

the nation. In world linguistics, the development of linguistic typology and linguoculturology is one of the main factors ensuring the commonality of language and culture. The acceleration and progress of the globalization process determines the relevance of the issue that today, based on modern principles, it is necessary to study nouns expressing abstract concepts reflecting the psyche of the nation, ethnocultural characteristics, and linguistic units with their participation, with which interaction is being established in various fields.

Key words: linguistic typology, linguoculturology, globalization, abstract nouns.

SEMANTIC SPACE AND MEANINGS OF TERMS

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Speaking of the semantic structure of the term, we'd like to point out that, the branch of the study of language concerned with the meaning of terms is called *semasiology*. The name comes from the Greek *semasia* 'signification' (from *sema* 'sign' and *semantikos* 'significant'). As semasiology deals not with every kind of linguistic meaning but with lexical meaning only, it may be regarded as a branch of lexicology.

"Термин-это такое слово или словосочетание,которая обладая всеми качествами и свойствами слова,становится термином только в том случае,если люди,пользующиеся данным языком,устанавливают однозначное семантичес-кое соответствие между более ёмким выражением значения данного научного объекта,заклющённым в слове-термине или в словосетании,и его более пространным научным определением " [1;79]. This does not mean that the semasiologist needn't pay attention to grammatical meaning. On the contrary, grammatical meaning must be taken into consideration in so far as it bears a specific influence upon lexical meaning. This influence is manifold and will be discussed at length later. At this stage it will suffice to point out that a certain basic component of the term meaning is described when one identifies the term morphologically, i. e. states to what grammatical term class it belongs. If treated diachronically, semasiology studies the change in meaning, which terms undergo. Descriptive synchronic approach demands a study not of individual terms but of semantic structures typical of the language studied, and of its general semantic system. We will have noticed that two terms, "semasiology" and "semantics", have so far been used indiscriminately as if synonymous.

In fact, they are synonyms but not equally appropriate for our purpose. The first term is preferable because it is less ambiguous. The term "semantics" on the other hand, is used to cover several different meanings. It is also used to denote the phenomena studied i. e. the meaning of terms and phrases. Had this been all, it might have been tolerated, because the same double purpose is served by the terms "phonetics" and "grammar". In the case of "semantics", however, there are other meanings, not sufficiently divorced from linguistics and apt to create confusion.

We can much time ask a question: What the term? What is lexicology? We can compare with such an expression as: These famous lines reflect one of the fundamental problems of linguistic research: what is in a name, in a term? Is there any direct connection between the term and the object it represents? Could rose have been called by "any other name" as Juliet says? These and similar questions are answered by lexicological research. *Lexicology*, a branch of linguistics, is the study of terms. For some people studying terms may seem uninteresting. But if studied properly, it may well prove just as exciting and novel as unearthing the mysteries of outer space.

It is significant that many scholars have attempted to define the term as a linguistic phenomenon. Yet none of the definitions can be considered totally satisfactory in all aspects. It is equally surprising that, despite all the achievements of modern science, certain essential aspects of the nature of the term still escape us. Nor do we fully understand the phenomenon called "language", of which the word is a fundamental unit. We know nothing-or almost nothing - about the mechanism by which a speaker's mental process is converted into sound groups called "terms", nor about the reverse process whereby a listener's brain converts the acoustic phenomena into concepts and ideas, thus establishing a two - way process of communication. We know very little about the nature of relations between the term and the referent (i.e. object, phenomenon, quality, action, etc. denoted by the word). If we assume that there is a direct relation between the term and the referent - which seems logical- it gives rise to another question: how should we explain the fact that the same referent is designated by quite different sound groups in different languages.

We *do* know by now- though with vague uncertainty- that there is nothing accidental about the vocabulary of the language; that each word is a small unit within a vast, efficient and perfectly balanced system. But we do not know why it possesses these qualities, nor do we know much about the processes by which it has acquired them. The list of unknowns could be extended, but it is probably high time to look at the brighter side and register some of the things we *do* know about the nature of the word.

First, we do know that a word is a unit of speech, which, as such, serves the purposes of human communication. Thus, the word can be defined as a unit of communication.

Secondly, the word can be perceived as the total of the sounds, which comprise it.

Third, the word, viewed structurally, possesses several characteristics.

The modern approach to term studies is based on distinguishing between the external and internal structures of the term.

By external structure of the term we mean its morphological structure. For example, in the term *post-impressionists* the following morphemes can be distinguished: the prefixes *post-*, *im-*, the root *press*, the noun- forming

suffixes - *ion*, -*ist*, and the grammatical suffix of plurality -*s*. All these morphemes constitute the external structure of the term *post-impressionists*.

The internal structure of the term, or its *meaning*, is nowadays commonly referred to as the word's *semantic structure*. This is certainly the term's main aspect. Terms can serve the purposes the human communication solely due to their meanings, and it is most unfortunate when this fact is ignored by some contemporary scholars who, in their obsession with the fetish of structure tend eludes mathematical analysis. And this is exactly what meaning, with its subtle variations and shifts are apt to do. The semantic structure of the term does not present an indivisible unity (that is, actually, why it is referred to as "structure"), nor does it necessarily stand for one concept. It is generally known that most terms convey several concepts and thus possess the corresponding number of meanings. The term having several meanings is called polysemantic, and the ability of terms to have more than one meaning is described by the term polysemy. When analyzing the semantic structure of a polysemantic term, it is necessary to distinguish between two levels of analysis. On the first level the semantic structure of the term is treated as a system of meanings.

This definition describes the notion "synonymy", gives some criteria of synonymy (identity of meaning, interchangeability), shows some difference in connotation, emotive coloring, style, etc. But this descriptive definition as well as many others has the main drawbacks - there are no objective criteria of "identity" or "similarity" or sameness of meaning. They all are based on the linguistic intuitions of the scholars.

Synonyms, therefore, are only such terms as may be defined wholly or almost wholly in the same terms. Usually, they are distinguished from one another by an added implication or connotation, or may differ in their idiomatic use or in their implication. They usually are interchangeable within limits, but interchangeability is not the final test, since idiomatic usage is often a preventive of that. The only satisfactory test of synonyms is their agreement in connotation.

The infiltration of British English by Americanisms also results in the formation of synonyms pairs, one being a traditional Britishism and the other - a new American loan: Leader - editorial; autumn - fall; government - administration; luggage - baggage; wireless -radio; lorry - truck; tin- can; long distance (telephone) call - trunk call; stone - rock; team-squad.

As a rule the Americanisms have a lower frequency index than the British counterparts. Thus, tin is more common than can, team - than squad. But luggage - baggage, lorry - truck, leader -editorial are used sometimes interchangeably.

In a few cases the American synonym has a higher frequency than its British counterpart as in the pair: commuter - a season ticket holder. Very often 2 synonyms differ stylistically. British synonym is stylistically neutral while the Americanism is stylistically marked (usually as colloquial or slang): intellectual - egg head, excuse - alibi, angry - mad, averse - allergic.

English also used many pairs of synonymous derivatives, the one Hellenic and the other Romance: hypotheses - supposition, periphery - circumference sympathy - compassion, synthesis - composition.

Set expressions consisting of a verb with a postpositive are widely used in present day English: to choose - pick out, abandon - give up, postpone - put off, return - come back, quarrel - fall out.

Even more frequent are, for instance, such set expressions which differ from simple verbs in aspect or emphasis: to laugh - to give a laugh, to sign - to give a sign, to smoke- to have a smoke, to love - to fall in love.

Smell, scent, odor, aroma all denote a property of a thing that makes it perceptible to the olfactory sense. Smell not only is the most general of these terms but tends to be the most colorless. It is the appropriate word when merely a sensation is indicated and no hint or its source, quality or character is necessary.

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Аннотация: мақала терминлердин семантик кеңшилик хэм мәнислерге бағышланған.

Таяныш сөзлер: семантикалық дизим, семасиология, бөлим, тәсир, мәнис, грамматикалық мәнис, синхроник.

Annotatsiya: Maqola atamalarining semantik makoniga va ma'nolariga bag'ishlangan.

Tayanch so'zlar: semantik tuzilma, semiziologiya, bo'lim, ta'sir, ma'no, grammatik ma'no, sinxronik.

Abstract: The article is devoted to the semantic space and meanings of terms.

Key words: semantic structure, semisiology, section, influence, meaning, grammatical meaning, synchronic.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена семантическому пространству и значениям терминов.

Ключевые слова: семантическая структура, семисиология, раздел, влия-ние, значение, грамматическое значение, синхронический.

ӘДЕБИЙ-ХРОНИКАЛЫҚ ОЧЕРКТЕ СИНТЕЗ МӘСЕЛЕСИ

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Дөретиўшиликте әдебият пенен журналистиканың синтезлениўи мәселесин үйренгенимизде қарақалпақ публицистлери менен журналистлериниң усы дөретиўшилик шеберликти қалайынша пайдаланып атырғаны дыққат тартады. Гәрезсизлик дәўириндеги қарақалпақ баспасөз бетлерин параклағанымызда газета-журналлар