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SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF FORESTRY TERMS IN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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The present study provides a comparative analysis of the semantic aspects of forestry-related terminology in the German and Uzbek languages, exploring the linguistic and cultural factors that shape the conceptualization and lexical representation of forest-related concepts. The research investigates the semantic similarities and differences between German and Uzbek forestry terms, considering the influence of the respective geographic, historical, and sociocultural contexts on the development and evolution of this specialized vocabulary. The findings shed light on the intricate relationship between language, environment, and cultural identity, contributing to a deeper understanding of the linguistic and cognitive mechanisms underlying the representation of the natural world in these two languages.

In linguistics, it is already known that the lexical layers of the language have a systematic character, that synonyms and antonyms are separated as separate lexical-semantic groups. In Uzbek linguistics, R. Safarova, in her research on “Types of lexical-semantic relations”, expresses the following opinion: “Separation of synonyms and antonyms as separate lexical semantic groups, in turn, indicates that the language and the dictionary system of this language have a systemic character. In a word, synonyms are a specific system of lexical units connected on the basis of a specific semantic connection (relationship). Lexical paradigms connected on the basis of this exact semantic connection, in turn, form a whole microsystem” [1]. In support of this idea, it can be observed that each element interacts with its meanings within the specific microsystem of words such as *der Wald, (forest) der Forst (forest)*. Here, L. Novikov states: “First of all, the series of paradigmatic relations includes synonymous, antonymic, polysemic, taxonomic (breed - species, part - whole, etc.) [2]. In our opinion, paradigmatic relations are the form of language elements , meaning or at the same time are relations that connect both on the basis of commonality. And, O.Zagarovskaya, “paradigmatic relations express the individuality of the word according to the differences in the conceptual principles and word forms expressed in the lexical meaning of the word as a relation between the words.” [3]. It is true that V. Danilenko's opinion on opposed language units, i.e., antonymy, words with opposite meanings “are not expressed more widely than in the general literary language” [3]. He also noted that “the phenomenon of antonymy is not only foreign to terminology, but on the

contrary, antonymy has become a means of expressing the necessary and inevitable phenomena of science” [3]. Contrary to this opinion, Yo. Odilov says that contradictions in the meaning of words are not harmful to the language, but on the contrary, they are useful, and he approaches antonyms as the driving force of language development and emphasizes that they provide economy in speech and facilitate the work of human memory [4]. However, in our opinion, existing concepts in terminology often indicate that synonym and antonym pairs have their own characteristics, but also reveal new lexical-semantic, functional-semantic features, and this opinion is proven in the analysis.

Hyponyms in forestry terminology are analyzed using the example of forest medicinal plants. Forest medicinal plants are divided into two main groups:

I. Forest medicinal tree-shrub plants.

1. der Ölbaum – olive tree (*Olea L.*), der echte Mandelbaum – sweet almond (*Amygdalus communis L.*), die Berberitze – cypress (*Berberis L.*), der Wacholderbaum – common juniper (*Juniperus communis L.*), die echte Pistazie - pistachio nut (*Pistacia vera L.*), die Roßkastanie - false chestnut (*Aesculus L.*), der Maulbeerbaum - mulberry tree (*Morus L.*), der Jujubenbaum - plum tree, juyuba (*Zizyphus jujuba Mill.*), der Rosenkranzbaum - Japanese sophora, egg (*Sophora japonica L.*), die Marille - ordinary apricot (*Armeniaca vulgaris Lam.*).

2. die Beeresche – ordinary chetan (*Sorbus aucuparia L.*), der Feigenbaum – fig (*Ficus L.*), das Meersträubchen – ephedra, red sedge (*Ephedra L.*), der Weidenseedorn - hibiscus (*Hippophae rhamnoides L.*), die Brombeere - raspberry, monkeyberry (*Rubus L.*), die Felsenbrombeere - red monkeyberry (*Rubus saxatilis L.*), der Fliederbaum - coral tree (*Sambucus nigra L.*).

The names of fruit trees and shrubs mentioned above are named after their fruit. *Olive - olive tree, almond - almond tree, pistachio - pistachio tree, mulberry - mulberry tree*, etc. If, on the one hand, the word is connected to the hyperonym of a fruit with the hyponyms of *walnut, olive, raisin, pistachio, mulberry*, on the other hand, it is connected to the hyperonym of a tree, forming a hypo-hyperonymic paradigm. In this way, the presence of hyponymy in the lexical-semantic system of the language and the differential characteristics of nominative units representing the name of a species belonging to the same genus were revealed.

II. Forest medicinal herbs.

das Anis – fennel (*Anus vulgare Gaertn.*), der Astragal – astragal (*Astragalus L.*), das Katzenkraut – medicinal valerian (*Valeriana officinalis L.*), der Spinach - spinach (*Spinacia L.*), das Sesam - sesame (*Sesamum indicum L.*), die Melissa - medicinal lemon (*Melissa officinalis L.*), die Ringelblume - medicinal clove, calendula (*Calendula officinalis L.*), die Feldkamille – chamomile (*Matricaria L.*), die Pfefferminze – peppermint (*Mentha piperita.*), Thymian – thyme (*Thymus L.*), das Süßholz – licorice (*Glycyrrhiza L.*), die Butterblume – thyme (*Taraxacum officinalis Web.*). In this analysis, each hypo-hyperonymic paradigm can be filled with words that are not expressed by means of special lexical units, i.e., lexical lacunae, through various symbols of the same gender. If there are several, i.e., thousands of medicinal plants in the world, the hypo-hyperonymic relations, lexical paradigms of the language system, and interaction with lexical-semantic

groups of some medicinal trees and shrubs growing in the natural conditions of Uzbekistan were discussed.

Many names of pest insects, which enter into a mutual semantic relationship between hyperonym and hyponym, were also studied and analyzed.

In other words, lexical graduonymy relies on denotative and connotative symbols. In fact, O. Bozorov notes that these changes are related to the fact that lexical grading occurs in different quantitative and qualitative scales within the lexical-phraseological system [5]. G'Rahmonov, in researching lexical graduonymy, relied on the types of denotative and connotative meaning, that is, the types of symbols that are components (components) of the lexical meaning [6]. Paremiology and graduonymic relations in it, that is the embodiment of lexical graduonymy even in proverbs with stable language combinations studied by N.Abdullaeva [1]. A special feature of lexical graduonymy is that a specific seme in the sememe represents a sign that is organically related to the quantity. This symbol changes towards the minority or the majority, it is part of two or more semes, and in this way semantic connections are formed. In the terminology of forestry, due to the difference in water consumption during the growth of green plants, they are graded in the semantic field from low to high moisture content.

1. Hygrophytes (plants belonging to this group choose fertile lands, and are resistant to drought).

2. Mesophytes (plants belonging to this group are adapted to grow in moderately moist soils).

3. Xerophytes (trees and shrubs belonging to this group are mainly adapted to grow in areas with a dry climate and insufficient moisture).

Thus, the most important feature of the graduonymic series is that in this series there is a clear difference compared to the sameness, and as a result of the primary factor of this difference, new lexemes (graduonyms) are formed. In a word, it is based on the laws of gradual (chronological) development from top to bottom, bottom to top. J. Djumbaeva was one of the first to study lexical and stylistic graduonymy in the Uzbek and English languages in a comparative aspect and deeply studied the phenomenon of graduonymy as a similar and different phenomenon to hyponymy, meronymy/partonymy, holonymy, and plesionymy. He notes that in both languages compared, the graduonym takes the order of moving from the zero point sometimes to the left (negativity), and sometimes to the right (positivity) in the graduonymic series. According to it, the graduonymic series of the lexeme tree grows vertically as a seed-seedling tree [7]. This thought formed the basis for the formation of the following graduonymic series in the German language. *Der Samen - der Schoßling - der Setzling - der Baum*. J. Dzhumabaeva mentions that until now in world linguistics the gradual attitude has not been integrated into the system of general linguistic gradual attitude, according to N.Vohidova, the essence of gradation has not been revealed by Germanist scientists and the word has not been recorded as a sign of value in the German national corpus [5].

Thus, from the above analysis, it can be concluded that hypo-hyperonymic, gender-species relations are typical for forestry terminology. Hyponymic relations

of terminological units are especially common in forestry terminology. Having hyponymic relations in terminology further simplifies the methods of systematizing vocabulary content, reveals the lexical-semantic features of terms. The hypo-hyperonymic series of words is a separate category that forms the lexicon as a system in the German and Uzbek vocabulary layers. The study of lexical lines connected based on hypo-hyperonymic relationship shows that the German and Uzbek languages have organized their vocabulary as a system and have a unique system character.

Despite combining lexemes related to trees, bushes, land, forest plants, forest pests, forestry, reforestation in the system of forestry terms, words with antonymous opposite meanings are relatively rare in it compared to other layers. The meaning of the terms and other lexical units in antonyms is not limited to being opposite, but must also be proportional to each other according to the meaning. Because most phenomena are characterized by opposite sides, and most processes have opposite processes. According to the German linguist V.Schmidt: "Antonym is understood only as a pair of words with different roots" An antonym can be expressed in a narrow sense as a concept or an antonym in the real sense. Opposite concepts in terminology can be implemented in German and Uzbek not only with the help of lexical, but also with the help of word-forming tools. In forestry terminology, the prefixes used to form antonyms are the suffixes *un-*, *aus-*, *ent-* and *-los*.

In German, antonymous compound terms can also be formed by adding the negative prefix *un-* to the adjective. *gleichartiger Bestand* – trees of the same age, *ungleichartiger Bestand* – trees of different ages, *bestimmte Blütenstände* – true blossom, *unbestimmte Blütenstände* – false blossom, etc. By adding the prefix *un-* to nouns, words such as: *Gleichaltrigkeit* - same age, *Ungleichaltrigkeit* - different age, *Kraut* - grass, *Unkraut* - weed, *reif* - ripe, *unreif* - unripe are formed. The negative prefix *un-* in Uzbek corresponds to the prefix *no-* borrowed from the Tajik language, and is mostly added before adjectives, and is considered very rare in the forestry lexicon.

To date, various reasons for the appearance of synonyms in the field of terminology are distinguished. For example, there are two full and short options for naming. The presence of the full form of the name and its abbreviated variant sometimes leads to the representation of the same word by two concepts.

For example, among forestry terms, in particular, absolute and semantic synonyms are found. At the same time, the issue of semantic dominance of synonyms should have its place in the terminological system of the field. Otherwise, there will be confusion in the use of the word, and the semantics of the word will be damaged.

In fact, in semantic synonyms, it is said that the words should be the same in all terms of their lexical meaning, i.e. archiseme, integral sema, differential sema. For example, *reuten* - to dig, dig (referring to a tree trunk), *rotten* - to dig, dig (referring to a tree trunk), both verbs have different forms but have the same meanings. The verbs *Abforsten* and *Anholzen* both mean to cut down (a tree). However, *abforsten* means to cut down a whole tree, while *anholzen* means only to

cut off the branches of a tree, and although they are semantically close to each other, they do not form semantic synonymy. Because, the differential meaning of the lexical meaning of the verb *abforsten* is to cut down “a whole tree”, while the differential meaning of the lexical meaning of the verb *anholzen* is “to cut off the branches”, then the tree is not completely cut off, it continues to grow, it only means to be free of unnecessary branches. In this case, the two words are different from each other. So, not all the meanings in these synonyms are the same. This means that the specific lexical meanings of the words that make up the semantic synonym are the same or similar according to the core schemas.

N.Speranskaya, while researching synonymous and antonymous semantic features in the names of trees, notes that synonymous terms are often found in the expression of tree names [10]. That is, taking into account aspects of similarity to an object, we give the following: For example, *die Silberweide* - white willow, *silber* means “silver”, the name of metal when translated from German to Uzbek. *Die Weide* means the willow. Since silver is much closer to white than other colors, *die Silberweide* means white willow. In it *die Weißweide* also means white willow. As can be seen from the examples, the words *die Silberweide* and *die Weißweide* are semantic synonyms. Synonymy of joint synonymous terms is also distinguished by its high productivity in forestry terms. In the Uzbek language, the lexical unit “leaf falling” has such forms as *der Blätterfall*, *der Laubfall*, *der Laubabfall* in German.

Therefore, since it is impossible to give up synonymy, relying on the opinion of the above-mentioned scientists and the conducted analysis, we conclude that synonyms are actually existing lexicons, different names of the same subject, and synonymy of terms is an alternative nominative unit representing the same concept. It should be remembered that over time some of the synonyms become archaisms. Part of it continues to exist in forestry terminology, supplemented by another component. Therefore, like all field terminology, some forestry terms need unification, and this means that synonymous terms cannot be fully used in the field [11].

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