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Lexical-Semantic Characteristics of Pottery Terms in English, Uzbek and Tajik Languages

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Abstract

This article analyzes the lexical-semantic features of pottery terms in English, Uzbek and Tajik languages. In addition to the study and analysis of the lexical-semantic features of pottery terms in comparative languages, polysemy, assimilation and various linguistic phenomena such as synonymy are observed, and this article also reveals issues of combining terms with supernatural phenomena. It has been proven that in the terminology system of English, Uzbek and Tajik languages there are many terms that differ from each other in some features of use.

Key Words: *lexical level, pottery terms, word, term, lexical analysis, lexical units, terminology.*

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Introduction

Pottery, recognized as the oldest folk craft, poses challenges for experts in understanding its vocabulary. The terms associated with pottery have not been thoroughly studied and researched, which creates difficulties for ceramicists who rely on Russian terms and frequently need to explain them in their native language. The words and terms related to pottery hold significant historical information and form an important part of the scientific vocabulary in English, Uzbek, and Tajik languages. As society progresses, the language's vocabulary encounters foreign words and terms related to human activities, and its development relies on human intellect and thinking. Pottery is intimately connected to clay and soil, as the primary material for creating pottery is derived from the Earth's crust.

Literature review

The examination and investigation of specific linguistic domains and terminologies is not a recent practice. The initial research efforts focused on analyzing vocabulary and terms in the Uzbek and Tajik languages can be traced back to the 1950s and 1960s. Notably, Tajik linguists M. Rustamov [1972] and N. Sharofov [1974] played a significant role in this study. They conducted an analysis and discussion of Tajik industry terms, professional jargon, and international words.

Furthermore, several Tajik linguists and scientists, such as A. Tursunov [1963], Sh. Rustamov [1981], D. Khojaev [1988], M. Shukurov [1991], R. Ghaforov [1991], D. Saymiddinov [2001], M. Kasimova [2007], and others, have contributed through

separate articles and works focusing on the classification of terms, distinguishing between terms and common words, the distinctive usage of terms, the position of language in the lexical structure. These scholars have conducted analyses on the formation, development, and linguistic characteristics of various Tajik terms, with a particular emphasis on geographical studies. Jamatov [2016], Sh. Karimov [2021], M. Jo'raeva [2019], H. Jo'raev [2019], M. Komilov [2020] and others studied and discussed the lexical, semantic and structural features of various terms in the Tajik and English languages from the point of view of comparison and interaction.

Research methodology.

This study focuses on examining and analyzing the lexical-semantic characteristics of pottery terminology across different languages. It explores various linguistic phenomena such as polysemy, assimilation, and synonymy within the vocabulary and terms related to pottery. Additionally, the article reveals the challenges associated with combining pottery terms with supernatural phenomena.

The term "clay" is considered one of the main terms in the field of pottery; it has many meanings and is explained in the sources as follows: "A sticky soil, soil, clay, a mixture of soil and water and that hardens or dries over time. The Uzbek equivalent of clay is "Gil", and in interpretive cultures it has the following meanings: "Clay is a type of soil that is soft when wet and hard when dry. Clay is shaped and baked to make things like pots and bricks"; a hard, sticky fine-grained soil that can be molded when wet, dried and baked

to make bricks, pottery; sediment finer than clay, usually with particles smaller than 0.002 mm; hardened clay surface for tennis court; clay court; the material of the human body is lifeless clay" [6; 24] - hard, sticky, fine-grained soil, processed wet and after drying and firing, used for its manufacture. Pottery and pottery products; particles are smaller than clay, the top layer of hardened soil used as a tennis court surface; dead soil. Of the five meanings listed, only the first, second and third meanings indicate that the word "clay" is used as a term in the field of pottery.

There are many terms in the terminology system of English, Uzbek and Tajik languages that differ from each other according to some features of their use. It should be noted that there is also a structural difference between similar words. Therefore, depending on their morphological affiliation, synonyms of comparative languages can be divided into the following structural groups: a) simple synonyms, that is, synonyms consisting of only one stem: jar, bowl, cup, jug, pot; b) derivative synonyms that has dependent clause within affixes according to their structure: pot, cup, guldon, sunny, humdon. c) complex synonyms, that is, synonyms consisting of two or more roots: clay potter, potter [2;140], clay potter, clay potter, half-palm. For example, the compound term "obdasta" consists of two roots, that is, water and dasta, and its synonyms are another compound noun denoting hand washing, an artificial noun sun and a simple noun [3; 450]. The equivalent of the English term obdasta is a jug with a narrow neck. So, the phenomenon of synonymy is

characteristic of ceramic terms of English, Uzbek and Tajik languages, and in most cases, many of these terms can be used interchangeably. It is worth noting that, on the one hand, homonyms appear in pottery terminology due to the difference in meaning of words, and on the other hand, their appearance in literary language is a real order. In addition, many of the homonyms arise as a result of large differences in the meaning of a number of words between different fields of science and technology and industry and production. It can be noted that the introduction of Russian-international words and terms into the vocabulary of the Tajik and Uzbek languages has a historical factor, and one of such factors is the accession of the Central Asian countries to the Russian Empire. Russian-international terms are an important part of the vocabulary of the ceramics industry and are related to the names of ceramic products and ceramic products: factory, shop, tube, stove, glaze, tile, souvenir, majolica, service, decanter, samovar, cup, and others. Most of the Russian-international vowels have evolved, changed their phonetic form and adapted to the Tajik language system, and this applies primarily to colloquial words that entered the literary language.

As for the terms of the English language, it can be said that the original terms are Greek and Latin, which were imported directly from these languages and through other languages. Widespread cultural contacts of European peoples with the East caused a strong influence of the Greek language on Iranian and Indo-

European languages. Unlike English, where most of the terms listed have Latin morphemes, Tajik has more Arabic and Russian morphemes. Chemical names, properties and physical quantities, as well as the names of some ceramics, play a key role in the formation of pottery or ceramic terms in these languages, for example: add - add, add; agent - object, material; arcanum - arcana; amorphous - amphoric; barium - barium; ceramics - ceramics; colo(u)r - color; corundum - sunboda; gypsum - gypsum; glue - glue; gravity - gravity, weight; flow - melting, melting; iron - iron; lithium - lithium [4; 15] and others.

Conclusion

In short, the terminological system of English, Uzbek and Tajik languages has many terms that differ from each

other according to some features of their use. It should be noted that there is also a structural difference between similar words. So, the phenomenon of synonymy is characteristic of ceramic terms of English, Uzbek and Tajik languages, and in most cases, many of these terms can be used interchangeably. It is worth noting that, on the one hand, homonyms appear in pottery terminology due to the difference in meaning of words, and on the other hand, their appearance in literary language is a real order. In addition, many of the homonyms arise as a result of large differences in the meaning of a number of words between different fields of science and technology and industry and production.

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