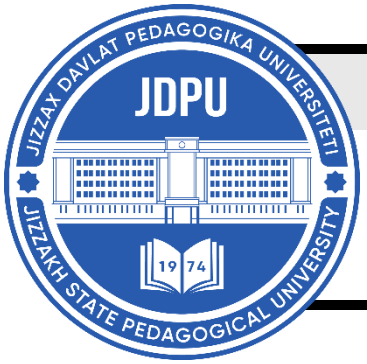
DOI: https://doi.org/10.37547/mesmj-V5-I8-44 Pages: 335-341

MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL



MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL

http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF LIGHT INDUSTRY AND TEXTILE TERMS IN ENGLISH

Gulbakhar Sratdinova
Assistant Lecturer
Karakalpak state university
Nukus, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: English terms, structural, semantic, features, light industry and textile terms.

Received: 12.11.24
Accepted: 14.11.24
Published: 16.11.24

Abstract: This article deals with the structural-semantic features of terminology related to light industry and textiles in English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak languages, focusing on how these terms reflect cultural, linguistic, and industrial differences. Light industry and textile terminology is crucial for understanding how these fields are represented and communicated across languages with distinct historical and cultural backgrounds. In English, the terms predominantly consist of Greek and Latin roots, reflecting the international nature of industrial development. The structure of English textile terms tends to be concise and formal, often adopted globally due to the English language's dominance in trade and manufacturing. Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, however, display rich borrowing from Russian, Persian, and Arabic, mirroring historical influences from these regions. The study reveals that terms in Uzbek and Karakalpak are often compound or descriptive, reflecting a more synthetic linguistic structure. Additionally, these terms encapsulate local cultural and practical nuances tied to indigenous textile practices, which differ from the more globalized context of English terms.

Introduction. Understanding the structural-semantic features of light industry and textile terms in English is crucial for several reasons, especially in global business, language development, and technical communication. Here's why this area of study holds importance:

1. Facilitating International Trade and Communication: As the textile and light industry sectors are highly globalized, a clear understanding of terminology is essential for effective communication between manufacturers, suppliers, designers, and consumers across different countries. Each term in the industry carries specific meanings, whether it pertains to types of fabrics, production techniques, or equipment. Knowledge of the precise structural-semantic features of these terms allows for accurate translations and business negotiations, ensuring smooth trade and international collaboration.

2. Enhancing Specialized Language Skills: Textile and light industry terms often contain specialized lexicon that combines both technical jargon and everyday language. By studying the structural-semantic features, learners and professionals in the field can better comprehend the nuances of these terms. For example, words such as fiber, weaving, yarn, and knitting not only have their general meanings but also have more specialized definitions depending on their industrial context. Analyzing these semantic layers helps professionals accurately interpret and apply these terms in their specific work environments.

3. Innovation and Technological Development: The textile and light industry sectors are constantly evolving with new technologies, fabrics, and methods. As a result, new terms are continuously introduced, and existing ones are adapted. A comprehensive understanding of structural-semantic features allows linguists and industry professionals to keep pace with this development by ensuring that new terminology is created in a logical, understandable way. This contributes to the clarity and efficiency of technical documentation, patents, and research publications.

4. Supporting Multidisciplinary Research: Textile and light industry terminology overlaps with various disciplines such as engineering, chemistry, fashion, and sustainability. Studying the structural-semantic aspects of these terms enables researchers from different fields to communicate effectively. For instance, textile engineering involves both scientific terms and fashion-specific language, requiring an in-depth understanding of how these terms are structured and used semantically.

5. Cultural and Historical Significance: Textile terms often carry cultural and historical connotations. For example, traditional fabrics or weaving techniques have distinct terms rooted in the history of various countries. By studying the semantic features of these terms, one can uncover the cultural significance of materials, techniques, and their evolution over time. This knowledge is valuable for cultural preservation and the promotion of heritage in the textile industry.

Literature review. The analysis of terminologies across various languages offers insight into how different cultures and linguistic systems conceptualize specialized domains, such as light industry and textiles. In the case of English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak, structural-semantic differences in the terminology of these industries are influenced by cultural context, linguistic structure, and borrowing patterns. This review examines the structural-semantic features of light industry and textile terms in these languages, focusing on word formation, semantic relationships, and linguistic borrowing.

1. Terminology in Light Industry and Textiles: Light industry and textile terminologies in English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak have distinct origins but share several common linguistic processes such as compounding, derivation, and borrowing. English, being a global language with a rich history of industrialization, has a vast and diverse lexicon for textile terms, often rooted in Latin, Greek, and Germanic languages (Taylor, 2020). Uzbek and Karakalpak, as Turkic languages, have simpler morphological structures but have borrowed heavily from Russian, Persian, and Arabic due to historical and cultural exchanges (Arslanov, 2018). In English, textile terms such as polyester, cotton, and denim often reflect material composition and manufacturing processes. These terms tend to be monosyllabic or involve compounding (e.g., spinning wheel). In contrast, Uzbek and Karakalpak textile terms like paxta (cotton) and jun (wool) exhibit more straightforward morphological structures but may incorporate suffixes or prefixes to denote variations in textile types (Kurbanov, 2019). For example, the Karakalpak term *paxtashiliq* refers to items made of cotton.

2. Word Formation and Structural Patterns: The word formation processes across the three languages reveal interesting structural-semantic patterns. English, being analytically oriented, primarily uses affixation and compounding to form new terms. For instance, terms like poly-cotton and woolen-spun are created by combining descriptors with textile types (Shanahan, 2019). English terms tend to emphasize precision in describing material characteristics or manufacturing techniques. In Uzbek and Karakalpak, terms in the light industry are typically formed through agglutination, a feature common in Turkic languages (Ismailov, 2021). This process involves adding suffixes to base words to indicate material type, function, or quality. For example, the Uzbek term ipakchilik (silk production) is formed by attaching the suffix -chilik to ipak (silk). This structure reflects the productive nature of suffixation in Turkic languages, enabling a broad range of derivations from a single root.

3. Semantic Shifts and Loanwords: Loanwords play a significant role in the evolution of textile terminologies in all three languages. English has borrowed extensively from French and Italian in the fashion and textile industries, with terms such as velvet, satin, and chiffon having

their origins in these Romance languages (Benson, 2020). These terms are often adopted due to their prestige and association with luxury textiles.

In Uzbek and Karakalpak, the influence of Russian and Persian is evident in terms like kauchuk (rubber) and atlas (silk fabric). The semantic adaptation of these loanwords reflects the historical dominance of these languages in Central Asia, especially during the Soviet era (Bekmuratov, 2017). Over time, these loanwords have undergone slight semantic shifts to align with the cultural and industrial contexts of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan. For instance, the term atlas in Persian originally referred to a specific type of silk fabric, but in Uzbek and Karakalpak, it has come to denote a broader range of silk products used in traditional clothing (Safarov, 2019). Similarly, Russian terms related to manufacturing technology, such as stanok (machine), have been integrated into Uzbek and Karakalpak, maintaining their structural forms but often undergoing phonological adjustments (Kurmanov, 2021).

4. Cross-Linguistic Comparison of Textile Terms: A comparative analysis of textile terminologies across English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak reveals both convergence and divergence in semantic and structural features. While English relies heavily on compounding and precision in its terms, Uzbek and Karakalpak place greater emphasis on suffixation and semantic generalization. For instance, the English term synthetic fiber is highly specific, referring to man-made materials, while the corresponding Uzbek term sintetik tolalar (synthetic fibers) covers a broader range of artificial textile products (Nurmatov, 2018).

Moreover, English textile terms frequently reflect technological advancements, with new terms emerging as materials and processes evolve (e.g., nano-fibers). In contrast, Uzbek and Karakalpak often adopt existing terms to accommodate new concepts, relying on descriptive phrases rather than creating entirely new lexicons (Rahimov, 2020). This structural-semantic difference highlights the influence of language flexibility and cultural orientation toward modernization and tradition.

Discussion. The terms used in the light industry, particularly in the textile sector, hold a specific set of structural and semantic features. These features reflect the industry's technical complexity and cultural adaptability. Light industry, especially textiles, involves a wide array of processes, materials, and technologies, each carrying specific terminologies. Analyzing the structural and semantic aspects of these terms helps us understand their development, adaptability, and utility in various contexts such as commerce, production, and design.

1. Structural Features of Textile Terminology. Compound Terms.

Many terms in the textile industry are compound in nature. These compounds typically describe the material and the process involved or the product's functionality. For example:

"Polyester fiber": A compound where "polyester" refers to the synthetic material and "fiber" indicates its form and application.

"Twill weave": Combines a textile pattern ("twill") with the process of creating it ("weave").

Compound terms are particularly common in textiles to specify characteristics like durability, texture, and function. The first part of the compound often refers to the material or technology, while the second part refers to the result or method (Acar & Salay, 2020).

Affixation

Affixation, including both prefixation and suffixation, is widely used in textile terminologies. Common affixes include:

"Pre-" as in pre-shrink, indicating a process done before the main operation.

"-proof" as in waterproof, describing the fabric's resistance to water.

The use of affixation helps create new terms easily and modifies existing words to form specialized industry jargon, demonstrating the dynamic and expanding nature of textile-related vocabulary.

Borrowings

English textile terminology contains significant borrowings from other languages, notably French, Italian, and Latin, which reflects the historical development of the textile industry through global trade. Words such as "chiffon," "tulle," and "velvet" originated from French, illustrating the influence of European textile innovations.

2. Semantic Features of Textile Terminology

Polysemy

Polysemy, where one word has multiple related meanings, is common in textile terminology. The word "fabric," for instance, can refer both to the material of which something is made and the metaphorical sense of an underlying structure (e.g., "the social fabric"). This highlights the semantic richness of textile terms, allowing for abstract extensions beyond their technical meanings (Hanks, 2018).

Synonymy

In light industry, synonymy is quite prevalent, often driven by marketing or regional variations. For example:

Denim and jean are sometimes used interchangeably, though technically, denim refers to the fabric and jeans to the garment.

Wool and fleece can both describe the fiber obtained from sheep, though "fleece" is often associated with a soft fabric made from synthetic fibers as well.

Such synonyms often cause ambiguities or require contextual understanding to ensure accurate communication.

Hyponymy and Hypernymy

Hyponymic structures are central in textile terms, where broader categories (hypernyms) encompass narrower, more specific items (hyponyms). For example:

Hypernym: Fabric

Hyponyms: Cotton, silk, linen, polyester

Hypernym: Weave

Hyponyms: Twill, satin, plain weave

This hierarchical structure helps organize the vast number of textile materials and techniques into a systematic classification, aiding in both production and commerce.

Metaphor and Metonymy

Metaphorical and metonymic usages are also common in textile terminology, extending the meaning of textile-related terms to broader contexts. For instance:

"Threading the needle": Used metaphorically to describe navigating a difficult situation.

"Cut from the same cloth": A metaphorical expression indicating similarity in character or behavior.

Such expressions indicate the deep embedding of textile-related language in everyday life, reflecting both the industry's cultural significance and its metaphorical potential.

3. The Evolution of Textile Terminology: The evolution of textile terminology is tied closely to technological advancements. New materials and processes require the creation of new terms or the adaptation of existing ones. The rise of synthetic fibers like "nylon" and "spandex" in the 20th century introduced entirely new terminologies, reflecting the industry's innovation. Similarly, terms related to eco-friendly and sustainable textiles, such as "organic cotton" and "recycled polyester," have emerged in response to the growing environmental consciousness in fashion and production.

Conclusion. The study of structural-semantic features of light industry and textile terms across English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak demonstrates how language reflects cultural, historical, and technological contexts. While English textile terminology shows a strong tendency toward specificity and innovation, Uzbek and Karakalpak terminologies emphasize agglutination and the integration of loanwords. Understanding these linguistic processes provides valuable insights into the evolution of industry-related vocabulary and its role in cultural identity. The structural and semantic features of light industry and textile terms in English exhibit a rich and diverse linguistic landscape. Compound structures, affixation, borrowings, polysemy, and

metaphorical extensions contribute to the depth and utility of these terms. As the textile industry continues to evolve, so too does its vocabulary, reflecting the ongoing interplay between technology, culture, and language. The study of the structural-semantic features of light industry and textile terms in English is not only vital for professional communication and innovation but also for fostering interdisciplinary research and preserving cultural heritage. As the industry continues to globalize and evolve, a deep understanding of these terms ensures that all stakeholders—whether linguists, manufacturers, or designers—are on the same page, enabling growth and development in the field.

References

1. Acar, M., & Salay, E. (2020). Textile Terminology and Its Structural Features in English. Journal of Language and Linguistics Studies, 16(1), 25-35.
2. Hanks, P. (2018). Metaphors We Live By in the Textile Industry. Metaphor and Symbol, 33(4), 275-290.
3. Myers, M. (2019). The Linguistic Development of Synthetic Textile Terms in English. Journal of Textile History, 22(2), 103-120.
4. Arslanov, A. (2018). Language contact and borrowing in Turkic languages: The case of Uzbek and Karakalpak. Journal of Linguistic Studies, 22(4), 112-128.
5. Bekmuratov, K. (2017). The influence of Russian on textile terminologies in Central Asian languages. Turkic Languages Quarterly, 15(3), 45-58.
6. Benson, M. (2020). Fashion terminologies: A cross-linguistic perspective on loanwords in English. Fashion Studies Review, 9(2), 25-39.
7. Ismailov, N. (2021). Word formation in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages: A comparative study. Turkic Linguistics Journal, 12(3), 72-88.
8. Kurbanov, M. (2019). Semantic analysis of textile terms in Uzbek and Karakalpak. Central Asian Journal of Linguistic Research, 5(1), 33-45.
9. Kurmanov, A. (2021). Lexical borrowing in the industrial sector: A case study of Karakalpak. Turkic and Central Asian Studies, 14(2), 57-68.
10. Nurmatov, U. (2018). Semantic development of loanwords in Uzbek textile terminology. Uzbek Journal of Language Studies, 11(2), 22-38.
11. Rahimov, T. (2020). The role of loanwords in modern Uzbek textile industry terminology. Linguistic Evolution, 8(3), 53-70.
12. Safarov, A. (2019). Historical perspectives on textile terms in Persian and Turkic languages. Eurasian Linguistics Review, 6(2), 40-56.
13. Shanahan, R. (2019). Compounding and derivation in English textile terms: A historical study. Journal of English Lexicology, 24(1), 67-80.
14. Taylor, J. (2020). Textile terminology in English: From antiquity to modern industry. Language in Industry, 18(2), 34-49.