LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF TERMINOLOGICAL SYNONYMY IN THE FIELD OF GEOLOGY

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Abstract: This article examines the phenomenon of terminological synonymy in the field of geology. It identifies the main types and linguistic features of synonymous terms in English and Uzbek geological terminology. Based on data from bilingual geological dictionaries, the study reveals that synonymy accounts for a notable portion of geological terminology, reflecting both linguistic diversity and scientific development. The findings emphasise the importance of synonymy in enriching professional vocabulary and enhancing precision in scientific communication.

Keywords: synonymous terms, lexical component, synonyms, lexical-semantic basis, grammatical synonymy, grammatical meaning, lexical meaning.

The lexical units chosen by an expert in the communication process form their unique features of the world's linguistic landscape. Lexico-semantic processes, widespread at the verbal level, actively influence the thesaurus level and the pragmatics of linguistic personality. Researchers believe that “the lexical-semantic system more than others ensures the functioning of language as a means of communication”, and the lexical component (lexicon, lexicon) in the communication of specialists in a particular field of knowledge is “the most accurate guide to the study of cognitive activity and to understand the modelling of everyday discourse." Therefore, the analysis of the theoretical foundations and pragmatics of the lexical component in the linguistic worldview of a specialist is one of the main focuses of modern research in the field of terminology.

Methods and Analyses. Synonyms are one of the factors that show the richness of any language. Here, R. Doniyorov, who studied the terminology of the Uzbek language, gave the

following definition to the synonyms. “Synonyms are lexemes that express a semantically close or similar concept and differ from each other by signs of meaning or stylistic colouring.” Accordingly, I. Siddiqova specifically points out the possibility of their lexical replacement in the text as a criterion for determining whether words are synonyms. Based on the above definitions, it is explained that the terms and lexemes related to geology are synonymous in the English and Uzbek languages and that they are semantically similar and close. Each gemstone, mineral or concept used in the field of geology is represented by a term, one of which has the main meaning, and others are used as synonyms, antonyms and homonyms. requires widespread use. For example: Eng. *acmite* – English terms such as *aegirine, aegirite*, Uzbek. *larnite* (chemical formula Sa2 [SiO4]) is a synonym for terms such as *belite* and *felite*;

In international geological terminology, we found that three prefixes are synonymous with each other due to their chemical composition, and the terms formed by them exhibit the feature of synonymy. They have the same meaning but differ in form. For example: Alumino, Alumo - Iron Fe, Auri, Auro - Gold Au, Iodine, Iodine - Iodine are prefixes. Sometimes it is appropriate to use the following terms interchangeably in the English and Uzbek languages: (*alumino, alumo) alumotungstite - alumotungstit*e - structurally a mixture of aluminum and tungsten substances, *aluminocopiapite - aluminocopiapite* - structurally a mineral consisting of a mixture of copiapite and aluminum consists of substances, (Auri, Auro) Auricuprid — Auricuprid – a mineral consisting of gold and copper substances, Aurostibit —Aurostibit – a mineral consisting of a mixture of gold and antimony substances, (iodine, iodine) Iodargyrite - Iodargyrite - an ore consisting of iodine and silver, Iodobromite - Iodobromite - an ore consisting of iodine and bromine. As observed in the terminology of other fields, the phenomenon of synonymy was observed in the semantic structure of geological terms.

In particular, B.A. Isakhodjayev and others. In the “Russian-Uzbek Annotated Dictionary of Geological Terms”, which contains about 7400 terms, 301 terms have synonymous lines, and more than 900 terms are synonymous with each other, as determined by statistical analysis. This means that 12% of the total number of geological terms form a line of synonyms. Also in the bilingual dictionary “Anglo-Russian Geological Dictionary (English-Uzbek Geological Dictionary)”, which covers about 52,000 geological terms compiled by lexicographers such as P.P.Timofeyev, M.N.Alekseyev, T.A.Sofiano, English 925 was included in the analysis Although terms have synonymous lines in the English language, more than 2,700 terms can form a mutually synonymous relationship, suggesting that 5% of all geological terms in the English language form a synonymous line. In short, it is no exaggeration to say that synonymy is one of the widespread linguistic phenomena in professional terminology, based on the information in the geological dictionaries of English and Uzbek languages. We found it appropriate to explain these theoretical ideas, presented in Uzbek and English, using the following geological terms.

The synonyms appearing in Uzbek and English geological terminology can be characterized as follows: 1) synonyms between fields or within fields; 2) presence of quantitative differences of terms in the synonym line; 3) the structure of terms in synonymous lines; 4) reasons for the appearance of synonymous lines; 5) analyzed according to their characteristics such as absolute synonyms or relative synonyms.

The conducted analysis shows that terminological synonymy in geology is a widespread and natural linguistic process that enriches professional vocabulary. English and Uzbek geological terminologies demonstrate a high degree of synonymic variation resulting from both linguistic and scientific developments. The data from geological dictionaries confirm that 5–12% of terms have synonymous counterparts, reflecting the dynamic and evolving nature of scientific terminology. Synonymy not only enhances lexical diversity but

also improves the precision and expressiveness of scientific communication in both languages.

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