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FORMATION OF MELIORATIVE AND IRRIGATION TERMINOLOGY USING THE SEMANTIC METHOD

Annotation

This article provides factual-analytical information on the formation, development, evolution and composition of the terms of irrigation in Uzbek and English. The article also contains information about the specific lexical-semantic, etymological-ethnographic features of the terms of the field, their gradual evolution, the influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the formation of terms.

Key words: semantic methods, terminology, vocabulary, terminology, combination of terminology, word formation, compound terminology, grammar rules, the glossary, terminology of melioration, metonymy, metaphor, sinekdoxa, main plot.

MELIORATSIYA VA IRRIGATSIYA SOHASIGA OID TERMINLARNING SEMANTIK USULDA SHAKLLANISHI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi irrigatsiya terminlarining shakllanishi, rivojlanishi, taraqqiy etishi va tarkib topishiga oid faktik-analitik ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Shuningdek, maqola soha terminlarining o'ziga xos leksik-semantik, etimologik-etnografik xususiyatlari, tadiridjiy evolyusiyasi, terminlarning shakllanishida lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillarining ta'siri haqidagi ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olgan.

Kalit so'zlar: semantik usul, termin, terminologik leksika, birikma terminlar, so'z yasash, so'z yasalishi, qo'shma terminlar, tarkibli termin, tarkibli nom, grammatik qonuniyatlar, izohli lug'at, meliorativ terminlar, nom ko'chish, metafora, metonimiya, sinekdoxa, bosh ma'no.

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ МЕЛИОРАТИВНО-ИРРИГАЦИОННОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИМ МЕТОДОМ

Аннотация

В статье представлена факто логически-аналитическая информация о формировании, развитии, эволюции и составе терминов орошение в узбекском и английском языках. В статье также содержится информация об особенностях лексико-семантических, этимолого-этнографических особенностей терминов данной области, их постепенной эволюции, влиянии лингвистических и экстралингвистических факторов на формирование терминов.

Ключевые слова: семантический метод, термин, терминологическая лексика, сложные термины, словообразование, словообразование, сложные термины, сложный термин, сложное имя, грамматические закономерности, толковый словарь, мелиоративные термины, перенос имени, метафора, метонимия, синекдоха, основное значение.

Introduction. In recent years, in a rapidly developing era, as in every field, there have been developments and major changes in science. As a result, in the new 21st century, the English terms irrigation and melioration have become part of the lexicon from a linguistic point of view. Our ongoing scientific research is also devoted to the diachronic study of the terms under study as a result of a comparative-typological study of the terms irrigation and melioration. As a result, new words, concepts, and terms have appeared in almost all sectors, including irrigation and melioration. The formation and development of each terminological system is closely related to the formation and development of the given field, and acquires its own specific characteristics. In this sense, the formation, formation and development of irrigation and melioration terminology in Uzbek and English has its own path of development and genetic foundations.

Methods. Term formation by the semantic method has not yet been the subject of any separate research in Uzbek linguistics. The first notes on term formation by this method were published in the monograph of Prof. S. Ibrohimov entitled "Professional and Professional Lexicon of Fergana Dialects" [1]. Since R. Doniyarov devoted separate pages to the work of this scientist in this field in his monograph "Some Issues of Uzbek Scientific and Technical Terminology", we

did not find it necessary to dwell on this. [2]. In the above-mentioned work, R. Doniyarov specifically focused on the sources of enrichment of the technical terminology of the Uzbek language due to the term formation using the semantic method. The author divides terms formed from common words into four thematic groups: 1. Based on the names of human or animal organs. 2. House - based on the names of household items. 3. Based on the names of household items. 4. Terms made on the basis of non-machine technical terms [2].

We find consistent notes on the creation of terms using the semantic method in S. Usmanov's work "Some Issues of Uzbek Terminology." The author, referring to the semantic method of forming a term from a commonly used word, points out that "the term is not based only on the basic (primary) meaning of the word, which is additionally used, but also on the derived (or artificial) meanings" [3]. It is known that terms created through name transfer do not consist only of root terms, as S. Usmanov also notes: "If a term is complex, one or more of its elements may have a transferable meaning: for example, in the field of anatomy, the words cortex and area in the term cortical areas are used in a transferable meaning" [3].

The linguist N. Mamatov states that the lexical-semantic method of term formation in the terminology of cotton farming is carried out on the basis of formal similarity,

functional similarity, similarity in characteristics, similarity in place, on the basis of simulating concepts, processes and actions specific to all objects to inanimate objects. The author here further divides the lexical-semantic method of name change into methods [4]. In our opinion, it would be more appropriate to explain it as the ways of term formation using the lexical-semantic method.

Results and discussion. In addition, there are studies conducted on certain areas of Uzbek terminology that are more or less related to the formation of terms using this method. For example, in N.T. Hotamov's work on literary terms, it is emphasized that terms such as veil, event, band, knot, and appearance are formed using the semantic method [5].

In his work on the musical terminology of the Uzbek language, S.A. Azizov correctly notes that the names of musical instruments and their details were created semantically based on the similarity of human and animal organs: ear, rib, neck, tongue; and terms such as spoon, key, lid based on the names of household tools and objects. The author also includes terms created using the syntactic method, such as Dugohi Husayniy, Andijan Polka, Samarkand Usshagi, and Khorezm Lazgi, which are made up of anthroponyms and toponyms, as terms created using the semantic method. In addition, this group also includes the compound terms wooden flute, silk string, copper curtain, and copper trumpet. They have no connection with terms created by semantic methods [6].

In A.I. Kasimov's work on pharmacology, quince, pomegranate, fenugreek, lovage, scallion, turnip, mustard, basil, achchiktash, mumiy, clay, lime, iron, salt, marigold, copper, spirit, silver, honey, fish seed, horse oil, kimiz, fish oil, pork fat, bear fat, etc. are incorrectly indicated as terms created using the lexical-semantic method [7]. It is true that they are used in common usage and terminology alike. However, this fact alone does not give the right to include them in the list of terms created by the lexical-semantic method. They have entered pharmaceutical terminology in the same way as they are used in general usage. In fact, these words have only adapted their meaning to pharmacology.

M.V. Kasimova divides terms created by the semantic method in legal terminology into three types: 1) terminologicalization of commonly used words; 2) specialization of commonly used words and word combinations; 3) semantic changes of words that existed in the Uzbek language in ancient times. The author, while discussing each of these types separately, cannot limit himself to each of them. As a result, he re-enumerates terms such as work and question, which are included in the first type, among the terms of the second type [8].

The division of labor created a group of people engaged in certain areas of production, and along with the development of this area, only a certain part of the objects and concepts specific to this area became relevant in the everyday life of members of society. The rest were used only in the interaction of people in the area.

Nowadays, in the vocabulary of each terminological system, one can find words of general use. Some of them are used in the same meaning as in general use, while others have acquired a different meaning in terminology. It should be noted that the terms that name the most basic concepts in each terminological system are borrowed from general use. For example, the main concepts of land reclamation, such as water, river, drainage, collector, ditch, ditch, sea, lake, well, ice, swamp, snow, etc., have been assimilated into their common meanings in Uzbek language. That is why Academician V.V. Vinogradov said, "Any science begins with the results achieved by folk thought and speech, and in the

process of further development it is inseparable from the folk language" [9].

The connection of terminology with the vernacular can also be seen in the semantic methods used in various terminological systems. Terminology is formed using this method, which is reflected in the use of a word that is the name of a well-known object or phenomenon in common usage as the name of an object or phenomenon in the field of terminology. Because, people who develop their material production and material relations change their thinking and the product of their thinking along with their reality. As a result, the word that arises as a result of a person's labor, knowledge, and activity also changes under the influence of his thinking and acquires a multifunctional nature. For example, threshold, peak, mouth, wing, pillow, hat, comb, armpit, nose, shoulder, tooth, hand, ear etc. in reclamation.

It can be seen from the above comments that the conceptual content of the word-name is somewhat general and abstract. The conceptual content of the term is concrete, it reflects the way of life of the subject-phenomenon, its laws, its place and relationship among other subjects-phenomena. It is worth noting that the scientific-practical study of the subject brings certain changes to its general conceptual content. Words and terms that have the same form, but differ in denotation, belong to the second group, that is, they mean different things.

V.P. Danilenko also includes in the first group names that are used simultaneously as words in common usage and terms in the field of science and technology, and notes that they convey the same denotation both in common usage and in terminology, differing only in types of meaning, content, and information capacity [10]. Yu.S. Stepanov, the semantic development of the word is related to the need for two functions of the language, which are to master reality using metaphors and to know and explain it through scientific concepts. Emphasizing that it is subjugated, he expresses that there are two directions in it, "On the one hand, there is an exchange of denotations, and this process is based on metaphor. On the other hand, due to the close connection between the system of word meanings and the system of scientific concepts, the content of meanings is constantly deepening" [11].

The fact that currently, in explanatory dictionaries of national languages, the terminological meanings of words are also marked with special signs fully confirms the ideas of Yu.S. Stepanov. Before we begin the analysis of terms created using the lexico-semantic method in land reclamation terminology and discuss term formation, we will briefly discuss the mechanism of term formation using the lexico-semantic method in general, and the extralinguistic, psycholinguistic, and linguistic factors that play a leading role in its emergence.

As a person observes his surroundings, the objects and events he encounters for the first time in his activity, with their characteristics, remind him of both the characteristics of objects familiar to him through his activity and experience, and the name of the object that naturally possesses these characteristics. Now a person does not look for a new name for a newly encountered object, but rather calls it by the name that comes to mind when it has similar characteristics. The unique characteristics of objects reflect their uniqueness and ensure the naming of different denotations under one name. The psycholinguistic factor, imagination, plays a great role in this process.

As is known, imagination, a necessary element of consciousness, "always connects the meaning and content of concepts with the image of things and at the same time allows consciousness to freely operate with sensory images of objects" [12]. The fact that imagination can simultaneously

relate to the present, the past, and the future leads to its manifestation in the form of memory and imagination. "Memory is the preservation of the results of the individual's interaction with the world, this preservation allows these results to be reproduced and used in subsequent activities (emphasis ours - M. O.)" [13].

Term formation using the lexical-semantic method can occur in the interaction of memory and imagination. In this case, newly created objects are named based on life experience, that is, newly created objects are expressed based on the characteristics and functions of objects that have their own names, and in a certain sense can be evaluated as a product of creativity. Today, we see that the details and working parts of various machines and mechanisms are named after household items. For example, the fact that the cultivator's working part, which cuts weeds and loosens the soil, was created based on the shearing and cutting function of a blade, is evidence of this, and it is called a blade. Compare: Knife - a household tool with a flat and long blade mounted on a handle; A knife is a working organ of agricultural machinery that cuts soil, plant stems, leaves and leaves. Grating blades are attached to its (knife drum - M.O) outer surface.

Term formation by the lexical-semantic method is observed mainly from non-linguistic phenomena, mainly metaphor and metonymy. The widespread use of metaphor and the relatively rare occurrence of metonymy are due to the requirement of precision imposed on the term.

Metaphor is the transfer of one name to another based on similar features of two objects and phenomena. There are objective and subjective factors for this. This process always occurs under the influence of two needs, namely when it is necessary to name a new object or when it is necessary to express our attitude to a given object by naming it. Both the objective factor and the subjective factor are phenomena that have been used in language since ancient times. Metaphor, which is a product of an objective factor, serves the goals and tasks of journalistic, artistic and conversational style.

In the terminology of land reclamation, there are also terms created by lexical-semantic methods through the transfer

of names based on metaphor. Such terms are widely used in processes related to drainage, collectors, land reclamation facilities, drainage ditches, water structures and waterways. According to the nature of their naming, they can be divided into the following thematic groups: 1. Based on the names of human parts: nose, throat, throat, lid, hand, ear, armpit, foot (leg), elbow, shoulder, rib, tooth, tongue, etc. 2. Based on the names of household items: comb, bedspread, bowl, pillow, bed, mirror, etc. 3. On the basis of food names: chalpak, fat, etc. 4. Based on the names of clothes: pocket, collar, hem, etc.

In addition, there is a metaphorical transfer of terms from one field of land reclamation to another. For example, it is possible to observe the use of terms related to land reclamation in glaciology: glacial tributary, glacial trough, glacial waterfall. Or the term reclamation area, in modern oceanology, refers to long, deep depressions under the ocean.

The main meaning of the word water in common usage is a liquid used to irrigate agricultural crops that is suitable for drinking. As is known, water has its own known sources (for example, a ditch, a lake, a sea, a spring, etc.). Later, based on metonymic transfer, the word water is also used to denote a place of constant movement of water. We often encounter this situation in popular speech; I walked along the banks of the river (or along the river). The use of water in this sense is also noted in dictionaries: through the compound "water brought", it is understood as digging a ditch for irrigation and bringing water. It is worth noting that water is used in this sense in other Turkic languages. Russian onomist, geographer E.K. Murzaev found out that the lexeme water is used in Turkic languages in the meaning of "stream, lake" [14].

Conclusion. In conclusion, in every field terminology, actually in melioration terminology, formation by the semantic method occurs with the participation of psycholinguistic (psycho-linguistic) factors - memory and imagination, which reflects the dialectical unity and opposition of general and individual aspects of objective existence, objects and phenomena, as well as the human experience of knowing, practically studying and mastering objective reality.

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