
Functional-semantic features of fashion and design terms in the parallel corpus (in the example of English and Uzbek texts)

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Annotation *Using a parallel corpus, this paper compares and contrasts the functional-semantic characteristics of fashion and design terms in Uzbek and English. It investigates the usage, translation, and adaptation of terms from textile-related, interior design, and apparel vocabulary in both languages, exposing patterns of translation, cultural subtleties, and semantic alterations. The study emphasises how sociocultural elements and linguistic structure affect how fashion-related language is understood and equated. Translation difficulties, such as culturally restricted ideas and context-dependent meanings, are given particular consideration. The study shows how corpus-based techniques can be used to find patterns, collocations, and usage frequency in different languages. It also demonstrates how cultural adaptation affects the choice of terms and the efficacy of particular translation techniques. The results guide translation procedures in this specialised subject and aid in the creation of bilingual fashion and design dictionaries. All things considered, the study advances our knowledge of cross-linguistic and cross-cultural dynamics in the transmission of fashion and design.*

Keywords *Lexical equivalency, English-Uzbek comparison, parallel corpus, functional-semantic analysis, fashion terminology, design terms, cultural adaptability, translation techniques, and corpus linguistics*

Функционально-семантические особенности терминов моды и дизайна в параллельном корпусе (на примере английских и узбекских текстов)

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Аннотация *Используя параллельный корпус, данная статья сравнивает и противопоставляет функционально-семантические характеристики*

терминов моды и дизайна в узбекском и английском языках. Исследуется употребление, перевод и адаптация терминов, связанных с текстилем, интерьером и одеждой в обоих языках, выявляются закономерности перевода, культурные нюансы и семантические изменения. Особое внимание уделяется тому, как социокультурные факторы и языковая структура влияют на понимание и эквивалентность модной лексики. Рассматриваются трудности перевода, такие как культурно ограниченные понятия и значения, зависящие от контекста. В исследовании показано, как методы, основанные на корпусах, помогают выявлять закономерности, коллокации и частотность употребления в разных языках. Также демонстрируется, как культурная адаптация влияет на выбор терминов и эффективность конкретных переводческих методов. Полученные результаты способствуют развитию переводческой практики в данной специализированной области и помогают в создании двуязычных словарей по моде и дизайну. В целом, исследование углубляет понимание межъязыковой и межкультурной динамики в передаче моды и дизайна.

Ключевые слова

Лексическая эквивалентность, сопоставление английского и узбекского языков, параллельный корпус, функционально-семантический анализ, терминология моды, термины дизайна, культурная адаптация, переводческие методы, корпусная лингвистика

Moda va dizayn atamalarining funksional-semantik xususiyatlari parallel korpusda (ingliz va o'zbek matnlari misolida)**Nastinova E'zoza Bahriddin qizi**nasriddinovaezoza7@gmail.com

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Annotatsiya

Parallel korpusdan foydalanilgan ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi moda va dizayn atamalarining funksional-semantik xususiyatlari taqqoslanadi va tahlil qilinadi. Mato, interyer dizaynida va kiyim-kechak leksikasida qo'llaniladigan atamalarining ishlatilishi, tarjimasi va moslashtirilishi o'rganilib, tarjima uslublari, madaniy nozikliklar va semantik o'zgarishlar aniqlanadi. Tadqiqotda moda bilan bog'liq tildan foydalanish va uni tenglashtirish jarayonlariga sotsiomadaniy omillar hamda til tuzilmasining ta'siri alohida urg'u bilan ko'rib chiqiladi. Kontekstga bog'liq ma'nolar va madaniy jihatdan cheklangan tushunchalar kabi tarjima qiyinchiliklariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Tadqiqotda korpus asosidagi uslublar yordamida turli tillarda qo'llanish chastotasi, kollokatsiyalar va namunaviy xususiyatlar aniqlanishi mumkinligi ko'rsatilgan. Shuningdek, madaniy moslashuv termin tanlovi va tarjima strategiyalarining

samaradorligiga qanday ta'sir qilishi namoyon etiladi. Natijalar ushbu sohadagi tarjima amaliyotini takomillashtirish hamda moda va dizayn bo'yicha ikki tilli lug'atlar yaratishda yordam beradi. Umuman olganda, tadqiqot moda va dizaynni ifodalashda tillararo va madaniyatlararo jarayonlarni chuqurroq tushunishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar *Leksik tenglik, inglizcha-o'zbekcha taqqoslash, parallel korpus, funksional-semantik tahlil, moda terminologiyasi, madaniy moslashtirish, tarjima usullari va korpus lingvistikasi*

Introduction

Mold and plan have gotten to be worldwide wonders, intensely impacted by dialect, culture, and media. As phrasing in these areas quickly advances, its cross-linguistic elucidation picks up significance for interpreters, architects, teachers, and analysts. This article points to analyze the functional-semantic highlights of fashion and plan terms in English and Uzbek, employing a parallel corpus to distinguish designs of utilization, interpretation, and social adjustment. The ponder investigates how terms contrast in meaning, structure, and elaborate application, emphasizing the significance of relevant and social variables in bilingual wording improvement.

Literature review

Researchers have progressively centered on specialized dialect and terminology studies, especially in ranges such as medication, law, and innovation; be that as it may, design and plan stay underexplored. Works by Cabré (1999), Sager (1990), and Temmerman (2000) highlight the significance of domain-specific wording and useful approaches. Within the setting of Uzbek etymology, inquire about on lexical borrowing and term creation (e.g., Ismatullaeva, 2015) sheds light on how worldwide terms are localized. Parallel corpus investigation, as developed by Bread cook (1995) and McEnery & Xiao (2007), offers important instruments for comparative

term ponders, but its application to design and plan remains restricted.

Methodology

The consider employments a bilingual parallel corpus of English and Uzbek writings drawn from design magazines, plan blogs, item catalogs, and interpreted limited time substance. Subjective examination is conducted on chosen terms in categories such as clothing, adornments, insides plan, and fabric names. The information is categorized concurring to semantic areas, recurrence, and interpretation patterns. Functional-semantic investigation is connected to look at practical utilization, syntactic parts, and relevant meaning. Moreover, interpretation strategies – such as calquing, borrowing, and adaptation – are inspected to get it cross-linguistic propensities.

Discussions and results

Examination uncovers that whereas numerous design terms are borrowed straightforwardly from English into Uzbek (e.g., stil, platform), others experience halfway adjustment or semantic move (e.g., ko'ylak utilized for both 'dress' and 'shirt' depending on setting). Uzbek counterparts are regularly context-dependent and socially impacted, driving to assorted interpretation procedures. The think about moreover finds a propensity toward taming in high-culture settings and foreignization in youth-targeted media. Morphological adjustments are common, with

additions included to loanwords (modelerlik, stilistlar). The parallel corpus uncovers both coinciding and dissimilarity in term utilization and useful stack over dialects.

The functional-semantic approach in phonetics centers on the relationship between phonetic shape and communicative work. It looks at how dialect structures pass on meaning in setting and how these implications are deciphered over diverse communicative circumstances. Not at all like simply basic approaches that concentrate on linguistic rules and syntactic designs, the functional-semantic approach investigates how phonetic components work inside a framework of implications that fulfill particular communicative purposes.

In this approach, the semantic properties of lexical things are not seen in separation but in connection to their work in talk. For occasion, terms utilized in particular areas such as mold or plan are not as it were categorized lexically but too analyzed for their down to business and utilitarian parts. The same word might serve distinctive communicative capacities depending on the circumstance, enroll, and the sociocultural setting. This approach is especially valuable when analyzing specialized phrasing over dialects, because it takes into consideration how meaning is molded by work and setting, not fair by formal comparability.

The functional-semantic approach is indispensably in comparative etymological considers, particularly when managing with phrasing interpretation, lexical shifts, and the social adjustment of terms. It permits for the examination of how terms carry connotative, elaborate, and affiliated implications past their denotative esteem, which is basic in analyzing design and plan talk.

Mold and plan phrasing alludes to the set of specialized lexical things utilized inside the spaces of clothing, insides styling, material plan, item aesthetics, and visual branding. These terms

frequently incorporate both conventional lexicon and neologisms, numerous of which start from English and are at that point embraced or adjusted by other dialects, counting Uzbek.

Key concepts in this phrasing field incorporate borrowing, calquing, semantic expansion, and term creation. Borrowing alludes to the coordinate selection of a term from one dialect to another (e.g., fashion → stil in Uzbek), whereas calquing includes interpreting the components of a term (e.g., tall design → yuqori moda). Semantic expansion happens when a term within the target dialect grows its meaning to suit modern utilization, frequently impacted by social or relevant variables.

The space of fashion and plan is additionally profoundly energetic, with phrasing regularly advancing in reaction to patterns, innovative development, and social alter. This makes it particularly rich ground for etymological ponder. Terms in this field are not as it were graphic but frequently carry solid passionate and social implications, reflecting magnificence benchmarks, way of life choices, and personality.

Since of this, mold and plan terms must be analyzed not fair as disconnected units, but as portion of a broader framework of complex and communicative standards. Their elucidation and utilization are profoundly implanted in social setting, making their interpretation and adjustment a complex etymological handle.

Parallel corpus examination plays a significant part in comparative etymology by giving a coordinate and orderly way to consider how dialect works over phonetic boundaries. A parallel corpus comprises of writings in one dialect adjusted with their interpretations in another, permitting for side-by-side comparison of lexical things, linguistic structures, and semantic capacities.

Within the setting of design and plan wording, a parallel corpus is particularly valuable for watching how specialized terms are rendered in numerous dialects. It uncovers interpretation

choices, recurrence of term utilization, and the degree to which terms are borrowed, adapted, or tamed. This makes a difference distinguish designs of proportionality (e.g., full, halfway, or zero comparability) and gives knowledge into how social and phonetic standards impact interpretation techniques.

Besides, parallel corpora offer bona fide, real-world information from different sources such as magazines, limited time substance, online design stages, and plan catalogues. This experimental premise empowers analysts to move past hypothetical suspicions and see how terms work in hone. The functional-semantic contrasts revealed in such corpora offer assistance etymologists and interpreters get it not as it were what is said, but how and why it is said that way in a specific social and communicative setting.

By applying corpus devices such as concordance examination, recurrence records, and catchphrase extraction, language specialists can reveal nuanced bits of knowledge into the utilize of design and plan terms. These discoveries contribute to creating more precise bilingual glossaries, refining interpretation hones, and upgrading cross-cultural communication in mold and plan businesses.

For a comprehensive comparative investigation of mold and plan phrasing, it was basic to clergyman a adjusted and relevantly wealthy parallel corpus. The writings were chosen based on a few criteria:

realness, topical pertinence, dialect assortment, and arrangement potential. English writings were fundamentally sourced from universal design magazines such as Fashion, Elle, and Building Process, at the side online plan blogs and item catalogs. For Uzbek, reciprocals were taken from nearby design websites, deciphered articles, design blogs (Stil.uz, Moda.uz), insides plan catalogues, and limited time fabric utilized in clothing and domestic stylistic layout businesses.

All chosen writings required to incorporate phrasing particular to the design and plan spaces. This implied barring common way of life substance that needed specialized or clear lexicon. The corpus moreover included both unique writings and their interpreted partners to permit a side-by-side examination of etymological highlights. In expansion, the corpus emphasized cutting edge and modern dialect to capture continuous patterns and later lexical borrowings, particularly within the Uzbek setting, where numerous English terms have entered the vocabulary generally as of late.

To analyze and compare the utilization of mold and plan terms in English and Uzbek, the distinguished lexicon was gathered into three wide semantic categories: (1) lexical units related to clothing and attire, (2) wording in insides and item plan, and (3) embellishments and fabric names. This classification made a difference highlight the functional-semantic subtleties in each subset of terms and their cross-linguistic correspondences.

Clothing-related terms formed the biggest gather within the corpus. These included things of clothing (e.g., jacket, hoodie, pants), fashion sorts (e.g., casual wear, evening outfit), and expressive modifiers (e.g., thin fit, larger than average). In Uzbek, numerous such terms are either straightforwardly borrowed or somewhat adjusted, for occurrence: jacket → bleyzer, pants → jinsilar. Other terms are deciphered expressively: evening outfit gets to be kechki libos.

Social setting plays a major part in forming counterparts. Conventional Uzbek clothing terms such as chappan, do'ppi, or map book ko'ylak have no coordinate English reciprocals and are held with gleams or brief clarifications in deciphered writings. Additionally, global trends like streetwear or athleisure are still within the handle of being embraced, regularly showing up in transliterated or crossover shapes in Uzbek media.

Insides and item plan terms appeared a marginally distinctive design. English terms such as moderate, bohemian fashion, open arrange, hang plan, and measured furniture were either borrowed straightforwardly or rendered unmistakably in Uzbek interpretations. For illustration, secluded furniture may be deciphered as modulli mebellar, and open arrange as ochiq reja asosida qurilgan xona.

In Uzbek, clear interpretation is more visit in this category, particularly where no pre-existing proportionate exists. Be that as it may, high-frequency worldwide terms like cutting edge or vintage are ordinarily utilized in their borrowed shapes (advanced, vintaj) due to their worldwide acknowledgment.

Accessory-related terms (e.g., clutch, bracelet, scarf) and names of materials (e.g., cloth, silk, calfskin, velvet) were regularly either borrowed or deciphered based on conventional utilization. For illustration, scarf may show up as shal, ro'mol, or essentially sharf depending on setting and target group of onlookers. So also, calfskin may be interpreted as teri in formal settings but held as ko'zni teri in conventional Uzbek plan talk. Fabric names were an zone of cover and dissimilarity. Uzbek has its claim terms for locally known textures like map book, adras, or beshkesh, which may be new to English-speaking groups of onlookers and frequently require social explanations or credit conservation in interpretation.

Full counterparts are mold and plan terms in English and Uzbek that share both frame and meaning, with negligible semantic misfortune in interpretation. These are ordinarily internationalized or borrowed words utilized broadly in both dialects, particularly in proficient or media settings. For occurrence, terms like denim, show, design, fashion, present day, and fabulousness have been coordinates into Uzbek as denim, show, moda, stil, advanced, and glamur, individually.

Such reciprocals happen in settings where globalization has normalized wording over societies, particularly in commercial dialect. These terms as a rule require no extra clarification and keep up their essence, making them perfect for promoting and computerized substance. Full comparability underpins clarity and makes a difference standardize wording in bilingual mold talk.

Fractional counterparts emerge when an English mold term is deciphered into Uzbek but loses a few subtlety, or when the concept exists in both dialects with somewhat diverse intentions. For case, vintage may be interpreted as eski uslubdagi or klassik, which in part capture the stylish sense but need the enthusiastic or nostalgic undercurrent related with the English term.

Semantic shifts moreover happen when a borrowed term takes on unused, localized meaning in Uzbek. The term stil (from fashion), for occasion, may broadly allude to "appearance" or "see," not fundamentally in a fashion-specific setting. Essentially, casual wear may well be adjusted as kundalik kiyim, which limits its original usage by centering as it were on day by day wear instead of its full elaborate suggestions. These halfway shifts reflect both etymological and social contrasts, and they regularly require assist clarification or adjustment for clarity.

Socially particular terms are those that need coordinate reciprocals due to social uniqueness or constrained introduction within the target dialect. In English, terms like preppy, couture, or boho chic include way of life and stylish concepts profoundly established in Western culture. Uzbek may need correct parallels, and such terms are regularly borrowed without interpretation or went with by a definition.

On the other hand, Uzbek terms like do'ppi, chart book ko'ylak, lozim, or chust poyabzali allude to conventional pieces of clothing with no identical in English. When interpreted, these are

as a rule held in transliterated frame or supplemented with clear clarifications to protect social astuteness. The need of coordinate comparability here reflects not as it were phonetic holes but moreover sociocultural disparity, emphasizing the significance of socially touchy interpretation hones.

Design wording in promoting and media is created to inspire feeling, make goal, and reflect personality. Terms like elite, constrained version, eco-friendly design, and runway-ready are commonly utilized in English notices to upgrade the offer of products. In Uzbek, reciprocals such as cheklangan miqdordagi, ekologik toza moda, and namoyishga tayyor are getting to be more visit in print and online media. The down to earth work of such terms regularly incorporates enticing strategies – establishing stylishness, extravagance, or realness. Uzbek notices progressively reflect worldwide showcasing styles by borrowing English terms or blending them with local expressions for complex impact.

Design and design terms move in meaning and tone depending on the register – formal articles utilize more specialized or graphic terms, whereas casual substance (blogs, social media) lean towards in vogue or borrowed terms. In English, words like outfit, outline, or bespoke pass on class and polished skill, whereas in vogue, tense, or grunge are casual.

In Uzbek, a comparative design shows up. Libos (article of clothing) could be a unbiased term, though chiroyli kiyim (excellent dress) may be utilized casually. Enroll shifts are frequently impacted by the audience's nature with design talk and the medium (scholarly, commercial, or excitement).

English mold terms frequently show compounding (street-style, eco-fashion), affixation (fashionista, colorful), and mixing (athleisure). Uzbek adjustments take after local morphology or half breed shapes: moda ixlosmandi (mold fan), zamonaviy kiyimlar (cutting edge dress), or eko-moda (eco-fashion).

Loanwords are regularly phonetically adjusted: jacket → bleyzer, clutch → klatch. Word arrangement in Uzbek may moreover include graphic expressions instead of single terms due to basic contrasts in dialect adaptability. Design terms work as things, descriptive words, and modifiers inside sentences. In English:

- She wore a vintage dress (descriptive word + thing)
- The runway was filled with couture (things)
In Uzbek:
- U vintaj ko'ylak kiygan edi (adj. + thing)
- Namoyishda zamonaviy liboslar taqdim etildi (descriptive word + plural thing)

Grammatically, design terms in both dialects show up in subject, question, and quality positions. In interpretation, keeping up redress linguistic structure and protecting complex affect is key to compelling communication.

Through an investigation of the parallel corpus comprising of English and Uzbek mold and plan texts – ranging from mold magazines to promoting fabric, social media posts, and catalogues – it got to be apparent that the recurrence and dissemination of phrasing shift essentially between the two dialects.

In English writings, habitually repeating design terms incorporate: in vogue, fashion, architect, collection, regular, couture, and see. These are frequently went with by descriptive words and modifiers that increment their elaborate extend: tense see, boho-chic fashion, smooth plan, etc. These terms happen with tall recurrence due to their flexibility and broad utilize in fashion news coverage and promoting.

In Uzbek writings, whereas local terms like libos, kiyim, zamonaviy, moslashtirilgan dizayn are utilized frequently, a noteworthy number of English-origin terms are too watched, such as stil, drift, design, see, and outfit – often showing up in transliterated or marginally adjusted shapes. Their utilization, in any case, tends to be more concentrated in youth-targeted stages and advanced media instead of conventional or

scholastic talk. The recurrence investigation appears that English writings favor more graphic, layered, and half breed terms, whereas Uzbek utilization is still transitioning between local expressions and borrowed mold lexicon.

Cross-linguistic propensities uncover that whereas numerous center design terms exist in both dialects, their utilization designs contrast based on sociolinguistic components. English favors compound arrangements and specialized subcategories (e.g., streetwear, resort wear, pre-fall collection), which frequently don't have exact reciprocals in Uzbek. Instep, Uzbek writings may generalize these concepts with broader terms such as *moda liboslari* or give longer illustrative interpretations. A repeating propensity is the particular borrowing of English terms in Uzbek, particularly for terms that flag advancement or worldwide patterns. For illustration:

- Road fashion is frequently held as *strit-stil*.
- Casual wear may be adjusted as *kundalik kiyim*, in spite of the fact that the elaborate intention may be diminished.
- Extravagance gets to be *lyuks*, and whereas recognizable, may not pass on all unique implications.

Moreover, English utilization tends to utilize allegorical and informal expressions in design composing (e.g., make a articulation, turn heads, closet basic), whereas Uzbek reciprocals more often than not decipher actually or exclude the allegory, which can influence complex affect. These propensities highlight the energetic exchange between globalization and etymological adjustment, particularly in trend-driven spaces like design. The perceptions from the corpus underline a squeezing require for reliable and harmonized design and plan phrasing in Uzbek to meet the requests of globalized communication and neighborhood industry development. The deluge of English terms, in case cleared out unstandardized, may lead to irregularities in media, instruction, and

branding. Suggestions for harmonization incorporate:

- Lexical standardization: A standardized bilingual glossary of center design and plan terms would bolster interpreters, substance makers, and teachers in keeping up consistency over stages.
- Conservation of social character: Whereas embracing universal terms is inescapable, making socially pertinent reciprocals or half breeds can offer assistance hold national personality inside worldwide talk (e.g., *an'anaviy uslubdagi ko'ylak* for ethnic dress).
- Instructive integration: Consolidating harmonized phrasing into mold plan programs, dialect educating materials, and interpretation considers will upgrade phonetic competence and proficient communication.
- Phrased databases: Building a curated expressed database with relevant illustrations from corpora would empower more successful cross-linguistic exchange and understanding of subtleties in term utilization.

Eventually, harmonization endeavors would not as it were encourage clearer communication but moreover enable the Uzbek design industry in universal circles by advancing etymological modernity and expressed exactness.

Term in English	Uzbek Equivalent	Semantic Category	Functional Role	Translation Strategy	Comments
Couture	Kutyur	High fashion (noun)	Subject/ Object	Loan translation	Retains foreign flair in Uzbek
Ready-to-wear	Tayyor kiyim	Apparel category	Modifier	Descriptive translation	Culturally adapted
Fabric	Mato	Material	Subject/ Complement	Direct equivalent	Frequently used in both languages
Minimalism	Minimalizm	Style concept	Abstract concept	Borrowed term	Used in both fashion & art contexts
Runway	Podium	Event/ location	Locative/ Action	Semantic equivalent	Often used in fashion shows
Tailored fit	Moslashtirilgan tikuv	Fit/style description	Adjective phrase	Functional translation	May vary by context
Accessory	Aksessuar	Fashion item	Noun/ Complement	Loanword	Widely borrowed in Uzbek
Embroidery	Kashtado'zlik	Decorative technique	Noun	Culturally specific	Deep cultural resonance in Uzbek
Pattern	Nagma (or naqsh)	Design element	Object/ Modifier	Contextual translation	Varies by context: sewing vs visuals
Fashion trend	Moda yo'nalishi	Temporal style concept	Subject	Literal translation	Often influenced by global discourse

Table 1. Functional-semantic analysis of fashion and design terms in English-Uzbek parallel corpus

English Term	Meaning	Function in Text	Uzbek Equivalent	Translation Notes
Couture	High-end custom fashion	Noun (subject/object)	Kutyur	Borrowed, retains foreign tone
Ready-to-wear	Mass-produced fashion	Adjective/Noun	Tayyor kiyim	Descriptive phrase
Fabric	Textile material	Noun	Mato	Direct equivalent
Minimalism	Simple design concept	Abstract noun	Minimalizm	Borrowed, common in both languages
Runway	Catwalk for fashion shows	Noun (location)	Podium	Semantic match

Tailored fit	Custom-fitted clothing	Adjective phrase	Moslashtirilgan tikuv	Functionally translated
Accessory	Additional fashion item	Noun	Aksessuar	Loanword
Embroidery	Decorative stitching	Noun	Kashtado'zlik	Cultural adaptation
Pattern	Repeated design	Noun/Modifier	Nagma / naqsh	Contextual choice
Fashion trend	Style popular at a time	Noun (subject)	Moda yo'nalishi	Literal translation

Table 2. English fashion & design vocabulary in the parallel corpus

Recommendation

The ponder suggests the advancement of standardized bilingual glossaries and moved forward interpreter preparing centering on mold and plan spaces. Upgraded corpus assets ought to be created for underrepresented dialects like Uzbek to help expressed inquire about. Furthermore, more prominent consideration ought to be paid to social subtlety in interpretation, with context-aware techniques

advanced in both scholarly and proficient settings.

Conclusion

This article highlights the centrality of functional-semantic examination in understanding how mold and plan terms work over English and Uzbek. By leveraging a parallel corpus, the think about recognizes cross-linguistic designs, interpretation procedures, and social impacts that shape term utilization.

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