

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POTTERY TERMS

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Abstract

This article analyzes the lexical-semantic features of pottery terms in English, Uzbek and Tajik languages. In addition to the study and analysis of the lexical-semantic features of pottery terms in comparative languages, polysemy, assimilation and various linguistic phenomena such as synonymy are observed, and this article also reveals issues of combining terms with supernatural phenomena.

Key words: lexical level, pottery terms, word, term, lexical analysis, lexical units, terminology.

Pottery, recognized as the oldest folk craft, poses challenges for experts in understanding its vocabulary. The terms associated with pottery have not been thoroughly studied and researched, which creates difficulties for ceramicists who rely on Russian terms and frequently need to explain them in their native language. The words and terms related to pottery hold significant historical information and form an important part of the scientific vocabulary in English, Uzbek, and Tajik languages. As society progresses, the language's vocabulary encounters foreign words and terms related to human activities, and its development relies on human intellect and thinking. Pottery is intimately connected to clay and soil, as the primary material for creating pottery is derived from the Earth's crust [1, 18].

This study focuses on examining and analyzing the lexical-semantic characteristics of pottery terminology across different languages. It explores various linguistic phenomena such as polysemy, assimilation, and synonymy within the vocabulary and terms related to pottery. Additionally, the article reveals the challenges associated with combining pottery terms with supernatural phenomena.

There are many terms in the terminology system of English, Uzbek and Tajik languages that differ from each other according to some features of their use. It should be noted that there is also a structural difference between similar words. Therefore, depending on their morphological affiliation, synonyms of comparative languages can be divided into the following structural groups: a) simple synonyms, that is, synonyms consisting of only one stem: jar, bowl, cup, jug, pot; b) derivative synonyms that has dependent clause within affixes according to their structure: pot, cup, guldon, sunny, humdon. c) complex synonyms, that is, synonyms consisting of two or more roots: clay potter, potter [2;14], clay potter, clay potter, half-palm. For example, the compound

term “obdasta” consists of two roots, that is, water and dasta, and its synonyms are another compound noun denoting hand washing, an artificial noun sun and a simple noun [3; 150]. The equivalent of the English term obdasta is a jug with a narrow neck. So, the phenomenon of synonymy is characteristic of ceramic terms of English, Uzbek and Tajik languages, and in most cases, many of these terms can be used interchangeably. It is worth noting that, on the one hand, homonyms appear in pottery terminology due to the difference in meaning of words, and on the other hand, their appearance in literary language is a real order. In addition, many of the homonyms arise as a result of large differences in the meaning of a number of words between different fields of science and technology and industry and production. It can be noted that the introduction of Russian-international words and terms into the vocabulary of the Tajik and Uzbek languages has a historical factor, and one of such factors is the accession of the Central Asian countries to the Russian Empire. Russian-international terms are an important part of the vocabulary of the ceramics industry and are related to the names of ceramic products and ceramic products: factory, shop, tube, stove, glaze, tile, souvenir, majolica, service, decanter, samovar, cup, and others. Most of the Russian-international vowels have evolved, changed their phonetic form and adapted to the Tajik language system, and this applies primarily to colloquial words that entered the literary language.

In short, the terminological system of English, Uzbek and Tajik languages has many terms that differ from each other according to some features of their use. It should be noted that there is also a structural difference between similar words. So, the phenomenon of synonymy is characteristic of ceramic terms of English, Uzbek and Tajik languages, and in most cases, many of these terms can be used interchangeably. It is worth noting that, on the one hand, homonyms appear in pottery terminology due to the difference in meaning of words, and on the other hand, their appearance in literary language is a real order. In addition, many of the homonyms arise as a result of large differences in the meaning of a number of words between different fields of science and technology and industry and production.

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