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Semantic Analysis of Landscape Terms in Uzbek and English Languages

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Abstract: The article analyzes the semantics of landscape terms in the Uzbek and English languages, their use in our speech, and the scientific research works of scientists. Also, the meaning of the word landscape and the introduction of this word into linguistics and the morphological features of terms with landscape archetypes in Uzbek and English languages are highlighted.

Keywords: Landscape, Archiseme, Sphere, Anthropogenic, Phrase, Lexeme, Lexical Unit, Biosphere.

Introduction

In Uzbek linguistics, there is a range of linguistic studies dedicated to examining lexical units from various domains of language and investigating their specific characteristics. These studies are valuable because they shed comprehensive light on concepts related to the internal structure of particular fields and highlight their place within the language system (Ariño, 2023a).

Methodology

In linguistic studies, the concept of a term has been interpreted in various ways. Specifically, A. Madvaliev, who has conducted in-depth research on terminology in Uzbek linguistics, emphasizes that terminology belongs to a limited lexical layer and is a primary object of terminological research, serving as an essential resource for creating terminological dictionaries (Мадвалиев, 2017).

G. Ismoilov's research titled "Semantic Formation of Terms in Uzbek Terminological Systems" is notable for its focus on the semantic analysis of the terminological system of the

Uzbek language. In his study, the researcher elaborates on the methods of term formation and their development (Исмаилов, 2011).

The term “landscape” is widely used across several fields, including geography, architecture, urban planning, and ecology. However, landscape terms often have vague semantics, where the meaning of the terms used is not always fully clear (Lamers, 2006).

In the second half of the 18th century, the term “landscape” became widely adopted in geography. Thus, the concept of “landscape” has historically evolved in physical geography as a science studying the earth's surface, referred to as "Landschaft" in German, "landscape" in English, "paysage" in French, and "paisaje" in Spanish. The earth's surface, also known as the geosphere or geographical shell, consists of three main layers: the lithosphere (earth’s crust), the hydrosphere (water shell), and the atmosphere (air shell). Currently, over twenty distinct "spheres" with various functions are identified as part of the geographic shell (Frachetti, 2014).

The biosphere stands out as a distinct "sphere." According to Ratzel’s definition, the biosphere refers to all organisms located on Earth. However, this definition was not widely accepted by the scientific community and eventually faded away. V.I. Vernadsky, however, gave the term "biosphere" its modern meaning, referring to it as the earth’s life-saturated crust.

In this space, life develops, encompassing human society. Together, all these “spheres” form the landscape shell of the earth, comprised of various specialized regional structures (He, 2024).

Thus, the geosphere is almost equivalent to the landscape shell but differs structurally. The elements of the geosphere consist of various “spheres” (such as the lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, etc.), while the elements of the landscape are expressed through various scenic regional systems.

In physical geography, a landscape is defined as a regional natural system or complex and serves as the primary category of geographical regional division (taxonomy) (Thommandru, 2024a). In geography, a landscape is a typological natural complex with uniformity in geological structure, relief, climate, soils, plant species, wildlife, and hydrological regime within a naturally bounded area. The landscape sphere encompasses a genetically homogenous area (segment) characterized by a unique geological foundation, consistent relief type, hydroclimatic regime, soil, biocenoses, and morphological structure. Landscape components include rocks, water, ice, snow, soil, air masses, vegetation, and wildlife.

According to V.V. Vladimirov, a landscape is a regional system composed of interacting natural and anthropogenic components and complexes at lower taxonomic levels (Владимиров, 1985). From the perspective of environmental protection, a landscape can be seen as a resource system (containing resources and producing), a system that serves as an environment for human life and activity, a genetic reserve, and a natural laboratory and source of aesthetic development (Djalilova, 2021a).

A.V. Sycheva interprets the concept of a landscape as a regional system composed of interacting natural or natural and anthropogenic components and constituent parts at lower

taxonomic levels [4:88]. A similar definition of landscape can be found in the "Conceptual-Terminological Dictionary of Urban Planning and Regional Planning."

E.B. Alayev explains the concept of a landscape as a combination of abiotic (non-living), biotic (wildlife), and anthropogenic (human-made) elements interacting with each other (Сычева, 2002).

At the Institute of Landscape Ecology (Czechoslovakia, 1988), a diagram of the landscape system was developed to reveal the structure of individual subsystems of landscape components and elements. The diagram of the landscape system is based on defining the landscape concept as a subsystem of the biosphere, comprising abiotic formations (mountain peaks, rock formations, sand dunes, glaciers, etc.), biocenoses, hydrobiocenoses, anthropocenoses, and other elements (Didi, 2020).

Result and Discussion

In this article, instead of examining the development of landscape terms in Uzbek and English by focusing on the relationship between common vocabulary and terminology, we aim to analyze the selected units synchronously, specifically examining the internal subdivisions of lexemes with the archisemantic "landscape" and their distinctive features in speech.

In this article, we classify the landscape archiseme terms in Uzbek and English based on their morphological characteristics as follows:

1. Landscape-related terms expressed with nouns and noun phrases.
2. Landscape-related terms expressed with verbs and verb phrases.

Noun-based Landscape Archiseme Terms in Uzbek and English

Noun-based terms constitute 90% of landscape-related terminology. Examples of such terms include:

- In Uzbek: *Alaslar* (meadows formed in place of seasonal dry lakes in Yakutia), *Angor* (harvested field), *Ag'dol* (valley or gorge at the mountain base), *Ang'iz* (a field with crop stubble), *Band* (dam or reservoir), *Barxan* (sand dunes), *Bosaga* (foothills), *Dasht* (grassland), *Dovon* (mountain pass), *Qoya* (sharp rocky peak), *Sayxan* (open, flat terrain).
- In English: *beach*, *bay*, *cavern*, *cliff*, *forest*, *core*, *dam*, *depression*, *desert*, *nunatak*, *region*, *reservoir*, *savanna*, *taiga*, *lawn*.

Uzbek and English Landscape Archiseme Terms Related to the Verb Category

From an analysis of the collected examples, we observe that verb-category units constitute a very small part of the Uzbek landscape archiseme term system. In this terminology system, landscape terms are sometimes represented by verbs in the form of action nouns. In English, landscape archiseme terms related to the verb category are almost nonexistent.

For example:

- *Olish* – a place designated for diverting water from rivers, large ditches, or streams; usually found in areas with abundant water.
- *Oshuv* – a pass commonly found in Central Asia and Altai.

- *Ayrilish* – a place where rivers, mountain ranges, or roads divide or branch.
- *Kechev* – a shallow part of a river, stream, or lake where one can cross on foot, by horse, by car, or otherwise.

The expression of landscape archiseme terms using nouns and verbs is relative, as such terms can sometimes be expressed using adjectives and adverbs as well. For example:

- *Botiq* – This landscape term is formed by combining the root morpheme *bot* (meaning "to sink") with the morpheme *-iq*, indicating a state of depth. While *botiq* is listed as an adjective in the Uzbek dictionary, meaning "sunken" or "depressed," in geographical terms, it has become a noun denoting a landscape feature. *Botiq* refers to a low-lying area on the earth's surface, typically formed by tectonic activity, with varying depths, often surrounded by higher land.
- *Terskay* – Formed from the roots *ters* ("opposite") and *-kay*, it conveys the idea of a shady, north-facing slope in a valley or mountain range, making it a noun in landscape terminology.
- *Jim* – Typically an adverb describing a quiet or calm state, *jim* in geographic terms refers to deep, slow-moving parts of rivers.

  In English:
  - *Upland* – A compound word formed from *up* and *land*, this term originally functions as an adjective, meaning "situated at a height" or "on higher ground," but in geography, it functions as a noun referring to elevated land or highlands.
  - *Plain* – A simple root word meaning "flat" or "even" as an adjective. In geographic terms, it refers to flat, open land.
  - *Range* – Originally an adverbial term meaning "within a certain boundary or extent." In geographic terms, it refers to a mountain range.
  - *Top* – Defined as "upper" or "topmost" in dictionaries as an adjective, it denotes a peak or summit in geographic terminology.

The description of landscapes in this way reflects the degree of specialization in landscape terminology. In this article, based on the theoretical views presented in the aforementioned research, we aim to analyze the structural aspects of landscape archiseme units by categorizing them into several classificatory groups based on their various features.

Conclusion

Based on the above, we can conclude that the concept of landscape is gradually transforming from a purely physical-geographical category into a general scientific category (Djalilova, 2021b). Over half a century ago, academician L.S. Berg expressed a similar idea: "The term 'geographic landscape' should refer to a specific portion of the earth's surface that repeats across a particular (landscape) zone, comprising a unified harmonious whole that integrates relief, climate, vegetation cover, fauna, population, and, finally, human culture" (Алаев, 1983).

Certain landscape terms significant to human economic and practical activity (such as relief, vegetation cover, water bodies, soil cover) are closely interconnected with geographical names or toponyms. This proximity in both cases relates to the fact that

topographic objects are often of the same type. In other words, landscape terms serve as appellative names, while toponyms are nominative names (nomina propria).The uniqueness of referents among topographic objects often leads to the adoption of many landscape terms in the naming process, a phenomenon more common here than in other lexical-semantic groups (Thommandru, 2024b). Most microtoponyms and toponyms serve as additional sources of information, reflecting the distinctiveness of landscape terms. The involvement of toponymic correlations offers an opportunity to deepen the diachronic study of landscape terminology and broaden the scope of research (Ariño, 2023b).

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