

The Study of the Variant Properties of Terms in Engineering Technology

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Abstract: There is a continuous connection between language and society. Over time, objects and concepts that exist in real life in a social society take on a new name, while the former often deviate from communication or undergo semantic change in the process of application. As a result, the scope of the language will have a wider lexical capacity. It is these factors that play a key role in the formation of the principles of nomination in linguistics.

Keywords: Lexical units, semantic relations, Interaction, territorial structure, terminological system, shortage, woolen, doublets, bench, sheets, polysemantic

INTRODUCTION

If we look at terminology work, there are alternatives in each field that are used instead of certain active terms. The problems involved in the process of variability are the most important and at the same time promising in terms of identifying the fundamental laws in the study of terms. Data on this process have been studied by many linguists, including G.A. Ivanova, 2006; V.A. Ikonnikova, 2005, 2007; E.B. Javkina, 2004; V.N. Molodets, 1983; S.D. Oskina, 2006; V.V. Petrov, 2003; V.N. Proxorova, 1996; T.A. Rastorgueva, 1996; S.N. Ryjenkova, 2003; Yu.V. Slozhenikina, 2003; M.A. Xrustaleva, A.A. Filippova, 2007. In the 1960s, an alternative to terms was announced, including semantic alternatives in the process of regulating and standardizing terminology. As a result, there has been a shortage of synonyms in most works devoted to the moderation of the vocabulary of terms, to which strict restriction requirements have traditionally been put forward, as problems in the use of different terms by experts have begun to arise. Synonymous lexical units, concepts are common in language, and they are processes that occur as a result of how vocabulary is used. Based on our analysis, studying the sources of the formation of semantic relations, we found that the following should be distinguished: -interaction of lexical layers; -Interaction of assimilation processes; -word formation processes; -Distinguish word variants; -lexicalization and others.

The development of the textile industry in the twentieth century required the completion of the scientific terminology of the lexical layer of the industry. However, it came about not through the creation or entry of new words, but through the process of reshaping a large number of different terminological concepts and expressions that emerged on the basis of old base names. It is known that until the end of the last century, the Russian language played a leading role in the formation of the terminological system of the languages of all peoples of the former Soviet administrative-territorial structure. However, due to the fact that the rules of word acquisition were not sufficiently developed, in the pre-independence period, the Uzbek language was forced to use Russian international terms in a variety of ways in the terminology of the field, as well as in all vernacular languages. This situation is an artificial extra linguistic factor in the development of synonymy, and has led to the use of terms denoting the same concept in different forms and different pronunciations. Many terminological publications have compared the nomenclature of specific concepts or lexical units of the field, and attempts have been made to find out what and how their synonyms, doublets, and variants are. As a result of scientific efforts, it has been proved that there

are synonymous paradigms in the terminology of various fields of knowledge, including textile and light industry, and the study of synonymy within the terminological system of the field has become a topical issue.

On the one hand, the study of synonymy problems requires a lot of work, on the other hand, based on S.V. Grinev's method of studying synonymy, we try to find solutions to problems such as the use of basic terms, regulation, as well as classification of concepts and terms. In our opinion, this method is more effective in reflecting the current state of knowledge in the study of terminology in the textile and light industry. Naturally the question arises, what is the option? Variant is an absolute synonym derived from a change in the form of the term. Based on our analysis, we divided them into the following classifications. Including: a) full variant -units that express the full term of a particular term, the full variant of the term staple is staple fiber (staple fiber). The full version is common in Uzbek. For example, channagan -cracked; nav –tola navi.b) shortvariant -a short version of the term expressed in full form a short variant of staple fiber staple;c) the phonetic-graphic variant -the variant used in case of change of sounds, the woolen -woolen (wool) is changed by one l sound in the term structure; fibres -fibers (fibers); color is also found in examples such as color; This option is also common in the Uzbek language, in particular, bench-bench; sheets -sheets or sheets, sheets, etc.g) Abbreviation variant -occurs with multi-component terms and uses their capital letters themselves. For example, WP = weather-proof; IC = impression-color, etc.d) word-formation option -creation of a new term from the old form without changing the meaning, softener, softening agent (softening agent);In the textile and light industry, there are various doublets (absolute synonyms) that have two systems for defining existence: in speech - finishes which protect fabrics against moths = moth-preventive finish = moth-prooth (protection from moths) and symbolic (meter-m, kilogram-kg, Newton -N, pascal -Pa, volt-V). There is always a relationship of variation between doublets, and in determining the linguistic status of variant names they can be described as one of the synonymous types. The results of the study of the composition of existing doublets in the scope of terms related to the textile and light industry have shown that there are several types of synonyms. Including conditional synonyms, absolute synonyms, signifiable synonyms, signifiable homonyms. Conditional synonyms are terms that are not structurally the same, but have similar meanings, which allow them to be used as alternatives based on the same meaning in a particular situation. The classification of conditional synonyms is as follows. • partial-synonyms -a certain part of the composition is synonymous, flame retardant = flame resistant -fire-resistant; • text synonyms -context-based synonymy, in which the text is used for the first time in the sense of preliminary treatment, in subsequent cases, treatment is a process of application in the form of processing; • synonyms of different concepts -curl = kink = snarl (node); in fabric -a place where a short length of fabric has spontaneously doubled back on itself; in yarn (yarn) -a short length of warp or filling yarn that has twisted on itself owing to lively twist or insufficient tension; fiber -staple = filament). By definition, snarl is not the same, but serves as a conditional synonym with a similar meaning. Fiber = staple filament row has the general meaning of the term fiber (fiber), staple (short, staple fiber) and filament (fiber of unknown length); the term staple (fiber) is used in the textile industry to distinguish natural or cut length man-made fibers from filament (the term staple (fiber) is used in the textile industry to refer to natural or cut-length artificial fibers from filaments).While showing the same expression, nominative lexical units differ from the signifiable point of view.

CONCLUSION

The internal form of the word in this case is a way of presenting a new concept (signifat) about the object (denotation), by means of which its specific features are named. Absolutely synonymous

terms are semantically the same and replace each other in any context. In a number of relative synonyms, one (or more) of the terms is simultaneously polysemantic.

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