



TERMINOLOGICAL HOMONYMY IN THE FIELD OF GEOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes terminological homonymy in the field of geology. The types of homonyms used in this terminological system are determined and a comparative analysis of homonymous terms in the Uzbek and English languages is carried out.

KEYWORDS

Homonymous terms, lexical component, homomorphs, lexical-semantic basis, grammatical homonymy, grammatical meaning, lexical meaning.

INTRODUCTION

The lexical units chosen by an expert in the communication process form his unique features of the world's linguistic landscape. Lexico-semantic processes, widespread at the verbal level, actively influence the thesaurus level and the pragmatics of linguistic personality. Researchers believe that “the lexical-semantic system more than others ensures the functioning of language as a means of communication” and the lexical

component (lexicon, lexicon) in the communication of specialists in a particular field of knowledge is “the most accurate guide to the study of cognitive activity and to understand the modeling of everyday discourse.” Therefore, the analysis of the theoretical foundations and pragmatics of the lexical component in the linguistic worldview of a specialist is one of the



main focuses of modern research in the field of terminology.

METHODS AND ANALYSES

In linguistics, words with different meanings but the same sound and description are called homonyms. Homony can be defined as a special type of asymmetry between expression and content. At the same time, it must proceed from level structures and aim at the deep semantic meaning that underlies it and forms its lexical-semantic basis. The difference between homonyms and homophones, homomorphs and paronyms in English is an important topic.

The phenomenon of homonymy and homomorphism in the English language was discovered by L.V. described. Malakhov explained this in detail in his dictionary entitled “Dictionary of English Homonyms and Homoforms” (1995) (English Homonyms and Homomorphs). The dictionary takes into account not only lexical and lexico-grammatical homonymy, but also purely grammatical homonymy. Another relevance of the dictionary is that in addition to homonymy at the word level, the author has also identified homonymy at the word form level, i.e. homomorphy. Analyzing this dictionary, we can see that in addition to lexical-grammatical homonymy in the English language, it also covers purely grammatical homonymy. Another important aspect of the dictionary is the homonymy of word forms, as well as the homonymy of word forms, i.e. H. The phenomenon of homomorphy is examined in

detail by the author. According to researcher I.R. Markhasev, there are several types of homonyms: lexical homonyms, which differ from each other in lexical meaning and grammatical homonyms, and grammatical homonyms, which differ from each other in grammatical meaning, regardless of the relationship of lexical meanings.

RESULTS

Homonymy is the presence of homonyms. That is, the sound coincidence of various lexical units, the meaning of which is not related to each other, in other words, this is the phenomenon of random coincidence (spelling and sound) of words belonging to the same part of speech. An example of a lexical-semantic method of concept formation is the formation of new concepts by dividing a word into homonyms, that is, the acquisition and expression of new meanings of a particular lexical unit. Over time, various terms lose their semantic connection and turn into independent words, i.e. H. Homonyms, a unique process in linguistics. When studying terms from the field of geology in the English and Uzbek languages, it was found that the phenomenon of homonymy serves to increase the expressiveness of the language. As a result of our analysis, we considered it appropriate below to give examples of homonyms of geological terms in English based on personal names (anthroponyms), locations of fossils, and physical and chemical properties: In English: 1. Bellite - Bellite (a mixture from quartz and mimetite minerals) 2 - Kerite (Kerite, Bitumen) 2. Karite - Kerrite (Karite, Quartzbrustite), Williamite - Williamsite (William, Australia - mineral named



after the place where it was found) 2. Villiaumite - Williamsite (mineral named after William) and other. For example:

ATLAS I [Greek. Apak comes from the name of the king of Libya in mythology; as if he were the first to create a celestial globe] 1 A collection of maps selected for specific purposes and according to a specific system and published in the form of an album with explanatory texts. Geographical Atlas.

ATLAS II [a. a.,M – flat, smooth; soft silk fabric. Black satin. Yellow satin. Khan Atlas.

BELL I The highest saddle point on mountains and hills.

BELL II Iron weapon with wooden handle, for digging, clearing away scattered objects and collecting; Shovel.

DEPRESSION I [lat. depressio - oppression, oppression] 1. Treasure. Depressive mental state; severe psychological condition. 2. economic. A state of stagnation, inactivity and growth in the economic system, in the field of social activities.

DEPRESSION II [lat. depressio - decrease, deepening] geol., geogr. Part of the country lies below sea level.

CONCLUSION

When analyzing homonymous terms in the Uzbek and English languages, we found that they consist mainly of word terms, especially lexical units related to nouns. An important point is that the phenomenon of homonymy between terms is

more common in English than in Uzbek. At the same time, there are not many geological terms of the same name associated with the English language. The fact that most of these lexical units are part of the spheres, that the phenomenon of homonymy within the sphere of geology cannot express two different meanings, is explained by the specialization of terms within the sphere from spoken language.

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