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USING RELIEF NOUNS IN THE ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

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ABSTRACT

The lexical features that perform these concepts also form a system of reliefs in the lexical layer of the language. The structure of the system of units representing the concepts of reliefs and the lexical units that make it up have their own structural, semantic, stylistic features in the lexicon of different languages. This study also serves as an important resource for the study of the formation of reliephonyms. It should also be noted that there are special dictionaries for the study of English geographical terminology. Various dictionaries on geographical terms have also been published, which form the basis for the study of the system of geographical terms in different systematic languages. While in the previous stage the same meaning served as a distinguishing meaning to distinguish them from other units of common meaning, in the next stage it acquires the status of a unifying meaning.

KEYWORDS: *Mountain Ranges, Intermountain Depressions, Ridges, Lowlands, Meso Reliefs, Cliffs, Underwater Canyons, Hills, Micro-Relief, Cliffs, Hills, Steppe Hills, Etc.*

INTRODUCTION

In particular, the units representing the reliefs are grouped into a separate lexical-semantic group in the English lexicon, which is also characterized by general and sectoral applications. When we talk about the study of relief and the lexical units that express it in English, which is one of the main sectoral concepts, it is necessary to list the works on the main issues of terminology. Because the word relief is mainly considered as a geographical term. Therefore, it is expedient to study the issue of general reliefs in conjunction with the study of geographical terminology. Relief (French, relief, lat. Relevo - I lift) (in geography) - various irregularities in terms of appearance, size, origin, age and history of development on the surface, ocean and seabed: mountains, plains, lowlands, hills, plateaus, hills, a set of hills, valleys, depressions, ravines,

ravines and other lowlands. Reliefs are divided into the following categories according to their size: megarelief (continental ridges, ocean floor), as well as slightly smaller forms (mountain systems, plains); macro relief (mountain ranges, intermountain depressions, ridges, lowlands); mesorelief (cliffs, underwater canyons, hills); micro-relief (depths, cliffs, hills, steppe hills, etc.); and relief (very small pits, bumps, etc.). This division is conditionally separated. The external or morphographic features of R., which characterize important orographic units, as well as its quantitative properties, are not always a reliable basis for a complex assessment of reliefs, as the origin and development of forms with the same appearance may be different. Various dictionaries on geographical terms have also been published, which form the basis for the study of the system of geographical terms in different systematic languages. While in the previous stage the same meaning served as a distinguishing meaning to distinguish them from other units of common meaning, in the next stage it acquires the status of a unifying meaning. The semantic structure of reliefonyms belonging to this group can be generally defined as follows: "view of the earth's surface, the upper part of the earth's surface". If this semantic feature is common, the features of the semantic structure of the relief phrases belonging to the group "height" should be noted as follows: "hill high-rise part". Such semantic diversity is an important factor in ensuring the independence and individuality of relief phrases.

Geographical terms have also been the subject of special monographic research. Reliefs in English have been studied in detail in a comparative aspect. For example, M. Asadova's monograph "Comparative structural-semantic and etymological analysis of geographical terms in the Tajik and English languages" features, structural (word formation) features of the geographical dictionary in English and Tajik, morphological method of formation of geographical terms in Tajik and English, assimilation of geographical terms, morphological and syntactic methods of formation of geographical terms are studied.

The dissertation also analyzes lexical-semantic groups of geographical terms in the analyzed languages, issues of polysemy and homonymy in geographical terminology, etymological analysis of some geographical terms in English.

D.R. Khairutdinov's dissertation on "Geographical terminology: Arabic, Russian, English parallels" concretizes the concept of "geographical term", text linguistics and lexical analysis of sources, geographical maps of Arab scholars, correspondence and textbooks on geography in various geographical areas of the Arab world. Terms, their origin and semantics; to determine their phonetic evolution from the Middle Ages to the present day; analysis of geographical terms in English and Russian, geographical terms, their English and Russian equivalents; identify the main problems in the translation of Arabic geographical terms, study the terminology of English and Russian languages, the problem of their unification and standardization; devoted to the solution of problems such as the study and comparison of geographical terminological dictionaries.

M.Kh. Murodbekova in her dissertation "System of geographical terminology in Russian and Tajik languages" to distinguish geographical terminology, which is part of the general vocabulary of the Tajik and Russian languages; Defining the terminological structure of nouns, adjectives and other word groups in the system of geographical terminology of the Tajik and Russian languages; structure of the system of geographical terminology in comparable languages and description of its functional elements; issues such as inventory and description of

terminology involved in the formation of geographical terminological units have been explored. Ms. Baghdasaryan in his monograph "Derivational paradigmatic of geographical terminology (terms of physical geography)" methods of making simple and complex physical geography terms; substantiate the role of the basic morpheme / terminoelement in the formation of geographical terms; drew our attention to the fact that it is devoted to the study of issues such as the analysis of the place of a geographical one-word term in the word-formation hub.

Z.S.Kamaletdinova's "Turko-Tatar geographical terminology and toponymy of the Tomsk region of the Russian Federation" The research is devoted¹ to the study of the system and semantics of geographical terms, which helps us to determine the system of relief phrases in English and Uzbek. N.V. Ushkova's research "Features of the formation of terminology" relief of the earth's surface "in English and Russian languages" The main issues of modern terminology (the term and its place in the language, the relationship between the term and the word); historical and diachronic analysis of the studied terms (the concept of "relief", the dynamics of development of the terminology "relief" in English, the oldest period, the Middle Ages, the New England period, the 18th century English vocabulary related to the concept of "relief" development of English vocabulary related to the concept of "relief" in the 19th century, the current state of the English dictionary in the early twentieth century, the dynamics of development of the terminology "terrain relief" in Russian: the period of common Slavic, Old Russian (East Slavic), modern Russian period).

At the same time, N.V. Ushkova, conducting a comparative analysis of relief terminology in Russian and English, noted that the semantic relationship between lexemes in Russian and English terminology under analysis: synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymia even analyzes paronymy issues. The study also provides a structural analysis of the system of terminology for "relief" in Russian and English: one-word, two-word, three-word, four-word terms are grouped.

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"Semantics and structure of Russian general geological terminology",The work of R.Yu.Kobrin's "Experience in linguistic analysis of terminology"his work on the subject is of interest in the study of geographical terms or the system of terms denoting reliefonyms.A.I. Komarova's "Philology of the English landscape"and M.A. Lazareva's "Comparative analysis of the meteorological vocabulary of the English and Russian languages"it is the system of relefononyms in English, the semantics of which are studies devoted to their comparative analysis.G.L.Panina is "Terminology and nomenclature of physical geography (on the material of the English language)" in his dissertation he studies the terminology and nomenclature of physical geography on the example of English language materials in a monograph.D.A. Timofeev in Russian Linguistics"Terminology of arid and aeolian relief formation: materials on geomorphological terminology"Several methods of formation of relief terminology in his monograph entitled, is rich in the fact that it provides rich materials on the terminology of geomorphology.This study also serves as an important resource for the study of the formation of

reliephonyms. It should also be noted that there are special dictionaries for the study of English geographical terminology.

Among such dictionaries we have read the Glossary of Geographical Terms, D. Harper's Online Dictionary of Geographical Terms, and the Longman Geographical Dictionary. "Geographical terms and names as a component of phraseological units of the English and Russian languages" In the title course work, phraseology is a special layer of the lexical structure of the language, the classification of phraseological units, the linguistic and cultural significance of phraseological units, the comparative analysis of phraseological units containing geographical terms and names in Russian and English. Compiled by V.M. Kotlyakov, A.I. Komarova "Geography: concepts and terms: a five-language academic dictionary: Russian-English-French-Spanish-German" the dictionary serves as a rich linguistic material for our study, providing translation of geographical terms into five languages. This glossary of geographical terms includes five languages: Russian, English, French, Spanish, and German. Terms of 14 geographical sciences are included: general geography, physical geography and landscape, paleogeography, geomorphology, soil geography, biogeography, meteorology, climatology, land hydrology, glacier, permafrost science, socioinformatics, sociology, economics, oceanography, cartography geography. There are about 7,000 short descriptive terms in Russian and English, more than 1,000 basic synonyms, as well as a list of names of geographical objects and events, and an index of alphabetical and thematic terms in Russian as well as four languages: English, French, Spanish, and German.

Drawings, photographs are provided for the explanation of many (more than 500) terms and concepts. The dictionary is intended for geographers, geologists, ecologists and other environmental specialists, bachelors and graduate students of higher education institutions, school teachers, travel enthusiasts, naturalists. It is a rich source of material for researchers dealing with linguistics and terminology. Prepared for publication by V.M. Kotlyakov and A.I. Komarova "Russian-English Dictionary of Geographical Terms (with interpretations in Russian and English): About 7000 entries // Dictionary of Geography. With Definitions in Russian and English. About 7000 Geographic Terms" the dictionary is also a valuable source of linguistic information for the study of the system of English phrases.

This bilingual dictionary of geographical terms includes 14 geographies such as general geography, physical geography, paleogeography, geomorphology, soil geography, biogeography, meteorology and climatology, terrestrial hydrology, oceanology, cartography and geoinformatics, general geoecology. There are about 7,000 short-term terms in Russian and English. Indexes of Russian terms in thematic and alphabetical order, as well as alphabetical index of English terms are given. In his article entitled "Geographical Terminology" R. Marius gives some ideas about the semantic structure of English geographical terminology.

"Development of Geography and Geology Terminology in British Sign Language" The project is dedicated to the development of the terms geography and geology in the British version of the English language. This is what the project says about practice: "The BSL Glossary Project, run by the Scottish Sensory Centre at the University of Edinburgh focuses on developing scientific terminology in British Sign Language for use in the primary, secondary and tertiary education of deaf and hard of hearing students within the UK. Thus far, the project has developed 850 new signs and definitions covering Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Astronomy and Mathematics. The

project has also translated examinations into BSL for students across Scotland. The current phase of the project has focused on developing terminology for Geography and Geology subjects. More than 189 new signs have been developed in these subjects including weather, rivers, maps, natural hazards and Geographical Information Systems. The signs were developed by a focus group with expertise in Geography and Geology, Chemistry, Ecology, BSL Linguistics and Deaf hard of hearing students within the UK. Thus far, the project has developed 850 new signs and definitions covering Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Astronomy and Mathematics. The project has also translated examinations into BSL for students across Scotland. The current phase of the project has focused on developing terminology for Geography and Geology subjects. More than 189 new signs have been developed in these subjects including weather, rivers, maps, natural hazards and Geographical Information Systems. The signs were developed by a focus group with expertise in Geography and Geology, Chemistry, Ecology, BSL Linguistics and Deaf Education all of whom are deaf fluent BSL users¹. Namely: The BSL Glossary project, run by the Scottish Science Center at the University of Edinburgh, aims to develop scientific sign language in English sign language for use in primary, secondary and higher education by deaf and hard of hearing students in the UK. So far, the project has developed 850 new symbols and definitions, including chemistry, physics, biology, astronomy and mathematics. The current phase of the project is aimed at developing the terminology of geography and geological sciences. More than 189 new terminology definitions have been developed on this topic: they cover topics such as weather, rivers, maps, natural hazards, and geographic information systems.

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