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Creation Of Energy Field Terms by Lexical-Semantic Method

Turaeva Umida Egamberdievna
Associate Professor of Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute

Annotation. This article provides general information about the formation of terms used in the field of energy by the lexical-semantic method, and their place in the field of general terminology, in particular, about the verbal composition of this field as a field of science. highlighted on an analytical basis.

Key words: Term, conversion, lexical-semantic approach, energy industry, terminology, communication, cognitive process, semantics, derivation

The word "term" means a special word or expression that is used in a certain scientific, technical or professional field to accurately and unambiguously designate concepts, phenomena, processes or objects. Terms often have strictly defined meanings and are used to establish a common language and understanding within a given field of knowledge. They serve to unify and standardize terminology and facilitate communication between specialists.

The peculiarity of terms in lexicology is that they are specific words or expressions that are used to designate lexical units or linguistic phenomena in a given field of knowledge. Terms in lexicology can be related to the classification of words, their meaning, origin, structure and other aspects of the lexical system of a language. They help establish a common language and understanding among lexicologists and other experts in the field and facilitate communication and information sharing. Also, terms in lexicology often have strictly defined meanings, which may differ from the usual use of words in everyday speech.

The lexical-semantic approach is a method of studying language that is based on the analysis of lexical units (words) and their meaning. It allows you to understand how new words are formed on the basis of existing words and how their meaning changes.

The formation of terms can occur according to several principles:

1. Affixation: It is the process of adding prefixes or suffixes to base words to form new terms. For example, adding the prefix "micro" to the word "economics" leads to the formation of the term "microeconomics".
2. Composition: It is the process of combining two or more words to create a new term. For example, the words "information" and "technology" are combined into the term "information technology".
3. Conversion: This is the process of changing the part of speech of a word without changing its form. For example, the word "program" can be used as a verb ("I program") or as a noun ("programming").
4. Semantic change: This is the process of changing the meaning of a word, resulting in the formation of new terms. For example, the word "network" can mean "a connection between computers" and "a group of people connected by common interests." The lexical-semantic approach allows you to analyze the processes of formation of terms and understand their meaning in the context of a specific field of knowledge. It is an important tool for learning and understanding specialized vocabulary and terminology.

The relevance of creating energy terms using the lexical-semantic method is as follows:

1. Development of the energy industry. As technology advances and new energy sources emerge, new terms arise that need to be defined and standardized. The lexical-semantic method allows you to more accurately determine the meanings of new terms and establish connections between them.
2. Ensuring the unity of terminology. There are many terms in the energy industry that may have different meanings in different countries or regions. Creating terms using the lexical-semantic method allows you to establish a single meaning for each term and ensure the unity of terminology in the industry.
3. Improved communication and information sharing. A common terminology in the energy industry helps to avoid misunderstandings and ambiguities when communicating between specialists. The lexical-semantic method allows you to more accurately determine the meanings of terms and establish connections between them, which improves understanding and exchange of information.

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4. Simplifying training and improving the qualifications of specialists. A common terminology in the energy industry simplifies the training of new specialists and the improvement of the skills of existing ones. The lexical-semantic method allows you to systematize terms and establish their relationships, which facilitates the assimilation and memorization of information.

Thus, the relevance of the topic of creating energy terms in a lexical-semantic way lies in the need to develop the industry, ensure unity of terminology, improve communication and information exchange, as well as simplify training and improve the qualifications of specialists.

Examples of words formed by affixation, composition and conversion in energy:

1. Energy-saving (adjective, masculine, animate) - formed by affixing the suffix -saving to the lexeme “energy”.
2. Energy-efficient (adjective, masculine, animate) - formed by affixing the prefix “energy-” and the suffix “-effective” to the lexeme “energy”.
3. Energy consumption (noun, neuter, inanimate) - formed by combining the lexeme “energy” and the word “consumption”.
4. Energize (noun, feminine, inanimate) - formed by converting the verb "energize" into a noun.
5. Energy release (noun, neuter, inanimate) - formed by combining the lexeme “energy” and the word “release”.

Now we will give examples in which words on energy there is a semantic change in words.

Energy is a basic concept that refers to the ability of a system to do work or transfer heat.

Energy is a science, a branch of knowledge that studies the processes of transformation and use of energy.

Energy conservation is a concept aimed at the efficient use of energy in order to reduce consumption and conserve resources.

Energy efficiency is an indicator characterizing the efficiency of energy use when performing a specific job or process.

Energy - related to energy, associated with its production, transmission, use, etc.

In these words, semantic change occurs due to affixation and composition. For example, adding the suffix -etic to the word "energetic" indicates a sign or property related to energy. The word "energy efficiency" is formed by adding the prefix "energy-" and the suffix "-efficiency", which indicates an indicator or characteristic of energy efficiency. Thus, affixes and composition in these words change and clarify the meaning of the basic concept of “energy”.

The study of terms on energy aspects, formed in a lexical-semantic way, can lead to the following conclusions:

1. Semantic field of energy: Analysis of such terms can help in identifying the main conceptual categories associated with energy and developing semantic fields that reflect various aspects of this field of knowledge.
2. Derivational processes: The study of terms formed by derivation can reveal the features of the morphological structure and word formation processes in a given area. For example, analysis of the prefixes and suffixes used to form terms can reveal specific meanings and relationships between them.
3. Semantic Analysis: Examination of the meanings and semantic relationships between terms can help in understanding the conceptual models and ideas underlying energy terminology. For example, the analysis of synonyms and antonyms can reveal different aspects of energy concepts.
4. Cognitive Aspects: Learning energetic terms can help in understanding the cognitive processes involved in perceiving and describing energetic phenomena. For example, analysis of metaphorical transference and metonymic relationships can help to understand the ways in which people represent and describe energy.

Thus, the study of terms on energy aspects, formed in a lexical-semantic way, can lead to expanding our knowledge of the language and conceptual system associated with energy.

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