compound terms with the affix: *strap wood, convex surface, round wood, full split, etc.; When creating convex surfaces, the planing is done only with the non-passing angular part of the blade, and the cutting is done only with the sharp-angled tip (D- - Azimov S. Carpentry Textbook for the 7th grade of auxiliary schools). Tashkent, 1999., 86).*

**g)** compound terms with the suffix **-ki (-gi, -qi)**: *rough direction, handle drill, inner surface, outer surface, semi-taki ghola, outer cinch, front clamp, etc.; A*



wooden handle is installed on the band of drills with a handle and it is turned by hand (D-Azimov S. Carpentry textbook for the 7th grade of auxiliary schools. Tashkent, 1999.,67). In two-way slicing, when a beam is passed through the saw blade once, two half-length logs, ... are formed from it (-Azimov S.A. Carpentry textbook for the 5th grade of auxiliary schools). Tashkent, 2000., 64).

**d)** - joint terms with a similar affix - **simon**: barrel-shaped hammer, "G"-shaped joint, "T"-shaped joint, disk-shaped base, spiral-shaped veneer, pon-shaped connection, cross-shaped chatnok, etc.; You will be sure of the correctness of this idea when making a disk-shaped base for a flowerpot (D-Azimov S.A. Carpentry (Textbook for the 5th grade of auxiliary schools). Tashkent, 2000., 34).

**e)** - compound terms with a **-dor** affix: shaped legs, shaped object, shaped surface, etc.; When creating smooth, shaped surfaces, smooth papers are rubbed together before use; Before painting the shapely legs of the chair, it is necessary to finish it with the help of an egov, a needle (D- - Azimov S. carpentry Textbook for the 7th grade of auxiliary schools). Tashkent, 1999.52).

**j)** - compound terms with suffix (**-vchi**): "helping surface", carving chisel, cutting chisel, adhesive surface, cutting edge, cutting edge, etc.; Get used to using machine tools when working with a chisel (D-Azimov S.A. Carpentry textbook for the 5th grade of auxiliary schools). Tashkent, 2000., 37).

**z)** - compound terms with **-bop** affix: dastabop branches, damaged wood, tosinbop wood, etc. Unprocessed tosinbop wood is also widely used in the construction of underground and above-ground shelters (DI - Carpentry works. - Tashkent, 1992., 423); After cutting the tree, the branches should be separated separately (DI - Carpentry works. - Tashkent, 1992., 512).

## Conclusion

English also has a number of construction industry terms with effective complex suffixes, such as:

compound terms with **+er** affix: pipelayer, peashooter, motor scraper, mixometer, piledriver, glue-boiler, cantilever, water-carrier, brickmaker, air-chamber, chain-dredger, fly-over, cut-nipper, dehumidifier, drain-gutter, downcomer, extinguisher, grid roller, manpower, drop hammer, housebreaker.



Compound terms with **+ing** affix: *dirt-shedding, double-acting, double-swing, dovetailing; fireproofing, gangboarding, floodlighting, housemoving, hard-surfacing, frostresisting, inlet-grating.*

In these complex words, various semantic relationships are defined between the components: a) objective relationship: *air-conditioning, air-painting, fire-cleaning, frost-resisting;* b) conditional relationship: *floodlighting; double-acting, double-sawing, flood-lighting.*

Compound terms with **-ation** suffix: *cross-section, dehumidification, load-compression, load-extension, load-tension, stress-deformation, slope-deflection, transfiguration, water-distribution.* This model creates nouns between components and reveals semantic relationships.

In conclusion, there are significant differences in the scope and content of the existing terms of the construction industry in English and Uzbek. This is due to the sociolinguistic conditions in which comparable languages are used in different areas of peoples. Many of the words related to the field of construction entered the Uzbek language from the Russian language, coinciding with the historical development of the state, the colonial era. At that time, the construction industry developed rapidly, and the words in the industry gradually entered. The sociolinguistic factors mentioned above have significantly influenced the development of the term construction in Uzbek. This was manifested in the requirements of its final formation, further regulation, standardization. To date, textbooks on the construction industry, various manuals, dictionaries have been published, which do not completely cover the meanings of the terms of this field in Uzbek.

## References

1. Greenough K. English Words Their Meaning in English speech. London: London publishing house. 1923
- 2 Divani lugatut turk. In 3 volumes. Vol.1. Tashkent: Fan.1060
3. Carpentry works. Tashkent: Sharq. 1992
4. Carpentry Textbook for the 7th grade of auxiliary schools. Tashkent 134 p 1992
5. Carpentry Textbook for the 5th grade of auxiliary schools. Tashkent250 p 1999



6. Krysin L.P. Explanatory dictionary of foreign words. – Moscow: Eksmo,. – 944 p 2010
7. *Longman Dictionary of contemporary English: Free online dictionary. [Online]. URL: [https:// www. ldoceonline.com/ dictionary /jewellery](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/jewellery)*
8. Macmillan (2007) English dictionary for advanced learners second edition.  
M. Shovel. – London: Macmillan Publisher, 2708 p.
9. An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. / under the editorship of A. Madvaliev. 5 volumes. Volume 1. - Tashkent: [National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan], - 680 p. 2006
10. Anthropocentric interpretation of artistic texts in the Uzbek language Filol. Doctor of Sciences. diss.Tashkent,. - 240 p. 2015
11. Babaeva E.B. Cultural and linguistic characteristics of attitudes towards property based on the material of German and Russian languagesDiss. Ph.D. Philol. Sci. – Volgograd, 207 p. 1997
12. Cambridge Advanced Learners“ Dictionary. (2006) Oxford publishing house. 1129 p.