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THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING LIGHT INDUSTRY TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: The formation of the semantic structure of the terms and their division into different categories suggests that they can be expressed in the article.

Key words: Industrial fabrics, apparel wool, jacquard machine, flyer frame, knitting, knitting needle, jersey, lopped, thread fastening, melt spinning, garment.

The creation of special words involves the improvement of existing terminological systems, the identification of new terms and optimal ways of creating their systems, the search for universal features inherent in the terminology of different areas of science. In this sense, the various innovations that are taking place around the concept of the terminology, the developed scientific-theoretical views and the results of research attract not only linguists, but also experts in other fields. As a result, the theoretical problems of different terms are successfully solved and led to the development of a new scientific science of "terminology" aimed at the formation of new terms.

So, since the lexical layer of language is the most changeable part, it faces regular historical influences. The technical and economic development of each period forms and enriches its communicative relations. As a result of these technical developments, various terms appear in the lexical system of modern language. In addition to the fact that terminological research, which began to be expressed in communicative relations, determines important tasks terminologists, it is required that entrepreneurs, businessmen and specialists in each field operating in the country perfectly master one of the foreign languages.

The decision of PP-4453 "About the measures to promote the further development of light industry and the production of finished products" signed by the President of Uzbekistan on September 16, 2019, was an impetus for the comprehensive study of terms related to the light industry and relevant work began to be carried out in order to implement it appropriately. In particular, the decree № 312 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About the measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign languages to a qualitatively new level" was made on May 19, 2021 and "About measures to effectively organize the popularization of foreign languages" which dated on May 19, 2021 are aimed at training specialists who are fluent in English and are able to communicate in this language. This places great demands on professionals to introduce the innovations created in developed countries in their field during their work, to get acquainted with the achievements and existing problems in their fields. The demand for the development of light industry technology in our country has made it a goal to be aware of the economic achievements of developed countries and to work with them.

Indeed, as a result of the ongoing reforms and the efforts made to implement them, the terminological system of the English language has been enriched with hundreds of field terms.

For example: Industrial fabrics - sanoat gazlamalari: apparel wool - jakkard to'quv dastgohi, jacquard machine - jakkard mashinasi, flyer frame - aylanma eshish mexanizmi, knitting - to'qish, knitting needle - to'qish ignasi, jersey - to'qima mato, interlacing - o'rishmahkamlovchi ip, manufactory – manufaktura, melt spinning – tola yigirish, garment – kiyim, ko'ylak andozasi [8: p 152].

Furthermore, new terms began to appear in the lexical layer related to the textile industry.

For example: apparel wool - kiyim kechak uchun mos jun; black wool - qora, jigarrang, kulrang qo'ylar juni; braid - uzun, tovlanib turuvchi jun; breech or britch- dag'al jun; carpet - gilambop, kigizbop qalin jun; fleece wool - bir qo'ydan olinadigan jun; french comb - qo'y uchun maxsus fransuzcha taroq; pulled wool - so'yilgan qo'ylar juni; raw wool - tabiiy jun; second cuts - ikkinchi qirqish natijasidagi kalta junlar; shearing - junni qaychi orqali olish [7: p 90].

When we analyze the terms of light industry from a structural-semantic point of view, we can also observe terms whose components are expressed in a form of semantic shift, such as metaphor and metonymy.

For example: eyelet — ko'zcha, holder — tutqich, padding /pad mangle — plyuslash, cam-barmoq, musht /barring cam – qotirish (mahkamlash) mexanizmi mushti) [6: p 162].

The young terminologist S.M. Azamov studied the semantic transfer of words in terminology in three main categories:

a) **the transfer of meaning, which is inseparably linked with the similarity of the form and function of the name**. *For example: cylinder — the main roll, or pressure bowl on roller printing machines –matoga gul bosish dastgohining asosiy vali yoki cilindri; nose - burun, concave cap nose – ichkariga egilgan qopqoq burni; pointed cap nose —uchli qopqoq burn; mock cake —o'ram hosil bo'lgandan keyin olib tashlanadigan moslama;*

b) **the transfer of meaning associated with the characteristics and quality of the name**: *canvas / duck — a firm, heavy, plain-weave fabric – qattiq, og'ir, oddiy to'qilgan mato; frieze — a term applied when the pile of a velvet, plush, velour, or other pile fabric is uncut – baxmal, velyur yoki boshqa tuki qirqilmagan matoga ishlatiladigan atama; grey fabric / greige fabric — a fabric just off the loom or knitted machine, in an unfinished state – to'quv dastgohidan yoki to'qish mashinasidan yangi chiqarilgan, ya'ni tugallanmagan holatdagi mato;*

c) **the shift of meaning associated with the name of the physiological, psychological and social life of man:** *age - tolaning yoshi, mature fiber - tolaning yetishganligi, hollow fiber - puchak tola, fiber migration - tola migratsiyasi, feed - ozuqa, flagged points - mato parchasining yomon joylari* [4:p18].

The formation of the semantic structure of the terms under study and their division into different categories suggests that they can be expressed in linguistics as a separate form of polysemy. For example, the term "*age*" in English, without the meaning of the "*tolaning yoshi*" in Uzbek, is used to describe the state of "meaning transfer" using a metonymic method, that is, "*material*" - means "*product from material*". The term is widely used in consumption as a terminology of textile technology in both meanings.

Another way to make words in English and Uzbek is compounding. In communication, the formation of a new word by adding two or more independent lexical units to each other is accomplished using the compounding method. In her scientific work, M. Rasulova states that the phenomenon of compound words is one of the most effective means of forming the vocabulary and grammatical structure [5: p. 102].

Analyzing the structure of the terms used in the English language, the simplest and most common type is a two-component attribute phrase *(warp yarn - o'ralgan ip, water bath - suv vanna, water consumpt - suv iste'moli)*. We can show the state of expression of terms on the basis of several models:

NOUN + NOUN - *Hair + cloth, Hounds + tooth, Dog + tooth*;
VERB + NOUN - *Shrink + age*
ADJECTIVE + NOUN - *Black + face*.

From the analysis of terms using these models, it becomes clear that one of the two elements in such word combinations comes in the main expressive function and indicates its own characteristic concept, while the first (attributive) element represents a different sign of the concept. It firmly occupies a final position in the word combination, and the process of formation of terminological word combinations leads to the addition of new words denoting the characteristics of the type to the word that belong to the same category.

In conclusion, the purpose of studying the lexical-semantic structure of light industry terms in English is not only to increase the vocabulary of students, but also professionals in the field and to develop their ability to understand and work on texts related to light industry in English.

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CONCEPT "MUHABBAT" IN KARAKALPAK PROVERBS

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Abstract: *This article discusses the various meanings of the concept MUHABBAT (Love) reflected in Karakalpak folk proverbs. Karakalpak folklore (Qaraqalpaq folklorı - Qaraqalpaq xalıq naqıl-maqallar, Volume IV [Nukus; 1978]; Qaraqalpaq folklorı - Naqıl-maqallar [Xalıq awızeki dóretpesi 2019]) proverbs are studied and analyzed in the basis of this article.*

Key words*: concept, Muhabbat (Love), proverbs, linguoculturology, communication, translation, contextual meaning.*

In linguistics, the term "concept" was borrowed from English-language literature in the mid-70s, when the problem of an adequate translation of this term in the works of foreign authors arose. Then the English word "concept" was proposed to be translated into Karakalpak as "túsinik".

Proverbs and sayings "as a kind of (micro) texts have such a semantic-pragmatic characteristic as figurativeness, due to which one or another explicated concept is voluminously and deeply reflected by its carriers, on the one hand, and, on the other has a great linguo-psychological fascination for them in communication."

The object of the research of the concept MUHABBAT in Karakalpak language served the *Qaraqalpaq folklorı - Qaraqalpaq xalıq naqıl-maqallar, Volume IV* [Nukus; 1978]; *Qaraqalpaq folklorı - Naqıl-maqallar* [Xalıq awızeki dóretpesi 2019].

In the following examples we are going to discuss about the contextual meaning of the concept MUHABBAT in Karakalpak language:

Óz **súygeniń** ózińe,

Húr kóriner kózińe [1; 113]

In word by word translation this proverb means – *To the one you **love**, seems beauty for your eyes*. As we can see the word 'súygeniń' translates as MUHABBAT into English. That is, the concept MUHABBAT is given as a *súygeniń*. In Karakalpak language the word 'súygen yar' shows the harmony with the concept MUHABBAT. Therefore, this proverb talks about fidelity, loyalty to love, being one-word, not betraying one's spouse and lover.

Jaqsı perzent – **súyinish**,

Jaman perzent – kúyinish. [1; 116].

This proverb discusses the relationship between parent and child. That is shown the difference between a child's respect and disrespect for a parent. It is said that a good child will never face the shame of his parents. But if the child is bad-behaved, it is said that he will