



## LEXICOGRAPHIC STUDY OF MINING TERMS IN UZBEK, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

*This work is the study of the features of the lexicographic study of mining terms in Uzbek, English and Russian, the analysis of morphological features, as well as the study of the features of the functioning of terms in Uzbek, English and Russian languages of mining terminology. To achieve this goal, this study provides for studying the features of the functioning of terms in the Uzbek, English and Russian languages of mining terminology.*

Among the huge number of problems that modern linguistics studies, one of the main places is occupied by the study of the linguistic aspects of interlingual speech activity. Due to the special place of terminology in the structure of scientific knowledge, production and social activities, the study of terminological problems is often carried out in the unity of linguistic and sociological approaches.

The study of special mining terminology is an important and urgent task, which is aimed at achieving adequate translations, contributing to the acceleration of the exchange of information in the field of the latest achievements of mining science among specialists and scientists in most developed countries.

To determine the lexico-semantic features of terms, it is important to define

the concept of "term" and its basic properties.

Despite the large number of studies devoted to terms, one of the main problems in understanding the term remains its definition. During the study, a large number of definitions of the concept arose.

This abundance of definitions is explained by the fact that the term is the object of a number of sciences, and each science seeks to highlight in the term signs that are essential from its point of view. The linguistic definition of the term is given from the side of its linguistic aspects, and the logical one - from the side of the logical ones.

Since natural language is one of the sign systems, and terms act as elements in the lexical system of the language, semiotics, as a science that studies the general properties of sign systems and sign



situations, also operates with terms as its own objects. In most modern works on terminology, reference is supported by the idea that a term is a sign of a concept. Semiotics distinguishes over 60 types of signs. One of the most common typologies of signs divides signs into: model signs, symbol signs and designation signs. Lexical units of a natural language are designation signs.

In the question of the semantics of the word, it is worth noting that in the 19th and early 20th centuries, great attention was paid to the meaning of words. Many prominent linguists have been involved in research in this area. During this period, one of the central problems was the development of the meaning of the word, not only within the framework of semantics, but also in linguistics in general. Such linguists as developed various classifications of types of semantic changes, much attention was paid to the reasons for these changes, psychological factors were called the main reason, namely, associative thinking of a person. Dictionaries were created that reflected the historical development of the meanings of words.

In modern linguistics, the mechanism for the formation of new meanings is described as follows: words are not just signs, determined not only by the formal correspondence of a given content and a given sound expression. Words are complex units, and the meaning of a word depends on many factors, for example, the use of a word in speech, in specialized literature, as well as such extralinguistic factors as the social life of a people, the conditions for its existence and development. In connection with the development of social progress, science and technology, culture, as well as

interlingua communication, new concepts arise in each language.

The concept that underlies the lexical meaning of the term is characterized by blurred boundaries. Due to this "fuzziness", the lexical meaning of a word can increase in volume; cover several designations of objects, for example: a face, a face, a dial, a gear wheel head.

It has been established that for English mining terminology, as well as for any other, a characteristic feature is proximity to common vocabulary. This feature is closely related to the functional variability of the term, which moves in two directions: differentiation and integration; is displayed in the pragmatic mobility of terminological units that migrate from common vocabulary to special terminology and vice versa.

The process of transition of a commonly used word into the category of terms can be traced on the example of the term reeler - to reel - to spin, in mining terminology this term will have the meaning - winding machine.

At the heart of the semantic processes of English mining terminology, three directions can be distinguished: reduction of meaning components; increase in components and substitution. On the way to reduce the components of the denotative meaning, you can see the process of its expansion, and on the way to increase the components, respectively, the process of narrowing.

For example: to doctor in mining is described as to dress the maggy heads (process low quality ore), coming from ore dressing treatment (ore dressing process).

Also, the borrowing of words from other term systems or common vocabulary plays an important role in understanding



the concept of a term. In most cases, borrowings proceed according to the principle of adjacency of the designated concepts, for example: gallery in mining is an underground gallery, that is, a tunnel for collecting material.

Thus, it can be seen that the formation of a word as a term takes place in several stages: the creation of a term, for example, by borrowing from another terminology or from common vocabulary, the expansion or narrowing of its semantics in connection with the rapidly developing progress in the field of mining.

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