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**STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES
OF COMPLEX TERMS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

**СТРУКТУРНЫЕ И СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ
СЛОЖНЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ В ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ**

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This article is devoted to the structural and semantic features of complex terms in the field of textile industry. One of the most productive ways to formulate complex terms found in the textile industry in the English language is word fusion and in the Kazakh language, the analytical method, which occurs by combining the foundations of two or more words into one lexical and semantic concept, so-called a phrase, which is precisely the specificity of the formation of complex terms in different structural languages and the purpose of writing this article. The language of each nation has its own means and its own national system of methods for creating complex terms, however, these language means are modeled in each language differently.

Предлагаемая статья посвящена структурным и семантическим особенностям сложных терминов в области текстильной промышленности. Одним из самых продуктивных способов образования сложных терминов, встречающихся в текстильной промышленности в английском языке, является слияние слов, а в казахском языке – аналитический способ, который происходит путем объединения основ двух или более слов в одно лексико-семантическое понятие, то есть словосочетание. Именно в этом и заключаются специфика образования сложных терминов в разнотипных языках и цель написания настоящей статьи. Язык каждого народа имеет свои средства и свою национальную систему способов для создания сложных терминов, однако эти языковые средства моделируются в каждом языке по-разному.

Keywords: language, term, structural, semantic, word formation, specificity, textile industry, expression, means, method.

Ключевые слова: язык, термин, структурный, семантический, словообразование, специфика, текстильная промышленность, выражение, средства, способ.

The light industry sphere of any country, including textiles, is one of the most important spheres of the economy and an innovatively attractive sphere.

The consumption of textile products occupies the second place after food products, which means its importance. Given the important role of the textile industry in providing economic and strategic security, employment and improving the living standards of the working population to the new geopolitical conditions, the major countries of the world pay special attention to the development of this industry and provide it with significant investment support. Terms are special words and phrases specific to the textile industry and related to this area. The term (from the Latin language in the sense of the border, the brink, the border) - words, which give a clear definition of scientific concept of, accurately indicating his semantic the limits. As a rule, a word in a language is polysemantic, and its semantic limits are not clear and mobile. And for the exact expression of scientific opinion the meaning of the word should be stable and clear. So the word comes with a precise marking of the semantic limit of the word, and use words only in the particular value [2]. Unlike other words, they are: most often understood by all people regardless of nationality and language and have a specific meaning. The meaning of the

term driving, not changing, not always stable, based on a certain field of science and technology, is used in the same field. A term is a special term designed to accurately refer to special concepts and subjects (accepted, introduced, etc.) words and phrases in the language [4, p.15]. Therefore, the terms differ from the General common word, belong to a group of special words and are not polysemantic. The complex words are often common in the textile industry, including a complex term, since in the history of mankind it has no place, no place, no place that can not exist without this sphere.

The emergence of new concepts and names in the language is inextricably linked with changes, news in the field of science and technology. In this regard, we should not forget that the twenty-first century is the most highly developed period of science and technology, that is, the term has a great contribution to the further development and enrichment of the vocabulary of the language. However, lexical, semantic features of complex terms found in the textile industry in English and Kazakh languages reflect the relevance of the proposed scientific article, and complex terms related to this area are considered as scientific novelty due to the lack of research objects in the field of linguistics. Each nation can convey words, including complex terms, only its own linguis-

tic units and based on a system of national character [1, p.12].

In English, it is known that complex terms are mainly constructed through the merging of words, through hyphen and a combination of words of the combined term.

The term in English differs from Kazakh, as the Kazakh language belongs to the group of agglutinative languages, English belongs to the group of inflectional languages, i.e. each language has its own characteristics. In accordance with modern requirements, there is progress in the intensive development of technology and in all spheres of life, in connection with which there are changes, both in language and in English, for example, complex words written separately, are now written with a hyphen or vice versa, and sometimes because of the peculiarities of the local language words come together, they have a phrase, then, according to linguists, these deviations are divided into American or English.

One of the most productive ways to create complex terms found in the textile field in English is word formation. The 250 words we are considering, 180 words were united words, especially terms from two or three roots are often found in the textile field, sometimes referred to as two and three components terms. For example, knitwear, broadcloth, buckrams, camelhair, chambray, herringbone, underwear, headdress, pullover, overbuy, bathrobe, undershirt, nightdress, underskirt, swimwear, skullcaps, buybacks, wholesale, outerwear, waistband, polyvinylchloride.

As for the content of a complex term, you may notice that they are made up of different parts of words, for example: noun + noun, formed from a noun examples such as shoe+lace=shoelace, adjective+skirt, combination with a noun + preposition+under+shirt, over+buy, pronoun + combination of the noun sewing+machine can serve as proof of this. Another feature of English is and, to, in, etc. b. among them are a compound word, made through the console, for example: animal-and synthetic-based-fabrics, ready-to - wear, hair-and make-up area. In English complex term phrase without hyphen also very common, e.g., pattern maker, Cut walk show, household clothes, runway, show, fashion industry,

lineup sheet, top pocket, fabric testing, garment rayon, garment production, cutting machine, wearing property, embroidered motif, oversized lapel, clothing rack, favourite pieces of Clothing, etc.

Most of the examples given in this regard are combinations with a noun or pronoun, and the use of hyphens should be related to English or American spelling rules.

Between some complex phrases and phrases that occur in the English language, the meaning is identical to each other. For example, napkin-covered table can be called table covered by napkin, and tight-fitting dress-dress fitting tight.

The study of some complex words encountered in the field of textile strap in the Kazakh language, and if you make the review of history of performances the word "bel-buar" but in connection with the loss of the letter R word "belt" remains. As a result, the displacement of the skeleton of the hand becomes a dictionary. Among the considered complex terms are very common phrases that combine two or more words expressed by one concept. For example, a pneumatic machine, a skeleton, a leak deterrent, a crochet pattern, a leading silhouette, a linear slot, a lace tricot, a clamping thread, a wedge-shaped frame, a welding thermoplastic material, a hanging carpenter and so on.

In the textile industry, there are complex words made by duplicating roots, and this applies to one of the analytical methods. New terms made from the parallel pronunciation of single-root words are often found in the Kazakh language. They are made mainly by merging two words, repeating one word, or by merging one syllable. New words created by duplication are divided into the following groups of semantic features:

1. General provisions of some complex terms are formed from words are the sole values that indicate the similarity or General. For example: engineering, technological design, subtly-colorful, press-relief, linear-adhesive, teeth-belt, crushing and scotching, defective measuring drying-stretch, spinning, twisted, crepe, Georgette, canvas, cotton, cotton, cotton, cotton viscose, coarse, press forging, press-molded packaging.

2. Some terms do not accurately indicate a certain concept, give meaning to predict in two ways. For example: design-modeling, volumetric-spatial, etc.

3. Some of the terms mean that a particular approach is repeated time and again, and again, many of these cases, but found. For example, press-press etc.

Another productive type of analytical method is the method of reduction, which is influenced by non-linguistic and internal linguistic factors. These are: a) radical change of socio-political, social views on the Kazakh language, news of social and scientific and technical revolution, transformation in the National worldview; b) the requirements of the legality of language economy, the ability to speak. The creation of abbreviated terms is also influenced by the Russian language [3, p.11]. For example, TP(technological process), TP(constructive modeling), DUP(light industry and design), etc.

CONCLUSION

In connection with the transition of the term to a new meaning in term formation, the most common lexical-semantic approach, the word passes from one herd to another, which in science is called conversion. Creating a new word by conversion is a very common approach, it also has internal features.

For example, adjectives such as hygrophilous, heterostyly, waterproof, rapid, thermoplastic, slang, formed from the nouns. And nouns such as in economic, decontrol Creamery, ion-exchange, voodoo made from verbs. As a result of the analysis of lexical and semantic features of complex terms found in the English and Kazakh languages, each language has its own characteristics, because the language is a people that does not claim that the language is the support of the nation, the Treasures of the nation, the spiritual heritage. Using language as a universal tool, we get acquainted with the culture of another country, people, nation, i.e. through language we are in intercultural communication [5, p.45].

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