

SYSTACTICAL METHODS OF THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT --In the terminology, the construction of a combination's terms means that two or more terms are used to create joint and compound terms without any linguistic means. Modern Uzbek vocabulary forms are different. The first part of "Uzbek Grammar" is based on the following: 1. Grammar word-making (make with affixation, make with words-composition, conversion) 2. Lexical-semantic word formation (formation of new word through change of meaning) 3. Phonetic word formation (phonetic means, with the help of various phonetic modifications). Terminology deals with the definitions and concepts of a particular field. The development of a particular subject in relation to the human need is concrete. If this specificity makes it necessary to distinguish one of the phenomena that have similarities, then the need for separation creates the need to express the characteristics of the subject. In other words, just as each subject has similar characteristics, they also have similar differences. There are also parts of the whole and piece of that part. As a result, simple terminology and complex compound terms emerge in the terms system.

Key words – compound term-expressions, grammar word-formation, composition, abbreviation, syntactic method, semantic method, complex terms, grammatical patterns, orthographic dictionary, explanatory dictionary, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationship, ameliorative condition of the field, underground water, spring water, fresh water, hydro melioration, irrigational melioration, attributive compound terms, qualitative compound terms.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is well-known that the terms combined and associated are born out of the need for language. Because the subject, the events, are not always able to express their exact or complete character in one word. Therefore, there is a need to express a certain concept through a new word that is derived from two or more words.

In this article, we will talk about syntactic terms in Uzbek and English reclamation terminology.

What are the names used in the combination of such words in linguistics, and how do you name them, clearly and completely convey the essence of this concept and phenomenon? In linguistics, new, holistic terms derived from two or more words are often used with expressions such as qo'shma terminlar, birikma terminlar, birikmali terminlar, tarkibli terminlar, tarkibli nomlar. In our opinion, it is better to use the expression of birikmali terminlar, rather than qo'shma terminlar, birikma terminlar, birikmali terminlar, tarkibli terminlar, tarkibli nomlar. Because the combined terms are derived from the combination of two words, and have the same meaning (suvdon // water-basin, suv o'lchov // water-gauge, sog' tuproq // natural soil, drenaj quvur // drainage-pipeline) accurately reflects. A combination of terms is defined as a combination of two or more terms. In Uzbek terminology, it has become

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traditional to make such compound terms, namely, “sintastik usul bilan termin yasash”. It is well known that when syntactic terms are used, two phenomena are considered: composite and compound terminology.

As you know, a combination is "two or more words that are interconnected based on certain grammatical regularities." Based on this definition, linguistic derivatives formed by this method in terminology should be called compound terms. Consequently, defended dissertations on Uzbek terminology, published monographs, separate articles, along with individual terms, are also exploring issues. This can also be seen in the system of melioration terms in Uzbek and English.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Academician Azim Khodzhiev shows the methods commonly used in the linguistic literature as the main methods of word formation:

- 1) semantic (or lexical-semantic) method;
- 2) phonetic method;
- 3) compositional method;
- 4) method of abbreviation;
- 5) syntactic-lexical method;
- 6) affixation method.

In Uzbek terminology, it has become traditional to create a new term using a compositional method, which is the second type of grammar. It is well known that when syntactic terms are used to create terminology, there are two things to consider: compounding terminology (joint terms formed by the combination of two terms: suv o'lchov // water-gauge, suvband // water-lock, suvquloq //water-branch) and combination terms, that is, a combination of two or more terms. (yerlarni meliorativ holatini yaxshilash – improving meliorativ condition of the soil, yer osti suvi – underground water, kollektor-drenaj tarmoqlari – collector-drain branches)

III. ANALYSIS

In recent years, as a result of the rapid development of land reclamation systems, dozens or hundreds of concepts have been introduced or discovered. And to name them, only a few common terms were not satisfied. To meet this need, we need a combination of terminology formed from the combination of two or more independent meaning dictionaries.

It should be noted that both the explanatory dictionary and the spelling dictionary of each language have a very general character. Such dictionaries only contain words that are (in the broadest sense) the names of the objects, signs, actions, and status of these objects. Words in their own vocabulary may be deep, simple, counterfeit, joint. Why is this so? The question naturally arises.

Problems related to the phenomenon of compound terms have long been discussed in world linguistics. Since the nature of the compound term, its linguistic status, and even the views expressed on the term itself are varied and sometimes contradictory, so far the theory of compound terms has not been able to be comprehensive. The relevance of this issue is also due to the importance of exploring the derivative semantic properties of compound terms, one of the main means of communicative reality, with their functions in the context of a particular

textual communication, their ability to express and convey information. It is theoretically and practically important to prove that paradigmatic and syntactic relationships in language and speech levels occur in a combination of cognitive and communicative activities, and the linguistic product created under these co-occurrences - based on a single language, such as English material. It is here that one of the distinctive features of the term, which S. Usmanov emphasized, is complex in its structure.

The term used to improve the ameliorative condition of land, which is the central notion of melioration, is the words kollektor - collector, drenaj - drainage, terminology the location of water daryo - river, buloq - spring, ko'l - lake, quduq - well, dengiz - sea, okean - ocean. Soil-related phrases such as yerlarni obi-tobiga keltirish - doing up the ground, ekin ekish - crop sowing, uni parvarishlash - cultivation, hosil olish - secure a crop (harvest), to improve soil conditions, drenaj - drainage, kollektor - reservoir; ariq - streams, charxpalak - mill, sepoya - hurdle, to'g'on - weir, dam, suv omborlari - water reservoir, damba - dam, as a result of active use of water, but they are also very general.

For example, the classification of water by the peculiarities of water alone introduced hundreds of terms in Uzbek and English: yer osti suvi - subsurface water flow, yer usti suvi - ground water, buloq suvi - spring water, ko'l suvi - lake water, daryo suvi - river water, dengiz suvi - sea water, chuchuk suv - fresh water, sho'r suv - salt water, o'ta sho'r suv - salty water, taxir suv - acid water, ichimlik suv - domestic fresh water, og'ir suv - hard water, yumshoq suv - fresh water, qattiq suv - hard water, issiq suv - warm water, sovuq suv - cold water, o'lik suv - dead water, tirik suv - live water, loyqa suv - muddy water, iflos suv - polluted water, oqova suv - irrigated water, bosimli suv - pressured water, bosimsiz suv - unpressured (silent) water, sulfidli suv - sulphide water, nitratli suv - nitrate water, xlorli suv - chloric water, qaliyli suv - potassic water, qoniqarli suv - normal water, qoniqarsiz suv - unsatisfied, nisbiy suv, ehtimoliy suv, muz suvlari - ice water, muz ustidagi suvlar - ice surface water, muz ostidagi suvlar - ground icy water, muz-qor suvlari - snow water, qor suvi - snow water, yomg'ir suvi - rain water, botqoq suvlari - marshy water, oq suv - white water, qora suv - black water, oqar suv - stream (water), dam suv - holy water, tashlandiq suv - outcast water, daydi suv - wandering water and others.

Thus, in the terminology of reclamation, the combined terms also have a function as a nominal unit. Various factors and factors are involved in the emergence of compound terms such as nominative units. Below we will try to explain some of them.

1. Naming a piece of the whole is done by a combination. For example, the term "melioratsiya" in Uzbek and English can be interpreted as being part of the whole:

"Gidrotexnika melioratsiyasi" - Hydrotechnical melioration, "Agrotexnika melioratsiyasi" - Melioration of agricultural technics", "Madaniy texnika melioratsiyasi" - Melioration of cultural technics", "O'rmon texnikasi melioratsiyasi" - Melioration of Forest technics" Even "Gidrotexnika melioratsiyasi" or simply, "Gidromelioratsiya" can be interpreted as a paronymy: "Sug'orish melioratsiyasi" - Melioration of irrigation", "Zax qochirish melioratsiyasi" - "melioration of drainage". Or kollektor og'zi - mouth of reservoir, drenaj qopqog'i - lid of drainage, daryo qirg'og'i - riverside, daryo o'zani, daryo irmog'i - river creek, daryo boshi - headwaters, daryo vodiysi - valley of river, ko'l botig'i - lake depth, quduqning og'zi - lid of will, quduqning tubi - bottom of will, okean qari - bottom of the ocean and others.

2. Different names can also be used to combine specific features of a particular subject. For example, in the Uzbek and English languages, many different terms have emerged as a result of the differentiation of single ko'l,

ariq, and drenaj: oqar ko'l –stream lake, oqmas ko'l – steady lake, berk ko'l – closed lake, vaqtinchali ko'l – temporary lake, tektonik ko'llar – tectonic lakes, vulkanik ko'l – volcanic lake, qayir ko'l – spliced lake, katta ariq – main river, chappa ariq – backwash river, qiyshiq ariq – slanting river, suvsiz ariq – dry river, tashlandiq ariq – outcast river, kichik drenaj – little drainage, katta drenaj – large drainage, quvurli drenaj – pipeline drainage and others.

3. Summarizing names in the Uzbek and English languages on the basis of the common traits of individual objects and events also creates a combination of terms. For example, buloq - spring, jilg'a - stream, daryo - river, ko'l - lake, dengiz - sea, okean - ocean by the combination of natural water bodies based on the naturalness of their occurrence; ariq - river, kanal - canal, quduq -will, hovuz -collector, suv ombori- water reservoir and by the combination of artificial water bodies.

4. The names of objects and phenomena that are actually fundamentally different under the same name also form compound terms. Many lexical terms are formed by a single water lexeme.

For example, suv obyekt(-water objects) - It is natural that the waters constantly or temporarily accumulate and are specific forms and features of the water regime (jilg'alar soylar, daryolar and others) –, sun'iy suv oqimlari- (artificial water stream) - (ochiq va yopiq kanallar, also, kollektor-drenaj tarmoqlari), tabiiy suv havzalari (natural water pools) - (ko'llar, dengizlar, yer osti suvli qatlamlari) and sun'iy suv havzalari (artificial water reservoirs) - (suv omborlari, sel suvlari to'planadigan joylar, hovuzlar and others) suv havzalari, shuningdek buloqlar va obyektlar yoki suv rejimi-(water routine) – suv obyektleri va tuproq-gruntda suv sathi, tezligi, sarfi va hajmining vaqt bo'yicha o'zgarishi; suv resurslari- (water reservoirs) - foydalaniladigan yoki foydalanishi lozim bo'lgan suv obyektleri suvlari and others

5. The need for naming the processes and events in Uzbek and English with specific features, such as the occurrence and course of events, is also caused by the use of compound terms: to'g'onsiz suv olish – collecting water without weir, to'g'on bilan suv olish– collecting water with weir, yon tomonga suv olish– side water collecting, ustun orqali suv olish– collecting water with pillar, cho'kindilarni yuvib frontal suv olish– frontier collecting water after cleaning sludge, nov orqali suv olish– collecting water by pipeline, to'g'onni strelkasimon o'rnatib suv olish– collecting water by installing the clockwise dam, taqir yerdan bug'lanish – evaporation from deserted fields, suv sirtidan bug'lanish – evaporation from the surface of water and others.

We can say that our understanding of the subject and the phenomena, in particular, results in the refinement of our common knowledge. As F.Sossyur notes, the whole language mechanism revolves around similarities and differences because of the fact that the objects in objective reality are boundless similarities and differences, and commonalities. These similarities, differences, and commonalities are reflected in the language in the form of nominative units, in the form of compounds.

IV. DISCUSSION

It is well known from the scientific literature that the compound terms are mainly divided into identifiable, complementary, and holistic compounds. Accordingly, the terminology with the same terminology applies to the same principle. We will talk about these in detail below:

1. Definitive terms. Determined compound terms are further divided into two. As we have seen, the determinative compounds are formed in the process of naming an object through a sign or a whole section, which in turn is subdivided into qualitative and target combinations.

2. Definition combinations. It is clear that the terms with the qualitative connotation serve to identify the subject by color, taste, form, character and character. In the Uzbek and English reclamation terminosystems, the following models of compound terms are used:

A. **Noun + noun.** In the model, the compound terms are included in the same complementary terms in the Turkish languages. Neither their first component nor the second component receive any grammatical indication: muz xona – ice stretcher, yoneroziya – side erosion, oqava suv – lothic water, tuproq to'g'on – sand water gate, yog'och zatvor – wooden gate, po'lat ustun – steel column, truba quduq – pipe will, qirg'oq zovur – coast ditch (drain). Some of these terms have a long history in Uzbek anor yuz, oltin kuz, yog'och qoshiq, osh qozon, as well as later combinations of terms such as paxta plan and ish plan.

B. **Adjective + noun.** The first component of compound terms in this model is subordinate and represents the ruler component symbol. There are the following types:

a) The adjective component of this type of compound term determines the dominant component that represents water and water objects by their taste:

sho'r suv – salty water, nordon suv – sour water, chuchuk suv – fresh water, chuchuk ko'l – fresh water lake, sho'r ko'l – salty lake каби.

b) The dependent component determines the subject by which the host component is represented by the temperature: issiq buloq – hot water spring, sovuq buloq – cold water spring, issiq suv – hot water, sovuq suv – cold water, sovuq oqim – cold stream, iliq oqim – warm stream, iliq ko'l – warm lake, sovuq ko'l – cold water lake.

c) identifies hydrological phenomena and subjects from different angles: quruq soylik – dry creek, to'siq soylik – stream with barrier, osiq suvlar – suspended water, osiq muzliklar – suspended ice, osiq botqoqliklar – suspended swamp, osiq soylik – suspended creek, quyuq oqova – dense stream, aralash suvlar – mixed water, mukammal quduq – perfect will, teskari filtr – reversed filter, berk hovza – closed reservoir.

4. Structures involved in the formation of qualitative compound terms. In amelioration terminology, this appendix is mainly involved in the formation of compound terms that have a subject and the name of the event. As you can see, certain terminosystems use only the meanings they attach to the function of the language, while other meanings may not be included in a particular terminosystem. In melioration, the compound terms formed with the addition of the additive are common. For example: nitratli suv – nitrate water, margimushli suv – arsenic water, yodli suv – iodine water, kalsiyli suv – calcic water, borli suv – boric water, temirli suv – iron water, sulfidli suv – sulphide water, izotopli suv – isotopic water, balchiqli oqim – marshy water, suvli jins – water object, suvli seriyalar – water series, suvli tabaqa – water degree, bosimli quduqlar – pressured will, bosimli suvlar – pressured water, bosimli buloq – pressured spring, bosimli oqim – pressured stream, ritimli buloqlar – rhythmic spring, skulpturali relyef – sculptural relief, loyqali toshqin – muddy flood, toshli sellar – stony downfall, qilli gigrometr, jonli kesim, dulli sel, klapnli zavtor, rotorlo nasos, porshenli nasos, cho'michli mexanizm, katakli to'g'on, oqavali to'g'on, karbanatli ko'l, sulfidli ko'l and others.

V. CONCLUSION

To conclude, syntactic terms in Uzbek-English reclamation terminology have arisen as a result of the long and complex development and transformation of society. At present they are much more synthetic than internal, external, and syntactically derived from external and simple terms. Their semantic-syntactic, morphemic structure and derivative properties are of great interest in the linguistic perspective.

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