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Article



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THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF CONFECTIONERY TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract: In this article, lexical units related to confectionary terms in English and Uzbek linguistics are analyzed. Confectionery terms are divided into semantic fields and explained on the basis of theoretical and practical examples.

Key words: term, confectionary lexemes, semantic field.

Language: English

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Introduction

TERM (lat. terminus — limit, limit) — a word or phrase expressing a concept related to a special field of knowledge or activity. T. goes to the general term through a specific terminological system, therefore, term and common words are complementary lexical units. Possessing a systematic character, a tendency to ambiguity in its terminological field, not expressing feelings, methodological neutrality, etc. are characteristic of the term.

Nowadays, along with the word "term", the words "atama" and "istilah" are used in the same sense. Beijing they are the origin of the word "Termin". cannot fully express its meaning. The word "term" has a broad meaning and is applied to geographical objects and proper names. And the word "Istiloh" can be used in the sense of term in texts on historical topics (for example, history of literature, Eastern philosophy, etc.).[11]

In the construction of the modern Uzbek literary language, terminology is distinguished by its special place and status. There are two worldviews about the role of terminology in the vocabulary. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, while according to the second theory, it is separated from the composition of the vocabulary of

the literary language, evaluated as a "separate" object, and types of speech (dialect, slang, colloquial speech). V. P. Danilenko says that terminology means an independent functional type of general literary language, i.e. traditional scientific language (language of science, science or technology) (Danilenko, 1977; 8). The language of science, as one of the functional systems of the general literary language, stands alongside the concepts of the language of live conversation and the language of fiction. The language of science is formed and developed on the basis of the general literary language of the nation. Therefore, the foundation of the language of science and science is the lexicon, word formation and grammar of the general literary language.

Analysis of Subject Matters

According to H. Hewell, terminology is a set of terms related to a specific science or words used in the field of technology. By recording the meaning of terms, we also record the concepts they represent (Whewell, 1967). There are different understandings of the term. For example, for logicians (logicians), a term is a word that refers to a set of descriptions (or descriptions) of a specific object and is applied to it. Any word in any language can be a term. In science and technology, a term is an artificially invented or special word taken from natural language. The field of

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application of such a word is specified or limited by representatives of one or another scientific school. In contrast to general language terms, terms specific to science and technology are combined into terminological systems as hierarchical units, they achieve their meaning only within the same system, in which a logical (conceptual) terminological particle corresponds to them. will come. Any development in science indicates the emergence or clarification of scientific terms.[1.p6]

It is harmful to distinguish the concepts of term and terminological lexicon from each other. The scope of use and distribution of terms is limited by a certain terminological system, and they act and occur in a specific way within the framework of human activity. The terminological lexicon includes words and phrases that are widely used in the context of non-professional speech, which has moved from the sphere of narrow specialization to the sphere of mass communication. The term that has entered the sphere of universal language is separated from its terminology, terminological field and system, and is separated from the characteristics of the term. A lot of opinions have been expressed in the scientific literature about the definition of the term. In almost all definitions, the term is described as a word or phrase expressing a special scientific and technical concept.

According to O. Vinokum, the term is always clear and obvious. The language of the system of terms is formed consciously. After all, the term does not appear by itself, spontaneously, but is created due to its necessity, the existence of a need for it in society. According to A. Gerd, tennin is a natural and artificial language unit with a special terminological meaning, i.e., a vocabulary or phraseology, which clearly and fully reflects the main features of the existing concept at a certain stage of scientific development. Gerd, 1991; 1-4).

O. Akhmanova says that terminology emerges only when a science reaches the highest level of its development, that is, the term is recognized after a specific concept acquires a clear scientific expression. An important way to distinguish a term from a non-term is that it cannot be scientifically defined.

In addition to giving the definition of the term, V. G. Gak reveals its essence and determines the place of the term in the vocabulary of a language. He objects to the fact that the term is treated as a separate type of lexical unit in scientific works and puts forward the idea that the term-function is a form of the use of lexical units (Gak, 1972; 68-71).

V. P. Danilenko admits that the perception of any process that occurs in society is first expressed in terminology or occurs as a result of a transformational change of certain terminology (Danilenko, 1971; 9). In the works of D. Lotte, it is emphasized that the term should be treated as a member of a specific system, not as a separate sign. According to his opinion, the systematic relations in the content plan determine the

systemic nature of the term. The meaning of the term in the system of terms. , the position of a particular concept is determined by its meaning and position in the system of concepts.[1.p7]

Semantics (Greek: *semantikos* - signifying, expressing) - 1) all content, meaning, information expressed through language or any of its units (word, grammatical form of word, phraseology, word combination, science); 2) department of linguistics, which studies the spiritual aspect of various language units; semasiology. Some lexical elements represent concepts, and these concepts can be represented only by complete sentences and their combinations. Consequently, the object of S.'s study is basically a system of meanings of words and sentences with a complete, independent meaning. S. as a science began to develop from the second half of the 19th century and has gone through several qualitatively different stages until now. Semantics is also used in information technology.[12]

According to Laura McKinney, Semantics is the science of how words relate to each other and how we derive meaning from those words. People can interpret words quite differently and draw different meanings from them. Some examples of semantics will help you see the many meanings of English words.

Semantics involves the deconstruction of words, signals, and sentence structure. This affects our understanding of what other people say in everyday conversation as well as our reading comprehension.[13]

Another scientist Morris Wright said the following about semantics.

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that analyzes the meaning of words in a language. It deals only with text and analyzes the meaning of words and how they are used to form a meaningful context. The study of semantics does not take context into account; it is only concerned with the grammar and vocabulary and conceptual meaning of the word. When a certain phrase is spoken, the meaning of the sentence remains constant. Thus, it can be said that semantics only analyzes what is meant in this general expression. Semantics has a narrow scope because it deals only with meaning.[14].

Research Methodology

Below we have given examples of semantic analysis of confectionery terms.

In English **APLLE PIE**- *a sweet food made from apples baked in pastry*. [2.p56](Olmadan tayyorlangan shirin taom) Izoh:Bu termin O'zbek tiliga olmalı pirog so'zıga to'g'ri keladi ammo inglızchadan manosını tarjima qilganımızda shirin taom manosida kelgan.

In Uzbek **OLMA PIROG**-(*p.nupoz<nup- "bazzm,ziyofat" so'zidan) qiyma, meva va sh.k.solib, duxovkada pishiriladigan yegulik*.[3.p263]

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In English **BISCUIT**-1. a type of small flat dry cake that is usually sweet and round. 2. a small round soft bread roll. 3. a light brown colour. take the biscuit (informal) to be the most silly, stupid or annoying thing in a series of things. [2.p126] (1. Odatda shiri, dumaloq, kichkina, quruq tort turi. 2. Kichkina dumaloq non. 3. Yorqin malla rangli: biskvitni (norasmiy) bir qator narsalardagi eng ahmoq, ahmoq yoki zerikarli narsa sifatida qabul qiling).

In Uzbek **BISKVIT**- (frans. Biskuit-1) qandolatchilik mahsuloti; un, yog', shakar, tuxum, sut va boshqa masalliqlardan kuvlash yo'li bilan tayyorlanadigan pishiriq turi. Maxsus shakllardagi qolip idishlarda pishiriladi. Tayyorlash usuli va qo'shiladigan masallig'iga ko'ra **cho'zma biskvit, shakarli biskvit, ko'pchitilgan biskvit, hamda smetanali biskvit** kabi turlari bor. Biskvitdan pirojniy, rulet va tortlar tayyorlanadi. 2) sirlanmagan chinni; haykaltaroshlikda ishlatiladi. [10.p60]

In English **CAKE**- 1. a sweet food made by baking a mixture that usually contains sugar, eggs, flour, and butter or oil. 2. a small amount of food formed into a flat round shape and cooked. 3. a small hard block of something, especially soap. 4. The cake used for talking about something that must be shared among several people or organizations, especially an amount of money. [2.p191]. (1. Saryog', un, tuxum, shakar qo'shib pishirilgan shirin taom. 2. Dumaloq likopchaga joylashtirib pishirilgan kichik taom. 3. Biror narsaning kichik qattiq bloki, ayniqsa sovun. 4. Keyk bir nechta odamlar yoki tashkilotlar o'rtasida bo'lishish kerak bo'lgan narsa, ayniqsa pul miqdori haqida gapirish uchun ishlatiladi).

In Uzbek **TORT**- (ital. torta <lot. Tortus-eshilgan, eshma; xamirdan tayyorlangan yumaloq maxsulot). Xamirga yog', shakar, tuxum kabi masalliqlardan qo'shib tayyorlanadigan bejamli qandolat mahsulot. [5.p153]

In English **ÉCLAIR**- a type of cake shaped like a tube with chocolate on top and cream inside. [2.p441] (Tepasida shokolad va ichida krem bo'lgan naychaga o'xshash tort turi).

In Uzbek **EKLER**- (pirog turi) Uzunchoq shakldagi usti shokolad va ichi krem bilan to'ldirilgan pirog turi. [6.p162]

In English **GLACE**- glace fruit is covered with a sugar mixture and looks smooth and shiny. [2.p600] (Glace mevasi shakar aralashmasi bilan qoplangan, silliq va porloq ko'rinadi).

In Uzbek **PRYANIK**- (p. пряный- o'tkir va xushbo'y mazali, hidli <yun. peperi-qalampir) Xamirga o'simlik yog'i, asal, shakar, qiyom qo'shib tayyorlangan yarimshirasimon qandolat mahsuloti, shirinkulcha. (dastlabki vaqtlarda unga ziravorlar, jumladan, xushbo'y qalampir qo'shilgan). [3.p317]

In English **SWISS ROLL**- a cake made by rolling a thin flat cake with a sweet substance such as jam spread on top into a shape like a tube. [2.p1454]

(Yupqa yassi pirojniyini shirin moddalar masalan murabbo bilan, naycha shaklida yoyib yasalgan).

In Uzbek **RULET**- (fr roulette- g'ildirakcha, rolik <rouler- g'ildiratmoq, dumalatmoq; o'ramoq, o'rab yig'ishtirib qo'ymoq) kulinariya 1) xamir va shirinlikni navbatma-navbat bir necha qavat qilib pishirilgan o'rama pirog. 2) tilimlab maydalangan go'sht va mol yoki qo'y qornini ustma-ust qo'yib o'rab, yo'g'on qazi shaklida pishirilgan yaxna ovqat. [3.p397]

In English **BARLEY SUGAR**- a hard sweet made from boiled sugar. [2.p98]

(Qaynatilgan shakardan tayyorlangan qattiq shirinlik).

In Uzbek **OBAKIDANDON**- (f-suyuq, suvli tish) Shakar qiyomidan tayyorlangan shirinlik turi. [3.p70]

In English **CANDY**- sweets or CONFECTIONARY. A sweet. [2.p198]

(Shirinliklar yoki qandolat mahsulotlari. Shirinlik).

In Uzbek **KONFET**- (lot. Confectus- tayyorlangan) qandolat mahsuloti. Shakar qiyomi asosida turli qorishmada: shokoladli, pomadali, sutli, mevali, yong'oqli va boshqa xillari bir yoki bir necha konfet masalliqalaridan tayyorlanadi. Shakl berilgan sirtiga shakar, kakao, yong'oq, vafli yoki shokolad upasi, hid va ta'm beruvchi moddalar (kakao, vanillin va boshqalar) sepiladi, ichiga esa likyor sut, asal, yong'oq, pavidlo va boshqalar solinadi. Konfet tayyorlash quyidagi jarayonlarni: konfet massasini tayyorlash, konfetga shakl berish, sirtiga shakar va boshqa sepish, pardoqlash o'rash va idishlarga joylashni o'z ichiga oladi. Issiq qiyom massasi qoliplarga quyiladi sovib qotgach, siqiy havo yoki cho'tka bilan qolipdan tushiriladi. Bulash konveyerida shakar va b.larga bulanib sovitish kamerasidan o'tkaziladi va bo'laklarga ajratiladi. Konfet tayyorlash turli mashina va mexanizmlar yordamida bajariladi. Konfet sirt qavatini tayyorlashda pomada, pomada krem, meva, jele, jele-meva, paralin, sut, likyor, krem va boshqalardan foydalaniladi. Qandolat sanoatida ko'proq pomadali konfetlar (40%) ishlab chiqariladi. Konfet tarkibining asosiy qismini shakar (47,3dan-86,8%), qolganlarini esa kraxmal patokasi, asal, meva, rezavor mevalar, kakao, yong'oqlar (funduk, bidim, yer yong'oq) hayvon va o'simlik yog'lari, sut va tuxum mahsulotlari tashkil qiladi. 100gr konfetning kaloriyasi 1427-2368 kJ atrofida. Yaxshi va pokiza saqlanishi uchun konfet qog'oz yoki zar etiketkaga o'raladi. O'zbekistonda "O'zdonmahsulot" davlat aksiyadorlik korporatsiyasi, "O'zoziqovqatsanoat" davlat aksiyadorlik konserni, "O'zbekbirlashuv" uyushmasi tarkibiga kiradigan korxonalarda ishlab chiqariladi. (q. Qandolatchilik sanoati). [7.p20]

In English **CARAMEL**- 1. a sweet made from sugar, butter, and milk 2. burnt sugar used for

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coloring and flavoring food. *Caramel-2 light yellowish-brown in colour.*[2.p201](Shakar, sariyog ' va sutdan tayyorlangan shirinlik. 2.Kuygan shaker, ovqatni bo'yash va xushbo'ylash uchun ishlatiladi. Karamel-2 och sarg'ish-jigarrang).

In Uzbek **KARAMEL** (frans. *Caramel*; lot *cannamella*- shakarqamish) qandolat mahsuloti; shakar qiyomga ta'm beruvchi, bo'yovchi va xushbo'y qiluvchi moddalar qo'shib qaynatib tayyorlanadigan shirinlik. Uning massasidan turli shaklda tayyorlangan karamel **obaki** yoki **monpas'e** deyiladi. Karamel ichiga meva, asal va b. solib ham tayyorlanadi. Karamelni saqlash uchun ustiga shakar, kakao uni sepiladi yoki qog'ozga o'raladi yoki maxsus temir banka yoki karton quttiga joylanadi. Karamel konditer fabrikalarida avtomatlashtirilgan univerval mashinalarda ishlab chiqariladi.[8. P386]

In English **ROCK CANDY**- a hard sweet made from sugar that is dried in a lump or on a string.[2. P123.](Lampada yoki ipda osilib quritilgan, shakardan tayyorlangan qattiq shirinlik).

In Uzbek **XO'ROZQAND**-(xo'roz+qand) Bolalar uchun xo'roz shaklida tayyorlanadigan shirinlik, qand.[5. P438]

In English **DESSERT**-a sweet food that you eat after the main part of a meal:pudding.[2. P376.](Ovqatning asosiy qismidan keyin iste'mol qiladigan shirin taom:pudding).

In Uzbek **DESERT**-(frans. *dessert*) desert – dasturxoniga issiq ovqatlardan keyin tortiladigan shirin taomlar. (kisel, kompot va b.) ho'l mevalar va konditer mahsulotlari.[9. P266.]

In English **CHOCOLATE**-a sweet brown food eaten as a sweet or used for flavouring other food.1.a[only before noun] made from or tasting of chocolate. 1.b a small sweet made from chocolate. 2. a drink made by pouring hot water or milk over a sweet chocolate powder, or a cup of this drink. 3. a dark brown colour.[2. P237.](Malla rangli shirin taom shirinlik sifatida yeyiladi yoki boshqa taomlarni bezatish uchun ishlatiladi.1. (faqat otdan oldin) shokoladni tatib ko'rish yoki tayyorlash. 1.b shokoladdan tayyorlangan kichik shirinlik. 2. shirin shokolad kukuni yoki bu ichimlikning bir stakaniga issiq suv yoki sut quyish orqali tayyorlangan ichimlik. 3. to'q jigarrang rang).

In Uzbek **SHOKOLAD**- (nem. *Schokolade*< isp. *Chocolate*< indeys tillaridan) Kakao, shakar, sut va xushbo'y dorivor aralashmasidan qilinadigan a'lo sifatli konfet yoki plitka shaklidagi shirinlik.[5. P592.]

In English **JAM**-1. a sweet sticky food made from boiled fruit and sugar that is usually spread into bread. 2. (usually singular) a difficult situation. 3. a long line of vehicles that are not moving or are moving very slowly. 4. an occasion when a machine does not work because something prevents its parts from moving a paper jam in the printer. 5. (informal) a jam session. Jam tomorrow something good that someone promises you but that never seems to happen.[2.

P766.] (1. odatda nonga surtiladigan qaynatilgan meva va shakardan tayyorlangan shirin yopishqoq taom. 2. (odatda birlik) qiyin vaziyat. 3. harakat qilmaydigan yoki juda sekin harakatlanadigan transport vositalarining uzun qatori. 4. mashina ishlamaydigan holat, chunki biror narsa uning qismlarini printerda qog'oz chiqarish uchun harakatlanishiga to'sqinlik qiladi. 5. (norasmiy) murabbo sessiyasi. Ertaga murabbodek kun kimdir sizga va'da qiladigan yaxshi narsa, lekin bu hech qachon sodir bo'lmaydigandek tuyiladi).

In Uzbek **JEM**- (ingl. *Jam*-murabbo) quyuq shinni. Meva qiyomi. [10. P80.]

Jem (ingl. *jam*)- shakar qiyomida pishirilgan meva va rezavorlar. *Jem* qiyomi murabbo qiyomidan quyuqligi bilan ajralib turadi. *Jem* pishirish uchun tarkibida kislota va jelesimon ko'rinish hosil qilish uchun yetarli pektini bo'lgan mevalar (olma, olxo'ri, behi va b.) ishlatiladi. Rezavor mevalar shakarni shimishi uchun pishirishdan avval eziladi. *Jem* uchun tayyorlangan mevalar tog'ora yoki qozonga solinib, shakar yoki qiyom qo'shiladi va ko'pigi o'rtaga yig'ilib, mevalar shirani yaxshi shimib, quyuqlashib, tiniq bo'lgunga qadar pishiriladi. 1kg mevaga 800g shakar solinadi.[9. P583]

In English **JELLY**-1. a soft sweet food made from fruit juice, sugar and gelatin that you can see through and that shakes when you touch it. 2. mainly a sweet sticky food that is made from boiled fruit juice and sugar and is often spread on bread blackcurrant jelly. 3. a souce that is made with meat juice and is made sold by adding gelatin. 4. a soft and sticky substance petroleum jelly.[2. P768] (1. meva sharbati, shakar va jelatindan tayyorlangan yumshoq shirin taom, uni ko'rishingiz mumkin va unga tegizganingizda tebranadi. 2. asosan qaynatilgan meva sharbati va shakardan tayyorlanadigan va ko'pincha nonga surtiladigan shirin yopishqoq taom qora smorodina jele. 3. go'sht sharbati bilan tayyorlanadigan va jelatin qo'shib sotiladigan manba. 4. yumshoq va yopishqoq modda neft jeli).

In Uzbek **JELE**-(frans. *Gelee*) shirinlik; nok, olma, olxo'ri va boshqa rezavor sharbatlardan tayyorlanadi. Sharbat qaynatilib, qiyomga shakar, sovuq suvga solib qo'yilgan jelatin qo'shiladi. Tarkibida 65-70% moddasi qolguncha qaynatiladi. Jele issiq holatda 75-80% haroratda shakl beriladigan idishlarga solinib sovitiladi. Jele tiniq bo'lib, qaysi meva sharbatidan olingan bo'lsa, uning rangi, ta'mi va xushbo'yiligi saqlanadi.[9. P583]

In English **MARMALADE**- a sweet food made from cooked fruit such as oranges or lemons that is usually spread onto bread and eaten at breakfast.[2. P875](Apelsin va limon kabi mevalardan pishirilgan odatda non ustiga surib nonushtaga yeyiladigan shirin taom).

In Uzbek **MARMILAD** (f. *marmelade*< port *marmelo*) –behi<lot-melimum. –asal olma ezilgan

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meva va shakardan tayyorlanadigan qandolatchilik mahsuloti.[10. P546]

In English **MARZIPAN**-*a sweet food made from sugar and Almonds that is used for decorating cakes and making sweets.*[2.p877.] (Shakar va bodomdan tayyorlangan, tortlarni bezash hamda shirinliklar tayyorlash uchun ishlatiladigan shirin taom).

In Uzbek O'zbek tilidagi **MARZIPAN**-*Bodom mag'izi talqoniga shakar qo'shib qorilgan xamirdan tayyorlangan qand-qurs.*[6. P313]

In English **MILK PUDDING**-*sweet food made by cooking a mixture of milk, sugar, and rice or a similar grain in the oven.*[2.p901](Sut, shakar, guruch

yoki bug'doyni tovada aralashtirib pishirilgan shirin taom.)

Analysis and results

In conclusion, it should be noted that the semantic field of the terms related to confectionery in the languages are not homogeneous. The reason for this is that the two languages belong to different families from the genetic point of view, as well as the morphological layer of the language structure. According to the results of the analysis, the semantic nature of terms related to confectionery in the Uzbek language is high, based on factual examples.

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