

SEMANTIC AND LEXIC FORMING OF RELIEF NOUNS IN ENGLISH

Bekzod Farmonov,

Graduate School of Business and Entrepreneurship under the Cabinet of
Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan Doctor of philosophy in
Philological Sciences (PhD), Associate Professor

E-mail: b2dna1517@gmail.com

Tel.:90.1194411

Abstract

In this article, among relief nouns in the English language, there are a lot of lexemes, which are both common words and geographical terms. Integral and differential patterns of relief names in the English language are determined and divided into groups representing hill, plain and lowland patterns.

Keywords: River, lake, swamp, mountain, height, earth, mountain, desert.

Introduction

It is difficult to imagine the modern world without geographical nouns, terms and relief nouns. In world linguistics, including Russian linguistics, a number of research works have been carried out on sememe and related linguistic issues [1]. In Uzbek linguistics, Sh. Bobojonov studied the semema, its speech realization and interpretation in the explanatory dictionary in a monographic plan [2]. Regarding the study of the issue in Uzbek linguistics, Sh. Bobojonov says: "... even in them, the essence of the sememe is not fully clarified: its dialectical relationship to the speech meaning, the interrelationship of more than one sememe that unites into one commonality, i.e. the problem of semiotic displacements in derived sememas remains unsolved. Also, the lack of a separate lexicographical definition of the term sememe in linguistic dictionaries, its exact equating with the lexical meaning [3] complicates the issue and causes the imagination to arise that it is synonymous with the lexical meaning. But as in all language phenomena, the need to distinguish between linguistic and speech units in the semantics of lexical units is related to the determination of the process of linguisticization of speech phenomena, which is one of the factors that ensure the continuity and consistency of language and speech.

Analysis of literature on the topic. M. Mirtojiyev interprets the term common to the semantics of lexemes belonging to a certain semantic field as an archiseme, and the term common only to the semas of lexemes belonging to a subgroup (fields) of that semantic field as an integral sema [4]. Some linguists refer to the concept of integral sema as general sema, common sema [5], unifying sema [6]. H. Ne'matov and R. Rasulov defined that special unifying semas are semas that combine two or more lexemes into one group and are considered common for several lexemes [7]. Therefore, in our research, we will conduct research on lexemes with relief integral semantics.

As mentioned earlier, although the semantic structure of relief nouns in the English language has been specially researched in several works, some works have given a rough assessment. D.V. The articles "Lexicology, names of relief nouns in Russian and German languages" [8] by

Ovchinnikov, "Structure and peculiarities of geographical terminology" [9] by G.A. Kozlova, V.V. Denisova provide brief information about the semantic structure of units that refer to relief in different languages. D.V. Ovchinnikov identifies 70 Russian and 72 German linguistic units denoting relief from dictionaries for research and divides all lexical units into the following semantic groups: plain, hill, depth. After that, he quantitatively analyzes the relief names in two languages.

It is difficult to imagine the modern world without geographical names and relief names. In different languages, relief phonemes form the basis of most toponyms [10]. G.A. Kozlova, V.V. Denisova, supporting the opinion of E.M. Murzayev, divide relief nouns into general and private categories:

1) general relief nouns mean landscape, large relief elements, hydrography, soil, etc. Such relief nouns summarize geographical phenomena and objects: river, lake, swamp, mountain, ridge, height (taiga, tundra, steppe, desert).

2) specific relief nouns describe some limited elements of the environment, landscape types [11]. In the glossary "Important Geography Terms for High School Students", the following are given as geographical terms in English: absolute location, aquifer, archipelago, atoll, biosphere, caldera, cartogram, cartography, census, climate, continental drift, continental shelf, contour map, culture, cultural geography, demography, density, desert, diffusion, ecology, epicenter, equator, equinox, erosion, estuary, fault, fauna, first world, fjord, floodplain, flora, geography, geological time, geology, glacier, global positioning system (GPS), global warming, globe, hemisphere, humidity, hurricane, hydrologic cycle, hydrosphere, jet stream, lagoon, latitude, lava, lingua franca, lithosphere, longitude, magma, lava, map, map projection, map scale, megalopolis, meridian, mesa, meteorology, monsoon, morphology [12].

It seems that these words have a purely terminological character. Our main goal is to distinguish relief nouns from the general lexicon of the English language, to determine their semantic structure. So, when distinguishing relief nouns, it is appropriate to refer to general linguistic dictionaries and explanatory dictionaries, not terminological dictionaries.

First, it is permissible to define the concept of relief in the linguistic world of the English language. In English, reliefs are expressed by the words "lay" and are described in dictionaries as follows:

"Reliefs - the elevations or inequalities of a land surface" [13].

"Lay - the general appearance of an area, including the direction of streams, hills, and similar features" [14].

In the sources, language units naming geographical places are classified as follows [15]:

Settlements: area, country, capital, city, district, state, town, village.

Geographic points: cape, cliff, hill, mountain, pass, peak, plain, plateau, valley (valley), volcano (volcano).

Natural zones: desert, forest, highland, jungle, oasis, swamp, tropics, tundra.

Water bodies: gulf, ocean, sea, lake, river, spring, stream.

In another source, the list of words expressing relief names is given as follows [16]: bay, beach, cave, creek, desert, earth (land), forest (forest), hill (rock), island (island), lake (lake), mountain

(mountain), ocean (ocean), peak (peak), plain (plain), pond, river, riverbed, sea, stream, swamp, valley, waterfall, woods).

The first source presents language units representing geographical names, while the second source provides a list of commonly used words representing geographical places.

As SH. Bobojonov noted, sememe manifests its particles in speech meanings and speech usages, at the same time, speech meanings embody the particles of various essences. The composition of the signs and characteristics of this embodiment given by direct observation and certain connections between them ensure the instability of the speech meaning. However, it will be possible to make a conclusion about it depending on which generality, manifestation of the essence is the main contribution to speech realization" [17].

I. Islamov, while researching relief nouns in the Uzbek language, evaluates the relationship between relief nouns and geographical terms as follows: "Distinguishing the terminological and general aspects of relief nouns, which are part of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, plays an important role in determining their linguistic value. Due to the fact that the phenomena of existence have a multifaceted essence, the interaction between the linguistic landscape of the world and scientific terminology is manifested on the basis of the law of the unity of dialectical oppositions. This becomes evident in the process of observing the research subject based on the "being-language" factor. As noted, the units of the relief phoneme system of the Uzbek language, which is the subject of the study, are also characterized by terminological, onomastic, dialectal and artistic uses, and in each of these uses, the relief phonemes show their own edge"[18]. We support the opinion of I. Islamov in this regard. As I. Islamov rightly stated, there are many Uzbek geographical terms that were created based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language. In this regard, special recognition should be given to the terms expressing concepts related to the appearance of the earth's surface. In particular, there is a reason to say that Uzbek language terms expressing geographical concepts were also created as a result of the specialization of the meaning of common words. For example, in the Uzbek society, the lexeme "mountain" is used as a universal word, and as a result of the specialization of its meaning at the next stages of language development, it received the status of a geographical term [19].

Among relief nouns in the English language, there are many lexemes that are both common words and geographical terms. This can be observed from the above examples. For example, cape, cliff, hill, mountain, pass, peak, plain, plateau, valley units such as valley), volcano (volcano) are given as universal lexicon in English explanatory dictionaries, while in some sources they are explained as geographical [20]. So, in the next part of the work, we will study in detail the interpretation of relief nouns in English in explanatory dictionaries and their semantics.

I. Islamov explains the difference between relief and geographical term with the following example: "The similarity of the lexeme as a hill relief and a hill as a geographical term is evident in their content as well. A similar sema in the sememe of the lexeme in both positions is "height". The aspect that is the basis for distinguishing them from each other is that in the relief of the hill, there is a scheme of "no clear limits", while in the geographical lexeme of the hill, "not exceeding 200 m" is a differential scheme. The relief-phonemic and terminological semas of the observed peak lexeme form a paradigmatic relationship with the "height" sema, creating a conflict of equal

value on the basis of the semas of "undefined demarcation" and "not exceeding 200 m" [21]. According to I.Islamov's conclusion, although there is a spiritual connection between the universal sememe and the terminological sememe on which it is based, the sememe in geographical use and the general sememe have different aspects. . When the relief of the universal layer acquired terminology, its semantic structure narrowed as a result of "specialization". Because the lexeme symbol representing the relief in the national language is specialized and serves only to clearly express a specific concept of the field. Therefore, the wide range of meanings in the semantic system of relief in the general consumer layer remained in use to denote the concept of the field, which in itself indicates that a change has occurred in the semantic structure of the lexeme. [22].

Therefore, there is a similar difference in the semantics of the words given in the above list of geographical terms and relief phonemes in the English language. From the research presented in the previous part of the work, it can be seen that the units that call the reliefs in English are mainly studied as terminological units. In this study, we focus on their semantic properties as universal lexical units.

From the English explanatory and translation dictionaries, we distinguished the following as language units in the system of English relief names: cape, hill, mountain, pass, peak, plain (plain), plateau, valley, highland, swamp, gulf, ocean, sea, lake, river, spring, stream, bay, beach, cave, creek, desert, earth , island, pond, riverbed, waterfall, archipelago, dais, ridge, spade, shovel), delta, acclivous, declivity, precipice, delta (of river), massif; tract, breadth, full of ups and downs, bumpy, uneven ground, low place, hole; lowland, depression, flatness, land, plain, open and level area, incline, sands.

In our opinion, these language units can be divided into the following groups depending on their location on the ground:

Inferiority.

Flatness.

Height.

According to the location, words denoting lowness include cape, gulf, ocean, sea, lake, river, spring (spring), stream, pond, riverbed, swamp, delta, (cliff), delta (of river), massif; tract, breadth, full of ups and downs, bumpy, uneven ground, low place, hole; belongs to such units as lowland, depression.

According to the location, relief nouns that express the meaning of the plain are plain, plateau, valley, swamp, beach, desert, earth, island, archipelago, breadth, flatness, land, plain, open and level area, sands.

According to the location, the relief nouns that express the meaning of height are cape (bay), cliff (steep rock), hill (rock), mountain (mountain), pass (gorge), peak (summit), highland (mountain bay), cave, dais, ridge, spade, shovel, acclivity, declivity, slope), incline can be included.

Summary. Relief nouns in the English language have their own system, and they are combined into a group of words denoting height, flatness and lowness. All in all, explanatory dictionaries and their semantics of the work are studied in detail interpretation of relief nouns in English.

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