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## STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF MASS MEDIA TERMS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

**Abstract:** *The collected materials were analyzed using comparative-historical, structural, paradigmatic and syntagmatic, diachronic and synchronic, descriptive, analytical, cognitive, component and statistical and interpretive methods widely used in modern linguistics. Systematic and general conceptual approaches also play an important role in the article. This article is devoted to the linguistic and cultural analysis of political terms used in international relations, their history, structure and significance through in-depth scientific and theoretical analysis of special lexicon in the field of media in English and Karakalpak languages from the linguistic point of view, advanced disciplines such as linguoculturology.*

**Key words:** *term, lexicon, linguistics, structure, syntax, semantic, lexical-syntactic, structural-semantic.*

**Language:** *English*

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### Introduction

In today's integration process, the common position of Uzbekistan and the peoples of the world, or the study of the peoples of the world, is of particular importance. These studies serve to enrich linguistics and other areas with new evidence. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov pays special attention to the study of the language, emphasizing that one of the important tasks is to study the cultural and spiritual heritage of the people, the historical and modern development of literature and folklore. In addition, speaking about education, they note that interest in English is growing along with all languages studied in Uzbekistan. "Language is important as a leader in the scientific study of culture," Sapir wrote.

The basis of the dictionary composition of the Karakalpak language can not be established without different regional terminological systems. The fact that a lot of doctoral and candidate discussions, monographs, collections and brochures and a number of scientific and popular articles have been published, various conferences have been held in linguistics, in

particular terminology, is a vivid evidence of the above views.

If we look at the history of translation studies, in the scientific work carried out from the past centuries to the present day, experts have thought about the lexical, grammatical, stylistic and many other current problems of the Karakalpak language. The main purpose of studying the terms is to replace and translate words from foreign languages into words that correspond exactly to our native language.

It is important to translate into Uzbek the terms of foreign policy in the field of international relations and to find alternatives to the Karakalpak language that are used in the translation process. Many political terms are derived from Karakalpak from Russian, and Russian from Latin, Greek, English, French, and several other languages. The study of such terms is one of the most important issues not only in terminology but also in linguistics.

In all spheres of linguistics, steps are being taken to study theoretical issues deeper and deeper, a number of practical works are being carried out. The publication of different types, that is, one-language, two-or more-language, general-philological or

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terminological dictionaries, is also able to demonstrate the achievements of our linguists.

In order to get acquainted with another language and its terminology, its role in the culture of language, the field of terminology is in a high place. Through terminology, we have structure, semantics, cognitive and conceptual analysis of English, Russian and Uzbek terms. The peculiarity of the intertwining of terms with the culture of language is that the existing terms can serve not only in their own sense, but also be used in a portable sense in the influence of culture, in addition, they provide an opportunity to observe their etymologically inseparable syllable. Therefore, today many of our scientists are conducting various studies on this topic.

Terminology is the study of specific vocabulary, including the origin, form, meaning, function, and use of terms. Terminology is one of the most important areas of modern linguistic research. At present, the growth of the problem of terminology is considered, on the one hand, due to the dynamic development of science and the proliferation of new concepts, on the other hand, due to insufficient study of issues such as the process of formation, development and function of terms explained.

Terminology is a very large part of the vocabulary of any language. It's not for nothing that it develops so fast, because it allows you to create new words. The terminology of a language consists of a system of many terms. A word or phrase in a particular field of knowledge, industry, or culture is called a term. The meaning of a word that a term refers to is interpreted by interpreting it in a relevant literature. Z. Harris and I.F. Frisians are proponents of descriptive linguistics, who define word expression as a term: "A word expression is any human speech that can be expressed before or after silence." Each department or school of science develops specific terminology according to its nature and methods. This special terminology is an important part of scientific research and is very important. Because it contributes a lot to development.

Terminology is one of the channels of intellectual communication, expressing a certain system of understanding reality. According to Vinogradov, "There are two sides to the creation and definition of terms, two points of view: the structure of language and comprehension, the development of a semantic conditional system of understanding in science."

The change of terms in linguistics and the emergence of new terms are inextricably linked with the development of science and technology. Linguist L.I. Bojno states: "Under the influence of technical progress, terminology changes on the basis of two interrelated laws, first, the laws of scientific and technological progress, and secondly, the general laws of language development". The fact that technical skills are now beyond the narrow confines of the

masses and that experts in various fields make extensive use of scientific and technical advances in their day-to-day work needs to bridge the gap between the high demand for terminology and its current status. Because the more important the development of science and technology in life, the more important the terms are to acquire, manage and develop it. In this regard, the regulation of terms is of great scientific and social importance.

One of the methods of word formation in modern English is word-formation by adding words together. Some literatures use the word "morphological-syntactic word-formation", "grammatical word-formation", while others use the term "lexical-syntactic word-formation". In Karakalpak linguistics, the creation of a new term by this method is called "syntactic term creation".

Creating a new term by changing the meaning of simple words can increase the vocabulary of many languages in the international arena. A large number of international terms have been enriched by changing the meanings of common language words and terms derived from social and economic fields.

This method of constructing terms differs from others in that in other cases, if a new form is created again to represent a new concept (that is, a word in which the elements are combined in a new way), a new content is placed here in the old form (that is, a ready-made word that existed before is obtained).

The peculiarity of creating a term by changing its meaning is that the object being terminated (i.e., the subject or event to be named) always has something in common with the subject or event whose name is used as a term. will be. This commonality may be reflected in the similarity between their appearance or the function they perform, and so on. The name of an existing subject can be changed to a new one only if the concepts of these subjects are clear and have a common denominator that connects them, otherwise it cannot be done. Therefore, when creating terms, it is necessary to pay attention to their meaning and structure.

International terms that are structurally and spiritually analyzed are also abbreviated. It should be noted that in the analysis of international terms, abbreviations cannot be semantically analyzed. Therefore, in order to get their full meaning, it is necessary to analyze the words.

Semantic-syntactic term formation is more widely used in the social and economic spheres than in other fields. The main reason for this can be explained by the fact that the terms of both fields originated in the past on the basis of the vernacular and have a strong connection with the spoken language. Therefore, many metographic uses specific to the vernacular, i.e., the copying of the meaning of lexemes, are relatively common in the system of terms in international fields.

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Although the affixation of terms in international fields is less productive than the syntactic construction, it is important from a diachronic point of view.

There are many linguistic tools used in English terminology, especially word formation. Therefore, in order to create terms in English (prefixation, suffixation) can use several words or phrases. The following are the principles and methods of making terms in English: using prefixes, terms are formed mainly by prefixes in English (pre, inter, im, re, de, com, con, dis, ex) and a work -can indicate whether the action has been performed before or should be performed.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the regulation of terminology is an important issue not only in the scientific field, but also in social life. The development of terminology is evident in the following cases where the terms are directly used: in the correct organization of vocational education, in oral communication in industrial practice, in correspondence in scientific and production processes, in printing, foreign in translating handwritten literature. A language cannot build its terminology on its own terms. The process of language construction shows that there is no pure language in the world. There is always a process of

learning a term from another language, and this process cannot be avoided. However, even when there is no need, the artificial use of foreign terms is not always justified. In such cases, it is important to make more use of one's own language and to maintain a balance between the nature of the concept and the term in which the term is to be expressed. In many cases, the terms used to describe some of the concepts are not available for consumption, and as a result, such concepts, despite being very important and significant, are deprived of the possibility of widespread use. Some of the shortcomings mentioned above are also present in the Karakalpak terminology. In particular, the use of the same term in our language for more than one concept, the naming of one concept with different terms, the existence of variability, the inability to correctly understand the conceptual meaning of Russian and European terms, there are many cases that contradict the leading trend of terminology, such as the presence of a multi-component situation that causes inconvenience, excessive use of foreign terms, diversity in the spelling of some terms. The existence of such negative aspects in the terminology of the Karakalpak language indicates that much remains to be done to regulate sectoral terms.

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