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Synchronous Study Of Fire Safety Lexical Units In Uzbek Languages

Saidova Nodira Djaxangirovna
English language teacher, 1st school of Kibray district, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: In this study, the synchronous development of lexical units and combinations related to fire safety in the Uzbek language is studied. In this study, the ideas of many linguists of the world about terms and lexical units are put forward, and the role of English and Russian in the formation of lexical units and combinations related to the field of fire safety in the Uzbek language is discussed. In the formation of each lexical unit, intercultural differences are discussed in detail. After our country gained independence, attention to the issue of nationalization in written and oral speech increased, and the need arose to name terms and terms in the Uzbek language. After the collapse of the USSR, the independent development of all the CIS republics was observed in every sphere, including military technology. Progress in each area occurred through strengthening cooperation with developed countries, studying and appropriately assimilating their experience. This, in turn, led to the widespread penetration of terms into the field of linguistics, that is, to a “terminological explosion”.

Keywords: Lexical units, fire safety, technics, technology, compound, texicology, terminology, components, firefighting and etc.

Introduction: After Uzbekistan gained independence, major changes were made in every sphere, including the fire safety system, which was raised to a new standard level. This area, previously limited only to firefighting and regulation, has recently grown significantly and acquired a unique direction. Legislative measures to guarantee fire safety were created in the first years. The adoption of the Law “On Fire Safety” in 1999 became the basis for systemic changes. In recent years, this sphere has grown not only in emergency situations, but also in mastering modern technologies, strengthening preventive work, and conducting awareness-raising activities among the population. Drones, heat sensors, and modern firefighting equipment are strengthening the technical and material base of the fire safety service.

In this regard, the development of the fire safety system can be studied in three stages. These stages are closely related to the political and social changes in the history of our state:

1. During the Soviet period (pre-independence period - until 1991), the fire safety system was managed in a single centralized manner at the Union level. At that time, the system was a centralized system subordinate to Moscow, characterized by the simplicity of fire prevention measures, the obsolescence of technical means, and an unadapted approach to local conditions and needs.

2. In the first years of independence (1991-2016), the fire safety system was formed as an independent national system. As a result of the adoption of the Law “On Fire Safety” in 1999, national regulatory documents were developed, local emergency services were created, and financing from the State budget began.

3. The period of modern development (from 2017 to the present) is the beginning of systemic reforms initiated by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, including technological modernization (drones, sensors, cameras, modern equipment), automation of fire safety services, introduction of a modern approach to training qualified personnel, strengthening preventive and awareness-raising work among the population, implementation of international experience and

expansion of cooperation.

METHODS

We collected the first examples of lexical units and combinations related to fire safety from many sources, in particular, English, Russian, and Uzbek. We witnessed how many lexical units and combinations related to fire safety in prose and poetry samples are used with great skill to reflect various genres. Each lexical unit and combination is used to convey a different meaning and content. This research is conducted using a comparative approach, similar to the methods of translation studies and cultural linguistics, in which lexical units and combinations related to fire safety are systematically compared across English, Russian, and Uzbek languages. In our research, we first determined the meaning and content of each lexical unit and compound related to fire safety in context.

At the same time, it is noted that the fire safety terminology in the Uzbek language is growing and changing every day due to concepts coming from other languages, for example, from English. According to observations, when it comes to the calque method of creating field phrasemes in the Uzbek language, the Russian language was widespread in the period before independence. Nevertheless, the main part of the lexical layer widely used in the sectoral terminological system of the Uzbek language was formed as a result of the influence of the Russian language, and calque is the main method of term formation. Before independence, the combination “fire safety” was used relatively rarely, and instead of it, the combination “fire safety” was common.

RESULTS

Lexical units and combinations reflecting the fire safety system of the Soviet Union government were widely used in the terminological system of the Uzbek language in the recent past for socio-economic and military-technical reasons. In the Uzbek language, such terms as yong‘in (fire), o‘t o‘chirgich (fire extinguisher), yong‘in xavfsizligi xizmati (fire safety service), o‘t o‘chirish moslamalari (fire extinguishing devices), yong‘in texnikasi (fire equipment), yong‘indan chiqish yo‘li (fire exit), yong‘in xavfi darajasi (fire hazard level), yonuvchi modda (combustible substance) are among the terms that are relatively rarely used by the general public in the Uzbek language. Our people are well acquainted with all the combinations associated with the lexeme pojar. It is worth noting that the term yong‘in (fire) could easily have been used instead of пожар and the phrase o‘t o‘chirgich could have been used instead of огнетушитель It should be noted that the dominant Russian language, to a certain extent, hindered the formation and development of terminological systems of regional languages.

From the fact that the lexicon and terms used in the field of fire safety are still developing and changing, it is clear that the lexicology of this field is not yet a fully formed system. Under the influence of extralinguistic factors, that is, changing factors related to social, political, technological, and scientific-technical progress, the terminological system in this field is constantly developing and growing. Especially during the years of independence, as a result of the implementation of new legislative acts on fire safety, the introduction of modern equipment and technologies, the study and application of foreign experience, the number of terms related to the field has significantly expanded. Due to the importance of science and its close connection with scientific and technological progress, the formation of terminological units deserves recognition as one of the most active processes.

As G.N. Kuprin rightly noted, “The system of fire safety terms is formed in close connection with socio-economic development and technical progress, and these terms often come from foreign languages, especially English” (Kuprin G.N., 1980). Based on this, we see that the terminology of the field is often enriched through English and Russian. In this study, special attention was paid to the social aspects and features of fire safety terms, as well as the linguistic terminological aspect.

F.A. Sitkina, emphasizing the importance of comparative study of terms related to two or more languages in modern scientific research, writes: “With the development of the linguistic theory of scientific and technical translation, the role of comparative terminology increases even more” (Sitkina F.A., 1987).

In our country and abroad, there are quite a few scientific studies devoted to the study of terminological systems of different languages. In particular, the terms specific to the internal system of each language, their morphological, semantic, and functional features were studied separately. However, despite this, research on the analysis of terminological systems based on a comparative-typological approach, in particular, the principles of the structure of terms in different languages, naming models, semantic fields, and the identification of their equivalents, is relatively rare. This is especially important in the process of translation and interlinguistic adaptation of terms related to specialties. Therefore, the analysis of terminological units from a comparative-typological point of view is one of the most relevant and promising directions in linguistics.

Each of the English, Russian, and Uzbek languages has

its own specialized lexicology. Field lexicology develops the essence of the text and helps to convey the message clearly when used in technical, official, and regulatory documents designed to regulate the field. Therefore, the requirement to organize information in this field is the main explanation for the scientific classification of the lexicology of the field. It is also true that if the terminology used in the field of fire safety is used incorrectly, both the public and industry representatives may suffer. If one term is used incorrectly or inappropriately in official documents, it can lead to major problems or even disasters between representatives of other fields, including engineers, builders, and industry.

The difference between fire safety lexicology and other specialized lexicologies is that it is widely used in the military-technical sphere of a particular state. The military influence of most countries in the world is directly or indirectly interconnected, in connection with which the terminology of this sphere in English, Russian, and Uzbek has a complex structure. “In fact, this regularity is an important principle that applies to the terms of any field” (Budagov R.A., 1976).

In the process of translating terminological units, their meanings often require clarification through precise definitions and explanations. In addition, in studies devoted to the study of terminological systems of different languages, an in-depth analysis of the methods of term formation is of great importance. In particular, according to I.V. Arnold, a characteristic feature of the formation of lexical units is that they are created on the basis of the language’s own internal resources (I.V. Arnold, 1959). The role and importance of morphological methods in this process is incomparable. Thus, the lexicological analysis of the field of fire safety is aimed not only at determining the linguistic features of the terms in the field, but also at studying the mechanisms of formation of new terms using morphological means within the language.

DISCUSSION

This analysis reveals that lexical units related to the field of fire safety are linguistically characterized by the following three main features:

1. Semantic features:

These units are narrowly specialized in terms of content and serve to represent a specific object, phenomenon, or process. For example, such terms as fire extinguisher (yong‘in o‘chirgich), smoke detector (tutun aniqlagich) represent a certain technological tool and function. Their semantic field differs from common language units and has strict accuracy.

2. Structural (morphological-syntactic) features:

These terms are often expressed in the form of complex units, that is, they have a composite (consisting of several components) structure. This situation arises from the need to convey information accurately in technical fields. For example, automatic fire suppression system (avtomatik yong‘inni o‘chirish tizimi) is structurally multi-component, with each component having a terminological load.

3. Connection with the common literary language:

Many terms related to fire safety are formed on the basis of the lexical layer of the general literary language or are semantically inextricably linked with it. For example, words such as flame (olov), alarm (ogohlantirish), sensor (datchik) exist in the lexicon of the general language, but in the field of fire safety, they are used in a narrow sense and have a clear scientific and technical connotation. This plays an important role in determining the interaction and boundaries between the terminological layer and the general literary language.

In addition, most of the terminological units related to fire safety arise as a result of extralinguistic factors - that is, social, scientific-technical, technological development outside the language, legal norms, and social needs. Terms arise in response to the real needs of human activity, are formed semantically in accordance with them, and operate within the sphere. This idea was emphasized by V.P. Danilenko, a prominent representative of Russian terminology theory: “The opposite of any process occurring in society is first manifested in terminology or as a result of transformational changes in certain terms.” (V.P. Danilenko, 1971)

Based on this opinion, it can be said that fire safety terminology should be studied not only from the point of view of linguistics, but also as a means of expressing socio-scientific dynamics.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study showed that the lexical units included in the lexicology of fire safety in the English and Russian languages are much more stable than in the Uzbek language. This stability is mainly explained by the systematization of the terminology of this field in these languages, as well as the minimal influence of extralinguistic factors on it. The evidence identified on the basis of the analyzed special dictionaries confirms that the principle of systematization is actively applied in the formation of fire safety vocabulary in English and Russian.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the lexicology of fire safety in English, Russian, and Uzbek has a complex hierarchical structure, representing a complex of

gradually formed systems. The structural elements of this system consist not of individual terms, but of words and phrases performing the function of a term, which form the conceptual basis of this field.

Fire safety terminology manifests itself not only as a collection of terms, but also as a stable lexico-semantic system based on the principles of internal coherence and integrity of military vocabulary. This system consists of interconnected subcomponents, which are represented by certain terminological layers (or terminospheres).

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