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NOMINATIVE-DEFINITIVE FUNCTIONS OF COMPONENTS OF AMELIORATIVE TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article deals with the nominative-definitive functions of compound terms in the ameliorative terminological system in modern English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: English, Uzbek, nominative, definition, compound form, reclamation terminology, spherical terminology, compound terms, term components, nomination theory, onomasiology.

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Introduction

It is well known that in the modern world linguistics, according to the unified theoretical ideas and views of linguists, the word is the most basic and central unit of language. The word represents the plan of expression of the language (sound aspect) and the plan of content (the aspect of meaning). The word has a special place in the structure of language. For most languages, a word is an independent language unit. However, there are also words that are used in a sense to express concepts related to a particular field, namely science, technology, art and culture. Such expressive units are called terms [1:106-108].

Nowadays, as a result of the improvement of modern technical processes in all areas and their widespread introduction into production, the tradition of creating many compound terms to express the concepts associated with them is growing rapidly [6:112]. Therefore, in the spherical terminology, compound terms take main place among other terminological systems [7:131].

Particularly, it is important to investigate the nominative-definitive functions of the term components of the ameliorative compound terms in modern English and Uzbek languages. The study of the nominative-definitive functions of the term components in the sphere of melioration is associated with the rapid growth of interest in language learning

in today's globalization and the development of science and technology, as well as the proliferation of scientific and linguistic literature. It should be noted that in the field of terminology of English and Uzbek linguistics, the essence of the term, along with the study of problems related to them, in recent years there is a growing interest in studying the relationship between compound terms and their components.

According to many linguists-terminologists, the study of the terminological system of a particular closed field is a broad scientific basis and foundation, which allows to find solutions to the theoretical problems of general terminology only if it solves specific problems. Despite the fact that the object of various research on various field terminology are terms, compound terms, the main field of special terminology and the processes that take place in them are still stay as one of the unsolved linguistic problems of linguists. [8:132].

The study of compound terms plays an important role among these unresolved issues. This is not only one of the main topics of theoretical and practical terminology, but also one of the current problems of scientific and technical translation as well as interpretation. The problem of compound terms has been studied at various levels in terminological research: the logical relations of the components, their interdependence, the paradigmatic and syntagmatic

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relations in them, their integration, structure, and how they are semantically related. Despite the different approaches and efforts to study compound terms, the solution to the problem has not come to a complete end. The main reason of this situation is that the definition of a term, its frame, is not clear in its approach to the study of properties, and secondly, the analysis of unorganized compound terms in semantic relations leads to a comparative study of compound terms and simple combinations on the one hand and compound terms and phraseology on the other hand.

Compound terms are investigated and interpreted differently by different linguists. Russian scientists as Akhmanova A.A., Shanskiy A.B., Vinogradov A.A., Prokhorov V.V. consider compound terms to be the object of study of phraseology, while other scholars such as Tolikina, Reformatsky, and Kozhin argue that they are independent compounds, while others, in contrast to them, associate these phrases into independent compounds and phraseologies on the other hand. As the main reason of this problem is the lack of a clear boundary of linguistic phenomena in a particular relationship is "the impossibility of a complete, perfect delimitation of neighboring categories" [2:44].

The theory of onomasiology, which is currently being actively studied, provides a new insight into many problems, in particular the problem of the interaction of compound terms with other nominative units. The recent study of terminological systems is undoubtedly relevant, and the movement of the rules of nomination in connection with the emergence of the rules of the formation of terms is not as obvious as in any other field of language in terminology. It is obvious from the nominative theory that "each name occurs according to the methods of spiritual processing and arrangement of a particular language before it appears. This internal structure of the concept, in relation to its meaning in the language, occurs through the use of onomasiological categories that form the basis of the naming of the language [4:162]. The object and event to be named, is included in the group representing the basic concept, some of its differential properties representing the formal concept are identified inside the logical word-group.

The method of onomasiological categories and symbols used in the study, allows in English and Uzbek languages to determine the names of reclamation objects, the main semantic categories, as well as terms in the form of compounds attached to structural types belonging to a particular semantic group. Hence, for the theory of nomination, it does not matter by what linguistic means the naming of a fragment of being and the requirement for naming be fulfilled. Perhaps, it is precisely that event of the world that is chosen for naming, and it is also important that one of the various features that define it be chosen. Each object has several characters, and each of these

characters serves as the basic naming. Therefore, while the study may assign several characters to the subject name, it identifies specificity between the systematic relationship and the terminological units, i.e., identifies synonymous, antonymic, ambiguous relationships that are of great importance in the regulation and standardization of terminology. The lexical structure of a language and the systematization of terminology are subject to many rules, depending on the rules of change and interaction of its elements, the laws of language development and function. As one of the lexical systems of a language, terminology is influenced by two opposing tendencies: on the one hand, it is subject to a system of tendencies, on the other hand, the terminological system has the right to exist independently, because this system has structural-semantic features as independent subject. Because the terminological system is relatively closed (assuming at this stage that the terminological system is semantically bounded), it allows more study of the interrelationships of its internal systems, i.e., it is more open and boundless than the general lexical system of the language. As a result, the terminological subsystem, which represents the general and specific unity, determines not only the internal interdependence of the terms, but also the general lexicological problem of the systematic organization of the content plan. While the terminology of each science and industry represents different systems, it also refers to the types of communication and their relevance [10:221]

The study of the rules of combination and construction of terms is one of the problems of the theory of general language nomination. It is well known that the use of affixal means in a language to name a new object of being existing outside the language, the acquisition of a word from another language, the change of the meaning of a word in use, create compound terms. The expansion of the scope of use of terms in the form of conjunctions is relevant to new or rapidly evolving sciences, as new concepts of the emerging entity object need to be expressed in several words, not just one. Any concept can be expressed not only in one word, but also on the basis of combinations of several lexemes. If a particular word is not able to explain the full meaning of the concept, the compounds appear as a complementary meaning in the system of word formation as a "reserve tool of nomination" [3: 230-294). The following examples of the compound terms in the sphere of amelioration terminology in English, Russian and Uzbek languages can serve as the prove of this citation: *irrigation machine* – *дождевальная машина* - "ёмгир машинаси", *drainage trencher* – *дреноукладчик* - "ер захини қочирши ускунаси", *pumping house* – *насосная станция* - "насос станцияси", *field command* – *превышение уровня воды в канале над наивысшей точкой орошаемой территории* - "каналда сув сатҳини

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суғорилаётган майдоннинг энг юқори нуқтасидан баландлиги”.

In addition, the role of onomasiology in the prevalence of compound terms in the terminological system is great, the attempt to divide and clearly express the name of the object in existence, which expression reflects the obvious signs, attributes, features of the name, ie, the social experience of language tries to explain that understanding is important for public practice [9:8]. As a result of the growth of human experience and knowledge, the classification of existence phenomena does not change. The classification is becoming more detailed and precise when defining new characters and features. Every thing discovered and created, there is a need for other words to clearly express the name of the object, the various characteristics of the object. For example, *суғориш*: “*томчилаб суғориш*”, “*тупроқ ости томчилаб суғориш*”, *trencher-high –speed-wheel-type trencher* – “*қувур ўрнатиш мосламаси*” – “*катта қувватга эга қувур ўрнатиш машинаси*” – “*гилдиракли катта қувватга эга қувур ўрнатиш машинаси*”, *weir-rectangular weir - rectangular weir with double – side contraction - тўгон – тўғрибурчакли тўгон – ёнбош қисқичли тўғрибурчакли тўгон, etc.*

Our observations show that the role of nominative and definitive functions in the combination of compound terms in English and Uzbek languages is increasing, and the tradition of multiplication of term components is growing.

For example, *water pump – сув насоси, scraper plane – ер майдонларини планини тузиш машинаси, sedimentation tasin – тиндиргич, seepage area – булоқ сувларини юзага чиқариш*

майдони. As an example, if each word in the above combinations represents a different concept separately, they also differ from each other in the scope of meaning as they express other concepts, more clearly and fully expressed when they are interconnected. In this case, the terms in the form of a compound mean a particular scientific or technical meaning in a general way, not only expressing a single meaning, but also defining the qualities and characteristics in the meaning of those concepts. This phenomenon is also observed in the reclamation terminology of English and Uzbek languages, the term “*Irrigation*” has general meaning in Uzbek “*суғориш*”, that is, if it means ‘*opening a waterway and watering the crop*’, but these compound terms refer to different methods of irrigation as well as *flood irrigation – қўллаиб суғориш, sip irrigation – томчилаиб суғориш, local irrigation – локал суғориш, waste water irrigation – оқава сув билан суғориш, single irrigation – бир марталиб суғориш, solar cell irrigation – қуёш энергиясидан фойдаланиб суғориш*. Thus, in the ameliorative terminological system of English and Uzbek languages, the structural, morpheme, word-formation features of compound terms are determined to a certain extent by their scope, ie the size and quantity of their components [11: 64]. In conclusion, the amount of components, in turn, depends on the prospects of modern development of land reclamation through onomasiological and targeted communicative tasks in non-linguistic areas. The more number of reclamation apparatus, machines, mechanisms, means of communication and processes, the more compound terms appear as a clear expression with multi-component structure.

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