

Semantic Analysis of English Words in Uzbek and Russian Pedagogy

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Abstract: *This article discusses the semantic characteristics of pedagogic terms in English and Uzbek languages. Also, is analyzed local and foreign literature on the topic.*

Key words: *pedagogy, English, Uzbek language, education, training, school, educational institution, teacher.*

Entrance: Today, raising the education system in our country to a new level, leading international improving the quality of teacher training based on standards, higher pedagogical education in terms of increasing the level of coverage of educational institutions. We are witnessing changes. In particular, professors and teachers. The activities of a number of higher educational institutions specializing in training personnel have been established. Joint educational programs with foreign countries in this area of education was established. Legal and regulatory framework for the development of higher pedagogical education perfectly created. This situation affects the quality of personnel training in the field of pedagogy strengthening attention, widespread introduction of advanced foreign experience in this area, is the basis for the development of personnel training infrastructure.

Currently, advanced foreign experience in the field of pedagogy is being introduced in our Republic. Since consistent reforms are being implemented in the field of development, foreign comprehensive study of the terms used in the field of pedagogy of states understanding, ability to conduct comparative analysis with field-specific terms in the uzbek language is extremely is important.

Currently, pedagogical terminology in the Uzbek and English languages structural, semantic and grammatical features have not been fully studied. Linguistics in the formation of the semantics of pedagogical terms. The use of elements is not developed. From this point of view, researchers Structural-semantic analysis of pedagogical terminology of the Uzbek and English languages conducting analysis is a very relevant issue in modern comparative research.

Terminological units are unambiguous and multiple according to their semantic composition. There are grounds for classifying them into semantic terms. Terminology a large number consists of unambiguous terms. Concept of a specific field The nature of a special word - a term - serving to express is the same. However, contrary to the requirements of the terminological principle polysemous terms that serve to express the concept of excess is observed in the terminology of almost all fields. Organization of specialized vocabulary as a microsystem of the structure of the general lexical system it should be noted that lexical-semantic features and relationships are also present in the system of terms. It cannot be denied that it is reflected in its own way. Many in terms the presence of semanticity in the terminological aspect of the phenomenon of polysemy requires separate research. The phenomenon of polysemy, which is also observed in the system of terms of the Uzbek language we will try to analyze based on pedagogical terminology. As a result of our observations, some of the following polysemous general lexical units the meanings acquire a terminological meaning and thereby pedagogical terms): group, lesson, knowledge, education, didactics, etc. This

polysemy of units, the presence of general lexical or for the analysis of the issue of acquiring a terminological character and terminological dictionaries. As can be seen, the note of the word "group" The fourth meaning is related to the concept of the sphere of education On the basis of meaning, it is related to the system of pedagogical terminology. Group The word acquires a terminological meaning based on this 4th meaning. Terms expressing a number of concepts related to the field of pedagogy also actively participates in the visit.

Literature analysis and methodology:

The problem of comparing languages from a terminological point of view in linguistics

M. Pokrovsky, V. Wundt, V. Vartburg, N. Shmelev, O.S. Akhmanova, M. Shukurov, M. Kasimova, M. Sultanov. This through their research, researchers have tried to reveal the semantic-structural features and specific features of pedagogical terms.

Semantic analysis of pedagogical terms in English and Uzbek in this article dedicated to the field of linguistics of scientific research Comparative analysis, analogy, analysis, synthesis effectively used.

Producer - the ideological and artistic component of filmmaking in developed countries.

and carrying out organizational and financial control trustee of the company;

Since many English words are being assimilated into our language, naturally, their etymological The origin is also of interest to everyone. In particular, the lexeme cowboy [English, cowboy, cow - cow, boy - young man] is used in the western states of the USA.

is used as a meaning of brave, courageous shepherd. Favorite of many young people

the lexeme hot-dog [hot - hot, dog - dog] is etymologically related. It makes many people suspicious, like a dog meat dish. In reality, this has its own history. Hot dog in 1884 in the sense of sausage The slogan of sausage makers is "Love me, love my dog," i.e.

If you respect the owner, throw a bone to the dog. Another amazing one one of the words is a cocktail.

Borrowing significantly influenced the lexicon of the Uzbek language. More than 20 languages are borrowed. As well as languages that are not very active in our language borrowings also occur. After independence, among borrowed words the number and semantic development of English borrowings are unique. Uzbek language changes in the semantics of English borrowed words to a significant extent, which, in addition to being polysemantic, expands the meaning of the word, expresses it impressively and quickly conveys the meaning to the listener occupies a leading position in terms of supply. That's why neologisms, including sports, military, food, clothing, etc.

Creation of a typology of borrowed units in the Uzbek language and their study of functional-semantic evolution based on modern scientific achievements, we consider it expedient to classify borrowings accordingly. Unexpectedly, existing research on the debt layer mainly focuses on lexical is aimed at units. Assessment of the assimilation of such units is only one-sided. From this point of view, in particular, the assimilation of the Uzbek language was carried out. Note when the derived words are synonymous with existing English terms, often changed the mother's name. In most cases, imported terms and equivalent local words (or previously borrowed words) are retained in the language, became increasingly different in meaning and usage. Thus, the English The number of synonymous groups in the language has significantly expanded. Synonymous groups expanded to include rarely used words. This is stylistic led to an increase in the number of synonyms. Between synonymous terms semantic difference is the difference in the meanings of many local or previously borrowed words or has led to a reduction in areas of use. Borrowing large amounts literary between the vocabulary of the national language and its dialects, as well as between English and America exacerbated the gap between the English language. To the literary national language in dialects contains a few missing words Literary in some dialects some Anglo-Saxon terms, replaced by other words, have been preserved in the language.

On the contrary, a few borrowed words from dialects spread throughout the country. Numerous external linguistic influences and etymological features of the lexicon despite its diversity, English is a German language in terms of its important qualities. He preserved the foundation of the German dictionary and syntax. Throughout the history of the English language, the creation of words and

semantic growth is a debt, which was significantly more effective than obtaining. In addition, local most terms represent a high-frequency value.

The partial nature of assimilation allows us to determine the origin of words. They came from Greek, Latin, French, or other languages. Can be an official indicator of the words taken from the figure. Another factor influencing the assimilation process is borrowing into language. Words perceived orally are more easily assimilated and noticeable. Withstands changes, while words received through writing are longer and undergoes a difficult process of assimilation. Need fulfillment motive when participating, the borrower requires terminology for a new object or encounters practice. Under these conditions, three things can happen.

Borrower may include the donor's term together with the relevant object or operation; Debt the result form in the recipient's lexicon is classified as a loan word. Terminology when encountering a new object or practice that requires it, the borrower uses their own language can master elements. A new idiom emerges, and it is a different language system.

This is what is called a "loanshift." Loanblend is borrowing is a new linguistic construct that has emerged in the context of The loan exchange is used: the borrower uses elements in the source language includes and replaces parts with components in their own language. Personal the initial type of words obtained as a result of interaction, possibly unfamiliar things, names of objects and commercially traded goods.

The expansion of connections around the world has led to a significant increase in the international vocabulary. All languages are the cultural and social languages in which they operate development based on the foundation, interactions between peoples contribute to this framework adds, as indicated in the dictionary. International terms are used in the lexicon of science, industry, and art occupies an important place in several terminological systems. This the etymological origin of terminology reflects the history of global culture.

Consequently, humanity's cultural debt to Italy lies with architecture, painting, and especially is evident in many Italian terms associated with music, such as assimilated into many European languages: allegro, andante, aria, arioso, barcarol, baritone, concert, duet, opera, piano, etc. Technology, politics, society and The pace of change in art in the 20th century, as well as in the lexicon around the world expanded significantly. Emerged as a result of scientific progress a few examples of relatively recent terminology.

Algorithms, antenna, antibiotics, automation, bionics, cybernetics, entropy, genes, genetics, code, graphics, microelectronics. Adaptation is a function and ability to adapt to a new goal, setting, or situation. refers to the process of changing the structure. Adaptive system language continuously changing demands of people's communication, culture, and other needs will adapt to and conditions. Self-regulation of the lexical system and the state of the system as a result of eliminating discrepancies between the requirements that must be met occurs.

Language system as a stable entity should be considered; Nevertheless, we observe the opposite: it is constantly will be modified and calibrated as required. Adaptive systems This paradox is resolved by the concept that the language is constantly evolving, but structured allows verification as an entity. Adaptive system method word illumination of additional aspects of the functionality and corresponding generalizations the possibility of a more complete understanding of lexical phenomena through derivation because it considers the influence of extralinguistic reality.

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