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**STRUCTURAL-SEMANTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION
 TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the term and its semantic structure, analyzes the components of multi-complementary terms, and describes the views of several scholars on the term. In the study of terms as system-forming factors within the lexical-semantic system of language, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations are distinguished within the systems of terms. Paradigmatic relationships are expressed through the presence of synonymous series, polysemy, and antonymy phenomena, although polysemic and synonymic relationships and antonymic oppositions are characteristic features of lexical-semantic paradigmatics, but they are not alien to terminology.

KEYWORDS: *Terminology, Paradigmatic, Lexical-Semantic, Term-Forming, Morphological, Terminological, Construction-Related Terms.*

INTRODUCTION

Although linguistic terminology does not have a long history, it is one of the areas of interest to many linguists. Separate research on the term and their issues is currently underway. Terminology or terminology should be distinguished as a separate branch of linguistics. Because terms have the same properties as vocabulary. Therefore, the study of terms in a broad sense today is one of the most pressing issues in linguistics.

In the study of terms as system-forming factors within the lexical-semantic system of language, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations are distinguished within the systems of terms. Paradigmatic relationships are expressed through the presence of synonymous series, polysemy, and antonymy phenomena, although polysemic and synonymic relationships and antonymic oppositions are characteristic features of lexical-semantic paradigmatics, but they are not alien to terminology. In this regard, paradigmatic relations include term-forming, morphological, lexical-

semantic and morphosemantic relations. Term-making relationships a) word-maker for terms; b) is understood as a derivative tool for compound terms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this regard, A.A. Reformatsky writes that “it is easy to show the uniqueness of a terminological subsystem through word formation”. On the basis of word-formation and derivatological relations in the system of terms, he developed models of terms, taking into account the models of word-formation and word-combinations, which are distinguished by the productivity and frequency of common language.

emphasizes the possibility of creating.

At the same time morphological relations special of term-word elements in terminological word combinations refers to the fact that words with grammatical categories and paradigms belong to this or that grammatical class, through which these categories and classes can be distinguished, the lexical-semantic relations between them represent different semantic relations. In modern terminology, terms are studied in two main directions. The first approach focuses on its lexical semantic side, while the second focuses on the term as a cognitive, i.e., conceptual. When we work with terms, another dynamic feature of it draws our attention. The dynamic nature of terms is that they develop faster and are more understandable, combining many words to give a deeper impression of the concept. Structural semantic classification of terms plays an important role in the process of term analysis. If the term consists of a single component, it belongs to the old system and has been around for a long time. The structure of terms varies so much that as their composition changes in society, the number of components of the terms increases: Bolt-Panic bolt, Slat-waffle flat slat, Steel-combined steel and concrete column

If we focus on two-component terms, they appear later and have a deeper meaning than single-word terms.

Mainly in Modern Linguistics, two-word terms in Russian and English make up 71%, while multi-component terms make up 13%. As most of the terms in the Uzbek language are composed of Arabic and Persian, we do not know the exact percentage of terms at the moment. We will work with three or more component terms in our research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to the results of the analysis, the terms related to construction were divided into one, two and more terms and classified as follows.

A) one-component terms b) two-component terms blinding / straightening layer; binder / connecting motor; weldment; iron / metal body parts;

B) two-component terms

Contractual liability; panic bolt, cement gun / cement gun

C) three-component terms: covering of building

D) four-component terms: testing and inspection construction documents / documents prepared for experimentation and review.

E) five-component terms: providing fulltime site observation services / obespechenie uslugoy nablyudeniya stroitelnoy

ploshchadki polnyy rabochiy den; Provision of monitoring services on the construction site.

F) The six-component terms beam built in at one end and supported at the other / iron beam, one end of which is clamped and the next part as a beam.

There is also a great deal of emphasis on the classification of terms as part of speech. The results of the study show that one of the terms related to construction in English is often substantive, while the second part of the term consists of words belonging to the noun phrase. In recent studies, however, the main and most common of the multi-component terms in English terms are those with the At + Quality construction. In some cases, we can observe that these terms are formed with or without a preposition. From the following morphological analysis we can see the dynamic nature of the terms, ie which word group they used to belong to and how many components they have, and what structure they are now combined with, and over time the terms are both component and semantically enriched.

1. N + N (noun+noun) Noun component terms with substantive character: panel house / chalet bungalow / terrace courtyard, deck access / high quality wooden house, pile dwelling / pile building.

2. A + N (adjective + noun) terms consisting of a combination of adjectives and nouns package home / complex house, Freestanding dwelling / individual house

3. A + N + N (quality + noun + noun) multi-component terms consisting of quality, horse, horse component house type // modular dom; liberal arts

College / college of humanities; high liquid limit soil;

4) N + N + N (child care clinic / pediatricheskaya klinika; builders child care clinic / builders risk insurance /

5) A + A + N (Professional)

6) Adv + A + N (highly organic soil)

7) A + N + prep.N (Lithological variation across)

When we look at the structure of terms, we recognize that the list can be much wider, and that over time, the number of words in a term increases and its meaning becomes richer.

If we look at the origin and composition of one-component terms, we can see that these terms are formed as a result of the combination of affixes and words. As a result of our experience, we present the following types of construction terms: simple, artificial, complex, complex.

The one-component construction terms that make up the first group make up almost 40% of the terms, such as run / stain (stain that flows from paint to wall 1 to another object) brick / brick, scab / connector, slab / stone gypsum / handle, and so on. One-component terms form a major part of the construction terminosystem and are distinguished by their simple structure.

The second group of construction terms is affixation. 7% of the terms of the second group in English are formed using prefixes un-, sub-, up-, over-, non-, inter- (unbraced, subcontract, subsoil, upheaval, overtime, interfenestration)

Most of the terms belonging to the following group consist of terms formed with the help of suffixes, the following suffixes are the most commonly used in the construction of terms -er, -ion, -ing, -ment, -ness, -le, -ity, -te, -ive, -or, -ed, -ing, -eon, -on, -y, -ant, -el, -le, -up, -oir, -al, -ge, -less, -cy, -able, -ar, -ous, -ence, -ance.

Construction terms belonging to the third group are compound words that are formed when two or more word cores are joined. For example framework; pinhole; plasterboard; firebrick; deadmat;

In modern terminography, this method is the most effective way to create terms, and the number of terms created by this method is growing. Over time, as technology and human consciousness have grown, it has become a complex process to express many concepts in one word, so terms consisting of two or more words The number is growing. Leychik 2007: 53. Considering the development of technology and human consciousness in the case of the addition of this idea, we promote the idea that the term can express a concept not only with two words but also with more than seven words.

As we focus on the construction of construction-related terms, terms created using a hyphen connector make up a large part.

A) The terms Khrushchev-house / Khrushchev houses, combined with a hyphen from the nickname horses;

C) Terms formed from numbers using a hyphen: three-deckers / three-deckers;

E) Terms composed of letters using a hyphen: A-frame / A-shaped closed roof; L-shaped

D) Morphemes formed by combining several morphemes using abbreviations: Walk - up apartment./ Multi-storey houses built without elevators

CONCLUSION

Looking at the analysis of the structural-semantic classification of terms below, we can conclude that polylexemic terms are semantically superior to monolexemic terms. Also, multi-component terms are now emerging as their dominance in English and a new way of creating terms.

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