

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELD OF TERMS OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Akbarova Nargiza Turg'un kizi

Natioanl University of Uzbekistan named Mirzo Ulugbek

2nd year student of Masters's Degree

Abstract: *This article discusses about the lexical-semantic field of terms household appliance in the English language. It also includes synonymy, polysemy and homonymy, antonyms terminological group in terms of household appliance lexical-semantics.*

Key word: *lexical, semantic, synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, antonym*

Introduction: The description of any lexico-semantic group is not complete without considering its semantic characteristics, among which, in particular, conceptual isomorphism (synonymy, polysemy, homonymy), abstractness, subject attribution, categorical relation are distinguished. The language for special purposes is a subsystem of the general literary language, i.e. terminology is within the vocabulary of the national language, but on the rights of an independent sector or sublanguage. It should be noted that, being a subsystem of the national language, special vocabulary is influenced by socio-cultural factors and is integrated into the national one in a certain way the language picture. This position of terminology determines, on the one hand, the obligation for it of general trends in the development of the general literary language, on the other hand, a certain freedom, independence of its development and even the possibility of its influence on the development of the general literary language.

The terminology of a specific field of knowledge is defined as a system of terms of a given science or industry, correlated with the system of concepts of the corresponding field of knowledge.

1) the possibility of separating a word from a term, the vocabulary of a general literary language from terminology. According to N.T. Blagova, the basis for such a distinction is "the great artificiality of terminological names in comparison with the words of the general literary language, the obligatory consistency for the terminology of each of the fields of knowledge in the

difference that exists between the meaning of the general literary word and the content of the concept expressed by the term".¹

2) terminology, being a part of the general literary vocabulary, cannot be isolated from the laws and processes of its development and functioning. Therefore, in terminology there are almost all those lexico-semantic processes that characterize vocabulary in general, but with their own specific features.

According to P.M. Gaisina, the first experiments of their systematization, the construction of a systematic description of certain sections of sciences are associated with a certain stage in the development of scientific knowledge, during which the basic concepts obtained in the process of scientific cognition are identified, registered, determined and correlated, the first attempts are made to build a system of scientific concepts. The emergence of terminologies is connected with the process of systematization: the establishment of a range of terms related to this discipline and their correlation with each other in accordance with the principles of classification of concepts and a grid of scientific oppositions².

The kinship of terminologies with the lexico-semantic system of the language is the closest, and, above all, in terms of the material composition of units. A significant part of the terms is the result of the process of semantic derivation within the framework of a ready-made language sign. The basis of the new nomination in special areas is a common language, and the reference point is its content side, the composition of its families. The words that are the names of everyday concepts are also beginning to serve the new sphere. Scientific and everyday concepts are interfaced not only by one sign, but also by one section of the semasiological space — the framework of meaning. In this regard, the present content side of the language sets and determines the appearance of scientific terminological systems, as well as the building material for the needs of word-formation derivation and rules for the construction of terms and phrases.³

The most controversial question in relation to terminology is still whether the main lexical and semantic processes - polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy - are permissible in it.

On the one hand, the very nature of the term speaks of an unambiguous relationship between the signifier and the signified, thereby

¹ Blagova N.T. On the issue of semantic changes in terminological vocabulary // Questions of semantics: Collection of scientific papers. —L., 1976.-Issue 2.-P.24.

² Gaisina P.M. Intercategory transition and vocabulary enrichment. Ufa: Bashkir State University, 1985. –P.36.

³ Alexandrovskaya L.V. Semantics of the term as a member of the general literary vocabulary (based on Englishmaritime terminology): Abstract of the dissertation ... Candidate of Philology. -M., 1973. P. 12-13.

excluding conceptual isomorphism. On the other hand, the terms, being for the most part most often words from the common vocabulary, are influenced by all three lexico-semantic processes to which the vocabulary of the general literary language is subject.

Speaking about the allocation of semantic processes in the terminology of the general literary language, the researchers note the problem the lexical and conceptual meaning of the term, which do not always coincide. According to St. To Grinev, several variants of their ratio are possible.⁴

1. The lexical meaning of the term can completely coincide with the conceptual one, for example: *freezer, juicer, coffee machine, dishwasher, razor, kettle, coffee maker, meat grinder* etc.

2. In some cases, if a foreign word is borrowed or the original meaning of the word used as a term is lost, the lexical meaning of the term molset is missing *fan, aerial, camera, climatizer, blender, gramophone, cassette deck* and others.

3. The use of one term to denote several concepts (polysemy and homonymy), for example: *percolator, blender, defroster, air conditioner, column, refrigerator*.

4. The use of several terms to denote one concept (synonymy) for example: *meat-chopper - meat grinder - mincing machine, stereo equipment — stereo system —music center*.

5. The discrepancy between the lexical meaning of the term and the corresponding concept is manifested in the discrepancy between the lexical and conceptual meaning or in the content of non-existent or redundant features of the concept / not the content of the essential features of the concept.

There is also a statement that terms with inaccurate, vague meanings must either be clarified during selection, following the rule that the meaning of the term should be clear without context, or, if the term is clear, but its meaning is too broad for this term system, it must be transferred to a higher-level term system.⁵

Synonymy in the English terminological group

Graphic variants were found in the English term group "household appliances", and in most cases the difference consisted in the combined, separate or hyphenated spelling of words: *ear(-)phone, radio(-)phone, waffle(-)iron* etc.

⁴ Grinev St. Introduction to terminology. — Moscow: Moscow Lyceum, 1993.P.92-94..

⁵ Grinev St. Introduction to terminology. — Moscow: Moscow Lyceum, 1993.P.-92-94

The presence of this kind of synonyms-variants in the studied terminological group is due to the recent trend towards the transition of a phrase into a word. It is noted that morphological and syntactic variants were found in the studied English term group, that is, variants where one of the terms is, as a rule, a phrase, and the other is a short form of the latter. Such special units have arisen:

a) (elliptical constructions) as a result of omitting one of the components of a terminological phrase, provided that its meaning is fully preserved, for example: radio receiver — radio.

The synonymous series television receiver - TV set is interesting, where the term TV can also refer to this series, which is more often used in everyday colloquial speech, acting as a synonym for the terms television and TV set. This synonymous series can be represented as: television receiver— TV set — TV.

b) (composite variants) as a result of abbreviation, for example: microphone — mike, camera recorder — camcorder etc.

Variants are considered a kind of absolute synonyms. The second kind of synonyms are doublets. If we consider the variants as absolute synonyms obtained as a result of variation in the form of the term, then doublets will receive the definition of absolute synonyms with different forms.⁶

In the terminology under study, the following were found:

- multi-time doublets, that is, doublets that differ in chronological characteristics, for example: mincing machine (1875) — meat-chopper (1922), blender (1948) — mixer-whipper (1961) and others;

- areal doublets that differ in the area of distribution, for example: electric shaver (BrE) — electric razor (USE), refrigerator (BrE) — ice box (USE);

- multilingual doublets, that is, borrowed and native terms that exist in parallel in terminology, for example: tape recorder (E) — cassette recorder (Fr);

A large amount of synonymy in the field of special vocabulary in a particular scientific or technical activity is caused and at the same time testifies to the spontaneous nature of the origin and formation of terminology. As linguistic reasons for the formation of synonyms in the English term group "household appliances", the synonymy of linguistic means capable of expressing the same motivational feature, for example: dictaphone — *dictating machine*; meat-chopper - *meat grinder* - *mincing machine* can be considered first of all. Interesting in this regard is the noun

⁶ Grinev St. Introduction to terminology. — Moscow: Moscow Lyceum, 1993.-P.109.

'machine', which acts as the core element of two-component phrases. For almost every such phrase in the terminology under study, there is a synonymous pair formed by skipping one of the components of the terminological phrase (in this case, it is a core element) and transforming the other. For example: dictating machine — *dictaphone*, dishwashing machine — *dishwasher*; or the synonym has a completely different form. For example: coffee machine — *percolator*, mincing machine — *meat-chopper* — meat grinder, steam-machine — *steam-cuisine*.

It should be noted that the phrases with the element 'machine' have an earlier origin.

Special units of the term group under study form synonymic series united by an invariant feature, the number of members of which can be diverse, and synonymic relations are characteristic of heterogeneous, and for single-root words for example:

Disc centre, stereo-system, hi-fi stereo system, hi-fi set, hi-fi unit, stereo equipment - music center.

Refrigerator, refrigerator, ice box - refrigerator.

Mixer, food mixer, blender - mixer.

Laptop computer, notebook - a portable computer (laptop).

Meat-chopper, meat grinder, mincing machine - meat grinder.

The members of each synonymic series are identified semantically and stylistically relative to the dominant of the series, that is, the words are semantically the simplest, stylistically neutral and syntagmatically less fixed.

The number of synonymous terms is to some extent determined by the position occupied by one or another concept in the "hierarchy of values" of terminology, that is, the greatest extent is most often found in hyperonymic terms, which are based on incompatibility - the property of semantically homogeneous linguistic units correlated with concepts whose volumes do not overlap.

It is noted that the members of a numerous synonymic series represent hyponyms characterized by genus-species relations due to the inclusion of semantically homogeneous units in the corresponding class of names. So, a number of lexemes in the analyzed terminology corresponding to specific concepts (for example: plasma TV—*projection TV* — *widescreen TV*— *flat screen TV*— *LCD TV*), acts as a hyponym in relation to a word related to a generic concept (TV sat - TV), which is a hyperonym. Often the members of such chains are called co-synonyms in relation to each other.

Thus, within each synonymous series united by one meaning, there is some discrepancy in the scope of the concepts expressed. In this case, we

can talk about the broad meaning of the term, which in a synonymous series fits the general definition, but in specific uses has its own characteristics. So, the special unit 'blender' in the synonymous series falls under the definition of "mixer", however, acquiring a different meaning, it becomes a member of another synonymous series, along with the terminological phrase 'food processor', having the meaning "food processor".

Polysemy and homonymy in the English terminological group

Lexical polysemy in the general linguistic sphere is understood as the ability of a word to serve to denote different objects and phenomena or the presence of more than one meaning in a language unit.⁷ There is a certain relationship between the meanings of a polysemous word, which gives reason to consider them the meanings of one word, in contrast to the meanings of homonyms. However, any lexico-semantic variant of a polysemous word is a completely independent, actually existing unit of the language system, having a certain independent significative and denotative meaning.⁸ Thus, all the meanings of the word, one way or another, are interconnected, forming a rather complex semantic unity, which, in turn, is the semantic structure of the word. Semantic connections within a polysemous word organize the consistency of vocabulary, which is most clearly manifested at the level of a single word.

The phenomenon of polysemy as such in the strict sense of the word should be alien to the terminological sphere, since a term functioning within a certain terminological system tends to be unambiguous.

During the historical development of the dictionary, the appearance of lexical homonyms was due to a number of reasons. One of them is semantic splitting, the disintegration of a polysemantic word. The differentiation of different homonymous words and one word with many meanings causes a lot of difficulties and cannot always be carried out unambiguously.

The English term group is distinguished by a number of lexemes with the presence of intra-industry homonymy or polysemy. So, the roaster token serves in English to denote:

- 1) a device for roasting coffee beans - "a device for heat treatment of purified and crushed oilseeds";
- 2) braziers - " a stove without a pipe in the form of an iron cylinder on legs, equipped in the lower part with holes for air supply."

⁷ Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary. / Gl. ed. V.N. Yartseva. - M.: "Soviet Encyclopedia", 1990. – P.382.

⁸ Kolobaev V.K. On some related phenomena in the field of vocabulary (On th question of the relationship of polysemy and broad-meaning of the word). — M.: Publishin house "Enlightenment", Foreign languages at school, No. 1, 1983. P.11.

As can be seen from the definitions presented, there is nothing in common in the semantic structure of these concepts. Accordingly, when selecting synonyms for these concepts, the following is obtained:

- 1) a device for roasting coffee beans — *brazier (brazier for roasting)*;
- 2) *brazier - oven - small stove - frying pan (cast iron) - furnace, fire-box (furnace)*.

The meanings of these synonyms are semantically close, because they have a common seme "fry, fry". Therefore, the term roaster in the English terminology group is polysemantic.⁹

The term fan can be attributed to homonymous terms. When considering this special unit, you need to pay attention to the fact that in the meaning of "a device for drying hair with a jet of heated air" it has the form of a fan heater, but in colloquial speech it often takes the form of Tax, while losing one of the elements of the phrase. In the meaning of "a fan, or a device that serves to enhance the supply of air flow", it has a single formula.

The barrier separating the phenomena of polysemy and homonymy, in each case, can be carried out on the basis of the following methods:

- ambiguity can be stated if the semantic structure of terms retains a common main seme, but secondary semes diverge, if there is a coincidence of secondary semes in the semantic structure, but the splitting of the main one, it is necessary to state the formation of homonymy;

- setting synonyms for each homonym or for all values of the polysemant, and then comparing the selected synonyms with each other. If they turn out to be semantically close to each other, then in this case it is a polysemous term, if not, homonymy

- word forms of polysemous and homonymous words, selection of related (single-root) words, that is, their derivational connections. If the word forms are the same or similar and there are related words that are identical in type of formation and there is semantic proximity between them, we can talk about polysemy;

- finding out the origin of the word (etymology);
- translation of homonymous terms into other languages

When selecting synonyms for each of the values of the specified token, you can observe the following:

- 1) hair dryer (*hair dryer*);
- 2) blower, ventilator (*fan, fan*).

⁹ A fundamental property is manifested in the ambiguity of a word language is its ability to convey the boundlessness of human experience by limited means. The meanings of a polysemous word are combined into semantic unity due to certain relations that already exist between them on the basis of common semantic associations (metaphor, metonymy, functional community)

Obviously, there is no semantic proximity of the two concepts. Consequently, it is possible to state the phenomenon of homonymy. The phenomenon of polysemy can be observed by the example of the token freezer, which can be defined as: freezer; ice cream maker. It is noted that these definitions have a common primary theme "freeze, freeze". When substituting synonyms for each value of this polysemantic, the following is obtained:

refrigerator (*refrigerator*);
ice-cream mould (*ice cream maker*).

These synonyms have an adjacency of meanings, namely, "an apparatus whose function is freezing", therefore, the term, freezer is polysemantic.

Apparently, the judgment about the polysemanticity of the term will be correct for lexemes:

- refrigerator, in the values 1) "refrigerator" and 2) "refrigerator" - synonyms of values: 1) *ice box* and 2) *cold store*. Both synonyms are devices for storage at temperatures below ambient.

- defroster, in the values 1) "heater" and 2) "defroster" are synonyms of the values: 1) *heater* and 2) *deicer*. Both synonyms are devices for heating/warming up/thawing. - stove, in the values "stove" and "stove" are synonyms of the values: 1) *furnace* and 2) *cooker*. Both synonyms represent a household appliance for cooking or heating a home.

So, the following lexemes belong to the homonymous terms:

- aerial - *aerial / aerial* (adj.);
- cooker - *kitchen stove / dishes, kitchen utensils*;
- device - *device / method*;
- fan - *fan / fan*;
- iron - *iron / iron*;
- kettle - *kettle / clock*;
- mike - *microphone / loiter, loaf* (ch.);
- toaster- *device for toasting toast / sword, rapier and others*.

Polysemantic terms include:

- squeezer - *juicer / the one who squeezes, squeezes*;
- knitter - *knitting machine / knitter(ca)*;
- meat-chopper - *meat grinder / meat cleaver*;
- mixer - *mixer / bartender (the person who mixes drinks)* and others.

Antonyms in the English terminological groups household appliances

In a broad sense, antonymy is a type of semantic relations of lexical units having opposite meanings (antonyms).¹⁰

L.A. Morozova calls semantic antonymy the semantics of opposites, the prerequisite of which is the reflection in the language of objective differences and discrepancies of the phenomena of reality, imprinted in the nature of human thinking.¹¹

Only words that correlate according to some attribute - qualitative, quantitative, temporal, spatial and belonging to the same category of objective reality as mutually exclusive concepts enter into antonymic relations. Antonyms are at the extreme points of the lexical paradigm, but between them in the language there may be words that reflect the specified feature to varying degrees, i.e. its decrease or increase. Such an opposition presupposes a possible degree of enhancement of a feature quality, action, or gradation.

In terminology, according to V.P. Danilenko, the phenomenon of antonymy is presented, as a rule, more widely than in the general literary language. The phenomenon of antonymy is not only not alien to terminology, but, on the contrary, it is in terminology that antonymy has become a means of expressing the necessary and inevitable phenomena of science.¹²

Traditionally, there are several types of antonyms:

- 1) inconsistency in the structure:
- 2) single-root (the difference is expressed by affixes); - heterogeneous (the difference in the entire form of the word).

- 2) discrepancy in belonging to a certain circle of concepts;

- 3) divergence according to the type of the opposite being expressed.

Depending on the relationship between the first and second members of a pair of lexical antonyms are distinguished:

- full antonyms;
- incomplete antonyms;
- contextual antonyms.

In general, for the terminology of "household appliances" in English, the phenomenon of antonymy is significant. During the analysis, a pair of antonyms were found that can be attributed to the same root, for example, in the English version of the freezer — *defroster* and in the Russian freezer

¹⁰ Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary. / Gl. ed. V.N. Yartseva. - M.: "Soviet Encyclopedia", 1990. -P.35.

¹¹ Morozova L.A. Term knowledge: Fundamentals and methods. — M.: GNO "Prometheus" MPSU, 2004. – P.81.

¹² Danilenko V.P. About terminological word formation. // Questions Linguistics. - M., 1973, No. 4.PP.25 -27

(nickname) - *defroster*. In both cases, antonymic concepts are expressed by word-formative means: affixes.

There are several antonyms-phrases: portable-apparatus, portable — *stationary device, stationary unit*; front-loading washing machine — *top-loading washing machine*; portable apparatus — *apparatus stationary*; washing machine with front loading — *machine washing machine with horizontal loading*. The antonymy of the presented terms is expressed using attributive components.

Conclusion

The results of this study lexical-semantic analysis of English special vocabulary included in the terminology group "household appliances" allows us to formulate the following conclusions. It is noted that the phenomenon of synonymy is widely represented in the terminology of "household appliances" in English which is explained by the redundancy of the means of formal expression of concepts. It is proved that in the English terminological vocabulary, the main types of synonyms are synonymous variants (in particular graphic variants, morphological and syntactic variants, word-formation variants).

1. Synonyms-doublets are quite widely represented (in particular, multi-time doublets, and real doublets and multilingual doublets).

2. The presence of a large number of homonymous terms and polysemantic special units indicates close ties with the vocabulary of the commonly used language, since all the lexemes under study express the meanings of objects used in everyday life.

3. Antonymy in the studied vocabulary is represented by single-root lexemes with the expression of semantic opposites by word-forming means (affixes and prefixes). Antonyms are distinguished-phrases where the difference is characterized by a difference in the qualitative feature, the property of the object of action.

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