

**PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING LIGHT INDUSTRY TERMS AND
TEXTILE RELATED STRUCTURAL SEMANTIC PROPERTIES IN
ENGLISH, UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES**

Sratdinova Gulbakhar,
*Assistant teacher of Karakalpak
State University*

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Annotation: *Light industry is a set of industries specializing in the manufacture of consumer products and goods from various raw materials. In light industry, both the preliminary processing of raw materials and the finished product are carried out internally. Cotton, silk, linen, hemp, jute fibers, animal skin, wool, synthetic fibers, artificial leather are used as raw materials in the EU. Its main branches are textile, tailoring, tanning, fur industry, shoe industry. Light industrial products, as well as furniture, aviation, automobile, food, etc. are used in fields in industrial sectors, agriculture, transport, healthcare, etc.*

Key words: *Apparel wool, jacquard machine, flyer frame, knitting, knitting needle, jersey, lopped, thread fastening.*

Introduction:

Translating light industry terms and textile-related structural semantic properties essentially means working on translating terminology specific to the textile industry, while also examining the ways these terms convey specific meanings, structures, or relationships in language.

Translating light industry terms and textile-related structural semantic properties into English can present several challenges due to the technical nature of the terminology and the nuances involved in conveying specific meanings accurately. Here are some problems commonly encountered:

1. **Technical Terminology:** Light industry and textiles involve a wide array of technical terms related to materials, processes, and machinery. Translating these terms accurately requires not only linguistic proficiency but also a deep understanding of the subject matter.

2. **Cultural Specificity:** Certain terms and concepts may be deeply rooted in the culture and industrial practices of a particular region. Translating these terms into English while preserving their original meaning and cultural context can be challenging.

3. **Lack of Equivalents:** Some terms may not have direct equivalents in English or may represent concepts that are unique to a particular language or industry. In such cases, translators may need to resort to explanations or paraphrases to convey the intended meaning effectively.

4. **Ambiguity and Polysemy:** Certain terms may have multiple meanings or interpretations depending on the context in which they are used. Translators must be careful to select the most appropriate translation based on the context to avoid ambiguity.

5. **Evolution of Terminology:** The terminology used in light industry and textiles is constantly evolving to accommodate new technologies, materials, and processes. Translators need to stay updated with the latest developments in the industry to ensure accurate and consistent translations.

6. **Structural Semantic Properties:** Textile-related structural semantic properties, such as weave patterns, fabric compositions, and finishing techniques, may not always have direct equivalents in English. Translators may need to employ descriptive language or technical terms specific to the textile industry to convey these properties accurately.

7. **Domain Knowledge:** Translating light industry and textile terminology effectively requires a strong understanding of the domain-specific concepts and principles involved. Translators with limited knowledge of the industry may struggle to accurately convey technical information and may inadvertently introduce errors or inaccuracies into the translation.

To address these challenges, translators specializing in light industry and textiles should possess a combination of linguistic proficiency, subject matter expertise, and familiarity with industry-specific terminology and practices. They may also collaborate closely with domain experts and utilize specialized resources, such as glossaries, reference materials, and industry publications, to ensure accurate and contextually appropriate translations. [1:32]. Any nation's light industry sector, which includes the textile industry, is one of the most significant and appealing sectors for innovation. The importance of textile items is demonstrated by the fact that they are consumed second only to food products. Because of the textile industry's critical role in bringing jobs, economic and geopolitical security, and a higher standard of living for the working population to the new geopolitical conditions, the world's major economies give this industry special attention and substantial investment support.

The above-mentioned aspects still prevail in the enrichment of today's Uzbek, Karakalpak, and English terminology. Along with the significant role of the small layer, the significant position of the reductions is also preserved. The place of reductions in the enrichment of language terminology can be seen only on the example of Internet terms. The conducted research showed that 54% of the internet terminology of Uzbek, Karakalpak and English languages are diminutives, for example, internet terms diminutive from Russian make up 23%. Hundreds more field words have been added to the English language's terminological system as a result of the continuous changes and the efforts made to put them into practice. Both the inherent rules of the language and external influences, or extra linguistic forces, had a

key part in elevating the terminology of the ancient Uzbek literary language to a higher level. The word system positively reflected Alisher Navoi's unwavering and sincere dedication to the cause of intellectuals, scientists, poets, and authors who believe that the mother language should be treated as a representation of the country. In addition to specialized disciplines, the social and humanitarian sciences were successfully formed via the development of terminology conveying unique notions associated with them. In this, first of all, the lexical units existing in the old Uzbek literary language, the live tuning language, dialects and dialects expanded the range of terms, the number of terms in the Uzbek language increased rapidly with the help of affixes, which are widely used in the composition of words.

Word-forming additions from foreign languages also played an important role in the formation of terms.[3:76]

For example:

In particular, the terminological system of the Karakalpak language **qudiq** "quduq" and **zag`ara** "zag`ara" are used side by side with original Uzbek, Karakalpak and English terms such as top "cannon", **kazan** "heavy cannon", **tufan** "rifle" related to military equipment. [4:98]

Compounding is another approach to create words in Uzbek and English. The compounding approach is used in communication to create new words by joining two or more separate lexical elements together. In her scientific research, M. Rasulova claims that one of the best ways to create vocabulary and grammatical structure is through the occurrence of compound words.

We can show the state of expression of terms on the basis of several models:

For example;

NOUN + NOUN-*Lunch + time, Milk + man, Fire + fighter;*

VERB + NOUN-*Save +energy, Do+business*

ADJECTIVE+NOUN-*Big + mistake, Broken+home.*

When words are analyzed using these models, it is evident that the first (attributive) element reflects a distinct sign of the idea, while the other one of the two parts in such word combinations enters in the primary expressive function and shows its own unique concept. It firmly holds the last place in the word combination, and new words that indicate the kind of qualities to the word that belongs to the same category are added as a result of the process of creating terminological word combinations.[5:87]. Because the lexical layer of language is the most malleable, historical influences are thus constantly felt by it.

Every era's technological and economic advancements shape and deepen its communication connections. These technological advancements have led to the appearance of several terminology in the current language's lexicon. Apart from the

fact that terminologists' important tasks are determined by terminological research, which started out as communicative relations, entrepreneurs, businessmen, and specialists in every field operating in the nation must possess perfect command of one or more foreign languages.

Current scientific and technical terminology has found a broad range in Uzbek and Karakalpak. One of the rapidly expanding fields of modern linguistics is terminology, which is an essential component of the literary language's lexicon and an endless supply of resources for the language's ongoing extension and progress. It is a well-known fact that every language's vocabulary is composed of three comparatively independent layers: non-terminological (words with independent meanings and auxiliary words), general scientific (special lexemes unique to scientists), and terminological (special lexemes associated with particular terminological systems). Terms and term-combinations that are part of the socio-political and socio-economic terminology system's lexical-semantic groups and that are closely related to the state's political-administrative structure, foreign policy initiatives, social structure and class stratification, as well as trade and financial interactions amongst members of the public, The composition was created and painted using an Uzbek language dictionary. In order to create new words, it is necessary to enhance already-existing terminological systems, find new terms and the best ways to organize them, and look for common elements in the terminology used in many scientific fields. This is why linguists as well as professionals from other domains are drawn to the numerous changes occurring around the idea of terminology, the produced scientific-theoretical viewpoints, and the research findings. Consequently, the theoretical issues surrounding various terms are effectively resolved, which has sparked the creation of a brand-new scientific discipline called "terminology" that is dedicated to the creation of new terms.[6:34]

Conclusion

To sum up, the goal of researching the lexical-semantic structure of terms used in the light industry in English is to help experts in the area and students alike expand their vocabulary while also improving their comprehension and productivity when working with documents pertaining to the light industry in English.

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