

8-1-2021

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Recommended Citation

Tilovova, Gavkhar (2021) "SYNONYMOUS RELATIONS IN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES (on the example of forestry lexicon)," *Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal*: Vol. 2021 : Iss. 4 , Article 10.

Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/tziuj/vol2021/iss4/10>

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SYNONYMOUS RELATIONS IN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES (on the example of forestry lexicon)

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***Abstract.** The article examines the synonymous relations that have historically developed in the forestry terminology of the German and Uzbek languages on the basis of the causal intentional development of semantic, grammatical and word-formation systems of genetically heterogeneous languages. Derivation of absolute and semantic substantive, verbal adjective, hybrid and borrowed synonyms from Latin and Greek is considered, identical and distinctive aspects of synonymy of the two languages are analyzed. A comparative characteristic of the original, derivative and synonymous terminology of a number of areas of forestry vocabulary of the German and Uzbek languages is carried out.*

***Key words:** forestry terminology, shrub names, compound nouns, interlingual synonymy, original, borrowed terms, absolute, semantic synonyms.*

INTRODUCTION

In the language system, forms of lexical-semantic relations such as homonymy, synonymy and hyponymy serve to enrich the vocabulary and ensure the functional diversity of speech. As you know, the language system, in particular the terminological system, is built on paradigmatic (associative), syntagmatic and derivational types of relations between linguistic units. This linguistic aspect in terms of research is still insufficiently studied. According to L. A. Novikov, the structure of paradigmatic relations is "... primarily synonymous, antonymic, polysemic, taxonomic relations" [12].

L. A. Novikova clearly formulated four paradigmatic relations, which are widely studied in the terminological system. O. V. Zagorovskaya writes the following about the causality and consistency of paradigmatic relations: “Paradigmatic relations are relations that connect elements of a language on the basis of commonality in form, meaning, or both at the same time. Paradigmatic relations as relations of the inter-lexical level postulate the separateness of a word in a number of comparable verbal units according to the principles of the concept, reflected in the lexical meaning of the word, and according to the differences in the form of words” [4]. Of course, in synonymy, the lexical meaning of a word is of great importance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Today, according to the types of lexical-semantic relations, the article by Lothar Lemnitz can be called the most scientific generalization. It deserves special attention: "Onomasiological dictionaries and lexical-semantic principles of their compilation" is a serious scientific generalization of semantic relations in the system of lexical paradigmatics. Due to the fact that the article was written “on the basis of the works of John Lyons, Stephen Ullman, Hirst Graim, Chaffin Rogers, and the achievements of Slavic (Russian) linguistics (in particular, the works of D. N. Shmelev and Y. D. Apresyan), it can be called a significant work in European linguistics in the study of the structure of lexical-semantic relations ”[11]. According to T. N. Dankov, “... synonymy is especially characteristic of the early stages of the formation of the terminological system, when the natural (or artificial) selection of the best term has not yet taken place and many proposed variants of the terminological name coexist” [3]. A. V. Kryzhanovskaya notes “... that the use of synonyms often causes uncertainty in the designation of the same concept by different words and leads to a difficulty in mutual understanding” [5]. After conducting a number of studies, D. S. Lotte finally asserts that “...

in terminology, ambiguity and synonymy are harmful, therefore, as far as possible, they should be avoided.” [7] Based on the foregoing, the presence of synonymy in terminology is not an acceptable phenomenon.

In the context of using synonymy in a scientific style, its semantic code does not allow variations, while in other styles this prohibition is not relevant. This general theoretical position can be transformed into the sphere of forestry terms of the German and Uzbek languages, which are the object of our comparative study. To date, research on forestry terms in these languages is at various stages of its development. If German and Russian forestry terminology differ in their theoretical elaboration, then Uzbek forestry terminology has not yet been the object of special scientific research. Proceeding from this, there is an acute issue of creating a theoretical basis and researching Uzbek forestry terminology in a comparative aspect, since in the formation of Uzbek forestry terminology there is a direct influence of Russian and an indirect impact of German languages. Silvicultural terms in represent a specific group of vocabulary, inherent only in this area and forming a single paradigmatic system.

When conducting a comparative study of the lexical composition of the forestry terminology of the target languages, cases of polysemy and synonymy manifestations were noted. These linguistic phenomena are found in the designation of the constituent parts of trees and shrubs, as well as actions and static states associated with them.

For example, in the professional vocabulary of foresters in Uzbekistan there is the term "clearing cutting" in English, it is presented in the form, in German there are two concepts forming a synonymous pair "der Abräumungsschlag and der Abräumungsschieb". There are many such examples. However, synonyms in the lexical layer of the language in most cases, as A. V. Lagutina writes, words devoid of any differences are

eliminated in the process of language development, which is experiencing semantic and stylistic changes [6]. The narrowing of the scope of use of one of the synonymous words can occur as a result of the rare use of the word in the language. The recognition of synonymy in terminological systems indicates that the nature of synonymous relations in language and terminology is different.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In synonymy, the semantic relations of words are considered their defining basic condition. If the defining basic condition is the semantic relationship of words, then is it uniqueness, proximity or similarity? M. M. Mirtozhiev notes that synonyms are divided into two types, which differ in what semantic relationship the words are in: 1) synonyms, where the semantic relations of words are based on the sameness, are absolute synonyms; 2) synonyms, where the semantic relations of words are based on complete identity, are semantic synonyms [9]. In A. Madvaliev's works they are called doublet synonyms [8].

According to A. Madvaliev, “international terms that have come into the Uzbek language are divided into two groups: a) international terms that have come ready-made from Western European languages into the Russian language and through it into the Uzbek language; b) terms created on the basis of international term elements, but on the basis of the Russian language. When creating terms of this latter type or in the process of adopting some internationalisms in a semi-calico, prepositive international terms were combined with Russian words and formed a group of words of a separate type - hybrid words ”[8].

Supporting this opinion, let us call such words "hybrid words" consisting of multilingual elements. The half-calico borrowing of hybrid terms from the German language caused the appearance of words and terms

of exactly the same type in Uzbek terminology. Lexico-semantic relations, for example, in the synonymy of terms are formed from components that include the same term. Among forestry terms, absolute terms are especially common.

Absolute substantive German-Russian interlanguage synonyms: *der Anhau* – *undercut*, (*kertik*, *kertma belgi*), *der Anhieb* – *undercut*, (*kertik*, *kertma belgi*), *der Anschnitt* – *undercut*, (*kertik*, *kertma belgi*), *der Einschnitt* – *undercut*, (*kertik*, *kertma belgi*).

The lexical meaning of words and phrases "*undercut*, cuts on tree trunks."

Absolute verbal synonymous words: *abforsten* – cut down (*daraxtni kesmoq*), *ausholzen* – cut down (*daraxtni kesmoq*), *entholzen* – cut down (*daraxtni kesmoq*).

Absolute adjective synonyms: *blattartig* – *leaf-shaped* (*bargsimon*), *laubartig* – *leaf-shaped* (*bargsimon*), *blattförmig* – *leaf-shaped* (*bargsimon*), *blättrig* – *leaf-shaped* (*bargsimon*). [10.13. All forestry vocabulary in the article is taken from these dictionaries].

The results of the analysis show that absolute synonyms with the same semantic relations are represented by one word in the Uzbek language and two or more words in the German language.

M. K. Khakimova expresses the opinion that in synonymous series, consisting of abstract adjectives, the differentiation of meanings differs in the volume of this concept, as well as the degree of word popularity and the scope of their application [15]. This opinion in a certain sense is very correct, since it accurately shows the use of adjectives in relation to people and inanimate objects, the scope of the word.

blumentragend – *multiflowered*, (*sergul*), *blumenreich* – *multiflowered*, (*sergul*).

These words have the same meaning in the Uzbek language, but have a number of synonyms in German. However, this indicates that these words have the same meaning, and they have a common scope.

According to M. M. Mirtozhiev, lexical meanings are not absolutely equal [9]. In semantic synonyms, all semes of lexical meanings of words: archiseme, integral seme, differential seme must be the same. The words "uproot" in German forestry vocabulary are *reuten* (kovlamoq) and *rotten* (kovlamoq).

Despite the fact that the two verbs have different forms, their semes are the same. Two verbs *abforsten*, *anholzen* mean *to cut (wood)*. However, if the word *abforsten* means *to cut down* a whole tree, then *anholzen* to remove branches, although semantically they are close to each other, do not form a semantic synonymy among themselves. Because the differential seme of the lexical meaning of the verb *abforsten* is to cut down the whole tree, the differential seme of the lexical meaning of the verb *anholzen* is "chopping off branches and twigs", in which the tree is not completely cut down, it continues to grow, this only means freeing it from unnecessary branches.

In this case, both words are different from each other. This means that all the semes in these synonymous words are not the same. It follows from this that certain lexical meanings of words in the composition of semantic synonyms for nuclear semes are the same.

N. N. Speranskaya investigated the functional and semantic features of synonyms and antonyms associated with the names of trees [14]. There are synonymous terms for the names of trees (dendronyms), taking into account identical aspects with any object, for example: *die Silberweide* - *white willow*, *oq tol*, *silber* in translation from German into Uzbek means the name

of the metal "silver" and *die Weide* "willow". Since silver is very close to white, *die Silberweide* means *white willow*.

However, *die Weißweide* also means *white willow*. Hence, *die Silberweide* and *die Weißweide* are semantic synonyms. The synonymy of compound synonymous terms is characterized by its productivity among forestry terms. Only leaf fall is expressed in the following terms in German: *der Blätterfall*, *der Laubfall*, *der Laubabfall*.

R. Sharopova, studying the synonymy of social and political terminology, identified two groups of synonyms: 1. Synonymy of primordial or formed terms. 2. Synonymy of compound terms [16]. Based on this model, we have also identified such a number of synonyms.

Synonyms of the original terms in the names of trees: *die Quicke* – *die Quitze* – *rowan-tree* (*chetan*), *die Aspe* – *die Espe* - *aspen* (*tog´terak*, *ansol*), *die Ulme* – *der Rüster elm* (*qayrag´och*), *die Kiefer* – *die Föhre pine-tree* (*oddiy qarag´ay*).

Synonymy of original terms in forestry breeding: *die Blume* – *die Blüte* *flower* (*gul*), *das Blatt* – *das Laub* *leaf* (*barg*).

Synonyms of the original terms associated with the names of diseases that occur in trees: *der Rost* – *der Schimmel* *rust* (*zang kasalligi*).

Synonyms of the original terms associated with the names of tree pests: *der Spinner* - *die Glucke* *silkworm* (*ipak qurti*).

Synonymy of formed terms in dendronyms: *die Bergkiefer* - *die Alpenföhre* *mountain pine* (*tog´ qarag´ayi*).

Synonyms of formed terms related to the names of diseases that occur in trees: *die Bräune* - *die Braunfäule* *brown rot* (*chirish*).

Synonyms of compound terms in dendronyms: *gemeine Eberesche* - *wilde Spierling* *house mountain ash* (*oddiy chetan*), *stumpflättriger Ahorn* - *weißer Ahorn* *white maple* (*oq zarang*).

Synonymy of compound breeding terms: *echtes Eisenkraut - gebräuchliches Eisenkraut medicinal verbena (dorivor tizimgul)*.

Synonyms of compound terms related to tree pests: *großer Kornrüsselkäfer - großer Fichtenrüsselkäfer large pine weevil (katta qarag'ay uzuntumshug'i)*.

In forestry terminology, one of the synonyms is usually a foreign language borrowing. Many foreign words and terms were borrowed, adapted, traced, translated into Russian and Uzbek languages, thus becoming semantic synonyms. Experts easily understand and apply such words [2]. This kind of synonymy is common among forestry terms. The words die Adaptation "adaptation, adaptation", a lexeme of Latin origin *adaptatio* is a German borrowing, which is borrowed through the Russian language. The term *xylem*, "xylem, wood" is a German loanword from the walnut *xylon* through Russian. This term was first used in science by Karl Nageli in 1858 [1]. International terminology refers mainly to Greek and Latin, which are considered to be classical languages. It is known that the Greek and Latin languages are part of the ancient Indo-European languages. Their influence on related languages, that is, on the languages of this family, is great. Consequently, the main source of international vocabulary that has arisen in modern languages is Greek and Latin. In forestry terminology, there are such terms, for example:

das Phloem phloem "the tubular long-fiber bark of trees and plants, which serves to exchange organic matter" is taken from the Greek *phloios*.

Latin lexemes *flora - flora, flora, fauna - fauna*, animal world, are German borrowings through the Russian language.

die Xerophyten - xerophytlar is taken from the ancient Greek words *kseros "dry" phyton "plant"* and means "*trees and shrubs adapted for growing in dry climates*" where there is not enough moisture.

die Hygrophyten - hygrophytlar, from the Greek *hygros* wet *phyton* "a plant, not drought-resistant plants that grow in moisture-rich lands."

die Mesophyten - mesophytlar "plants adapted to moderately moist soils".

der Parasitismus - parasitism from the Greek *parasitos* parasite, "*the existence of one organism at the expense of another organism.*"

die Autogamie, Selbstbefruchtung parasitos from the Greek *autos* itself *gamos* steam, "self-pollination".

die Myrte from the Latin *myrtus* myrtle, "an evergreen fragrant shrub plant;

die Akklimatisation, die Akklimatisierung - by their meaning, *acclimatization* denotes the adaptation of organisms to new or changed conditions, under which they, having passed all stages of development, leave viable descendants. Means the possibility of acclimatization of cultivated plants, as well as trees. You should not try to replace a number of words that have long been rooted in their original form in the Russian and Uzbek languages.

The names of the trees that make up the largest synonymous series in German.

Table 1

№	German names of trees	English names of trees	Uzbek names of trees	Latin names of trees
1	die Besenbirke	Hairy birch	Момик қайин	Betula pubescens
2	die Haarbirke			
3	die Maienbirke			
4	die Maieunbirke			
5	die Moorbirke			
6	die Maserbirke			

7	die Raubbirke			Ehrh
8	die Steinbirke			
9	die nordische Weißbirke			
10	die Winterbirke			

If synonymy is not used effectively, which is a negative phenomenon for terms, they can get out of the circulation.

Thus, synonymy is widespread in forestry terminology. In terminology, the reasons for the origin of synonyms are associated with the methods of forming the terminological system. This is characteristic of all forms of manifestation of synonymy, especially the initial stages of the formation of the terminological system. The terms existing up to now have appeared and appear on the basis of a variety of variants with natural and artificial selection of terms proposed by specialists. Another aspect: Uzbek and German scientists, who enriched science with their ideas, sought to use as a term the words of common (often dialectal) origin of the Uzbek and German languages, as a result of which the names of plants, soils, forest accessories appeared in the scientific literature, types of forests. For these reasons, in some areas of forestry, a number of synonymous terms have appeared, for example: *weicher Humus* - *soft humus*, the term is of Latin origin *humus* - *soil*, and the second is a German term.

In forestry terminology, the word *der Waldtyp* is widely used, which means the division of trees in the forest and in other plants by species. Based on this, a name was given to each type of forest, for example: *Der Birkenwald* - *birch forest* (qayin o' rmoni, qayinzor), *das Eichenkrummholz* - *oak, crooked forest* (emanzor, eman o' rmoni), *der Laubnadelwald* - *deciduous forest* (ignabargli o' rmon). The words *der Wald*, *der Forst* - *forest* (o' rmon), *das Gebirge*, *der Berg* - *mountain* (tog') are synonymous with

each other. In this example, we indicated that the words *mountain* and *forest* (tog' va o'rmon) in German are expressed in two words and form a synonymous row, and also in Uzbek language this term will be applied as the phrase *mountain forest* (tog' o'rmoni).

CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis showed that synonymy is widely used in forestry terminology and that absolute synonyms with the same semantic relations are represented by one word in Uzbek and two or more words in German. On the other hand, semantic synonyms are less productive in forestry vocabulary. In addition, synonymous relations of compound terms in German are more productive than in Uzbek. It was also concluded that forest terminology was formed by the consistent use of Latin-Greek-German terms borrowed into Uzbek through the Russian language.

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