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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF LIGHT INDUSTRY TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH, UZBEK, AND KARAKALPAK

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This study explores the lexical and semantic features of light industry and textile terminology in English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak. It examines the processes of translation, adaptation, and classification of terms into key semantic groups. The research highlights the influence of technological development and language contact, particularly the role of Russian borrowings, in shaping terminological systems. A comparative analysis reveals both language-specific characteristics and a tendency toward convergence across the three languages. The findings emphasize the importance of accurate terminology usage for effective professional communication, translation, and standardization in the light industry sector.

Introduction. The light industry and textile sector are considered key branches of the modern global economy, characterized by steady growth and significant importance. These industries encompass clothing production, fabric manufacturing, weaving, dyeing, and other industrial processes. Although the products of these sectors are widely distributed across different regions of the world, each country demonstrates its own specific level of development, technological processes, production methods, and terminology. The accurate and precise analysis of industry-specific terms contributes to ensuring their effective use in both

production and commercial processes. Furthermore, industry terminology reflects international relations, trade activities, garment production, as well as the leather and footwear industries and their development.

The translation, assimilation, adaptation, and linguistic analysis of terminology related to the light industry and textile sector from English into Uzbek and Karakalpak are currently regarded as pressing issues. The scholar A. Crystal, in his work "A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics," discusses the lexical and semantic features of terms, as well as their dependence on social context. This source serves as a theoretical foundation for a deeper understanding of industry-specific terminology and the study of its formation processes.

In addition, dictionaries published by the Textile Institute provide precise technical definitions of industrial terms and demonstrate their contextual usage. These resources facilitate a systematic study of light industry and textile terminology. As noted by linguist X.D. Paluanova, "A term is paradigmatic in its semantic nature; that is, within any terminology, it is connected with certain concepts. A concept serves as a field for the term, meaning that it represents a system of notions to which the term belongs."

Methodology. This study employs a comparative and descriptive approach to analyze light industry and textile terminology in English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak. The research is based on lexical-semantic analysis and classification methods. Terminological units were collected from specialized dictionaries, academic sources, and industry-related materials.

The analysis focuses on identifying semantic features, functional roles, and contextual usage of terms. In addition, the study applies a classification method by grouping terminology into semantic categories such as profession-related, equipment-related, fabric-related, and production process terminology.

This methodological framework allows for a systematic comparison of terminological systems across the three languages and facilitates the identification of similarities, differences, and patterns of development.

Results and analysis. To systematize the process of studying terminology in English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak, and to ensure its proper classification, it is necessary to analyze it by dividing it into semantic groups:

1. Profession-related terminology in the light industry and textile sector.

These terms do not merely denote occupations; rather, they incorporate semantic layers that reflect the functional roles associated with each profession.

For example, in the compared languages, the term artisan – hunarmand – ónerment primarily refers to a person engaged in craftsmanship.

The term spinner – yigiruvchi – iyiriwshi is mainly used to denote an individual involved in spinning or winding processes in textile production.

The term tailor – tikuvchi – tigiwshi refers to a specialist who produces garments according to individual measurements. Such a professional selects fabrics, prepares patterns, cuts materials, and sews them into finished garments tailored to fit the customer.

The semantic analysis of professional terminology within the industry reveals the interrelationship between its lexical layer - namely, the professional term itself - its meaning, functions, and contextual usage. Furthermore, the expansion and transformation of its semantic field are closely linked to technological advancements in the industry. The accurate and appropriate use of light industry terminology is essential for effective communication and the exchange of professional knowledge within industrial sectors.

2. Equipment-related terminology.

This category includes terms denoting all technical equipment, machines, and tools used in the textile industry to carry out weaving processes and support product manufacturing. Each piece of equipment performs specific stages of production in accordance with its technological function.

For example, in English: automatic loom, combing machine, kneader , loom, machine tool, revolver, spinning-wheel, shuttle, reel, bobbin, carding machine, dyeing machine, knitting machine, scutching machine, Beater, Roller, Heald frame, Warping machine, Tenter frame and etc.

In Uzbek: tóqish mashinasi (a machine used in textile production for fabric manufacturing), ip yigiruvchi gildirak (a manually operated spinning wheel used for yarn production), mokka (a component of a weaving machine that carries the thread during the weaving process), gáltak (a spool used for winding yarn or fabric), kichik gáltak (a small spool used for winding yarn or fabric), tozalash va tarash mashinasi (a machine used for cleaning and carding cotton or wool), taroq (a comb used in fiber processing), oram (a winding device or process).

In Karakalpak: Tútiw mashinasi, Avtotaytútkish, Pnevnomexanikalıq iyiriw mashinasi, soziw ásbabı, úzilis datchigi, iyiriw apparatı, iyiriw kamerası, parafinlewshi úskene, juklewshi richaglar, urshıq, halqa and etc.

Historically, the influence of the Russian language has left a significant imprint across various domains, including science, technology, politics, and industrial production. Russian lexical borrowings have not only enriched the vocabularies of Uzbek and Karakalpak, but have also led to diverse semantic transformations in their usage. As a result, the incorporation of

Russian-derived terms in Uzbek and Karakalpak has contributed to the emergence of new concepts within specific fields.

Furthermore, numerous scholarly studies have been conducted by linguists to introduce native equivalents for industry-specific terminology in Uzbek and Karakalpak. In some cases, however, it remains necessary to provide explanatory definitions to ensure the correct and appropriate use of certain terms.

3. Fabric-related terminology.

In the textile industry, fabric-related terms constitute one of the core terminological units. Each type of fabric differs depending on its composition, method of production, and functional purpose. These distinctions are reflected in their naming. The designation of fabrics is influenced by factors such as the type of raw material (natural or synthetic fibers), weaving method, and final processing stages (e.g., dyeing and finishing).

Names of Fabric Types in English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak Languages

Table 1

English	Uzbek	Karakalpak	Description
<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Mato</i>	<i>Gazlama</i>	A general term; a textile material made from various raw materials, either woven or knitted.
<i>Nylon</i>	<i>Neylon</i>	<i>Neylon</i>	A synthetic fabric that is lightweight, durable, and water-resistant.
<i>Silk (cloth)</i>	<i>Ipak mato</i>	<i>Jipek gezleme</i>	A smooth, shiny, high-quality fabric made from silkworm fibers.
<i>Soft furnishings</i>	<i>Dekorativ mato</i>	<i>Bezekli gezleme</i>	Soft decorative textile materials used in interiors (curtains, cushions, upholstery, etc.).
<i>Terry</i>	<i>Paxmoq mato</i>	<i>Mamiq gezleme</i>	A fabric with looped piles on the surface, known for high absorbency; used for towels and bathrobes.

<i>Velour</i>	<i>Baxmal</i>	<i>Baxmal</i>	A soft fabric with a plush, pile surface; similar to velvet, used for clothing and upholstery.
<i>Woolen cloth</i>	<i>Junli mato</i>	<i>Junli gezleme /Tu'kli gezleme</i>	A dense, warm fabric made from sheep's wool, typically used for cold-weather clothing.

Therefore, fabric terminology represents a set of lexical units closely associated with technological processes. Fabrics also vary in terms of their practical applications, with each type meeting specific quality and functional requirements. In this regard, fabric-related terms convey both the technical characteristics and practical functions of the materials.

4. Terminology of General Production Processes in Manufacturing.

In English: Processing, Manufacturing, Production line, Assembly, Quality control (QC), Packaging, Labeling, Storage, Supply chain, Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Dyeing, Finishing, Cutting, Sewing, Pattern making, Embroidery, Ironing, Pressing, Tanning, Cutting (leather), Stitching, Sole attaching, Polishing, Molding, Mass production, Custom production, Prototype, Lead time, Defect, Workstation.

In Uzbek: Loyihalash, Texnik topshiriq, Andoza olish, kesish, yig'ish, nazorat qilish, qadoqlash, boyash, toq'ish, ip yig'ish, rang berish, mato ishlab chiqarish, tikish, mato tozalash, qayta ishlash, yopishtirish, silliqlash.

In Karakalpak: Qayta islew, Islep shigariw, Óndiris liniyası, Jiynaw, Oraw, Qadagalaw, Qagazlaw, Saqlaw, Jetkerip beriw, Iyiriw, Toqiw, Boyaw, Pishiw, Tigiw, Nağis tigiw, Keste tigiw, Presslew, Tañlaw, Pishiw, jabıstırıw, Qalıplew and etc.

Discussion. The analysis reveals that terminology in English, Uzbek, and Karakalpak demonstrates both language-specific features and significant overlap. One of the key factors influencing terminological development is technological progress, which contributes to the expansion of semantic fields.

Another important aspect is language contact, particularly the influence of Russian, which has introduced numerous borrowed terms into Uzbek and Karakalpak. These borrowings have undergone semantic adaptation and have contributed to the formation of new conceptual systems within the industry.

At the same time, efforts to introduce native equivalents reflect a tendency toward standardization and linguistic independence. Despite structural and semantic differences, the terminological systems of the three languages show a clear tendency toward convergence, especially in technical and industrial domains.

Conclusion. Terminology denoting the quality of light industry and textile products is highly multi-layered in content and is closely associated with technical, aesthetic, and ecological factors. A comparative analysis of terminology in English, Uzbek, and Russian reveals the distinctive semantic and cultural characteristics inherent in each language.

In conclusion, although light industry terminology in different languages follows its own specific patterns of formation, these systems are increasingly converging. Such analysis is not only of theoretical linguistic value, but also holds practical significance for translation, production standardization, and the harmonization of scientific terminology.

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