

THEMATIC GROUPS OF TELECOMMUNICATION TERMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

The article deals with the issues of reflecting the features of the field theory of telecommunication terms in the Uzbek language based on system-structural linguistic methods. We are studying about the generalization of field terms, their integration into the semantic field on the basis of openness, divisibility, hierarchical features, issues of periodicity, thematic groups.

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In recent years, work on terminology has been based on the term thematic group. Many works on the study of terminology in Uzbek linguistics focus on the study of thematic groups. Indeed, one of the important tasks is to analyze the interrelation of terms into groups. The classification of telecommunication terms into groups is primarily related to the concepts related to the components and resources of the industry.

D. Kadirbekova distinguishes five main thematic groups of information technology terms (telecommunications, radio, television, mobile communications, and information security). [1] In this chapter, we will try to involve thematic groups of telecommunication terms in the most comprehensive analysis possible. We have selected published dictionaries and textbooks on telecommunications as a source for our work. First, we will look at the definitions given to the term telecommunications.

“Telecommunication [tele + communication] signal, symbol, text, image, sound and etc. a set of systems for transmitting, receiving and processing of information.”

“The process of remote data transmission based on information and communication technologies.”

“Telecommunications in Russian: телекоммуникации 1 Transmission, reception, processing of signals, signs, texts, images, sounds or other types of information using conductive, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems. (Law) 2 The process of remote data transmission based on information and communication technologies. The field of activity, the subject of which is the methods and means of data transmission.”

Thus, telecommunications is a process carried out using cable, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems, a set of telecommunications equipment for the transmission of one or more types, including telephone, telegraph, facsimile and other documentary messages, computer exchange, television and radio programs called a telecommunications network. Based on the above, we can say that the

telecommunications industry is part of information technology, but at the same time, it is appropriate to call it a separate floor system that covers the process of information exchange in telephone, telegraph, radio, television, computer, Internet. Because the above division of this field includes special terms depending on its capacity. But all of the above have intersecting points. This shows that it is not enough to classify terms on the basis of these directions. In the work carried out so far, the field of telecommunications is periodized as follows:

1. Mail (XIII century)
2. Telegraph (end of the XVIII century)
3. Telephony (end of the XIX century)
4. Radio broadcasting (first quarter of the XIX century)
5. Television (XX century)
6. Exchange of information (70s of the XX century)¹

At nowadays stage, telecommunications are divided into six main groups:

1. Telegraph - a system of sending recorded messages through the power grid.
2. Telephone - a system that provides live communication of remote subscribers. It provides technical and software connection of telephone exchanges, transmission systems and means of subscriber connection.
3. Television combines methods and technical processes to ensure the transmission of the image of the object through the frequency waves in point and line view.
4. Radio transmission - a system that sends a voice message on a certain frequency wave.
5. Mail as a system of delivery of postal items.
6. Integrates global information systems (Internet) or national data transmission systems.²

The study also notes that in order to improve the global telecommunications networks within these species, continuous integration processes take place in parallel and an extralinguistic situation arises. The main purpose of the process is to transmit data at high speeds; integration of services provided by mobile networks; integration of services provided by local, regional and global mobile networks, including access to global roaming and global satellite networks; video, audio data reception; covers the interaction of web information and other Internet services.

Using these types, we also studied sphere terms into the following thematic groups:

Telephony: "Technology of remote transmission of audio and video signals, images and data. The telephony service provides users with a variety of district services, including: speech communication between subscribers; speech mail; facsimile communication; remote reading of texts; text communication with the database. On the Internet, communication over the IP protocol is called IP telephony."³

Telegraph: "[tele . + from the Greek grapho - I write] **1** A communication system and its means that serve to send or receive an urgent message in the form of a long-distance telegram, radiotelegram. The invention of the telegraph. Telegraph station. Telegraph connection. Telegraph apparatus. Telegraph

1Ivkina A.V. Features of education and translation of terms in English, French and Russian (based on the subject area "Telecommunications" and the subareas "Telephony") Dis. Cand.philol. sciences. - St. Petersburg, 2004.

2 V.P. Krupenyova On-screen terms of the user interface in the theoretical applied examination: (in the material of the English language. ") Dis. Cand.philol. sciences. - Smolensk, 2012.

3Explanatory Dictionary of Information and Communication Technologies.-T., 2010.-p.235.

wires. The station office, post office and telegraph are housed in two blue wagons. R. Fayzi, Bow.

2 The communication institution and its building that sends and receives such messages. Tashkent Central Telegraph. Going to the telegraph. Working for the Telegraph. ”⁴

Mobile communication: “Mobile communication consists of an underground base station and a group of subscriber systems. In such a stellar network, the base station provides the switching processes of these systems by connecting or distributing the interacting pairs of systems. A large mobile network makes up many interconnected base stations. In this case, the moving object moves from the working zone of one station to the zone of another station in series. This is called roaming.”

Radio communication: “Telecommunications using radio waves. ”

TV: “A network service whose main function is to transmit moving images. Initially, television was developed as a media outlet for a wide audience. He used a television network or a specially designed cable television network for these purposes. Later, as the network became a multi-functional communication network, television continued to expand its capabilities by providing information to a specific social group. Along with the main broadcasts, television provided subscribers with the following new types of services: 25 frames per second:

- paid television;
- training demonstrations;
- advertising and marketing messages;
- Teletext.

Satellite television was created. HDTV, a high-definition television service, has appeared.”

Intercomputer information exchange and the Internet: “The Internet is the 1st global network. It is based on the IP protocol, combining government, education, commercial, military and corporate networks. 2 A global information system that provides high-level communication services, publicly or privately. Its parts are interconnected through a unique address space based on the IP protocol. 3 A set of interconnected computer networks covering the globe. The Internet provides access to computers, e-mail, databases, and think tanks that all use the IP protocol.”

Telemedicine: “The direction of medicine. It is based on the use of telecommunications for the exchange of medical information among specialists in order to improve the quality of treatment and diagnostics as well as the possibility of this. A prerequisite for the balanced exchange of medical information is the agreed preparation of medical data and knowledge for transmission through communication channels.”

Taking into account the aspects that summarize all of the above, we can divide telecommunication terms into three subgroups:

Terms related to information and its types: character, level, upload, marker, text, data, database, mass media, and client.

Terms related to the means of communication: dynamic power, alternating current, data transmission device, tablet, smartphone.

Terms related to software and protocol names: antivirus, programming language, internet service provider, link, login, local network.

The definition of thematic groups of industry terms is based on such criteria as their rapid use in the processes of rapid information retrieval, its processing, and transmission and in all types of regulatory

⁴Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. 4 vol. -T., 2020.-p.60.

documents, volume. Three main categories were divided into sub-thematic groups identified in the process of selecting terms from existing dictionaries and literature.

Processes: information creation, collection, processing, retrieval, storage, distribution, interconnection, management control, software piracy, protocol processing, access control, crossover, regulation.

Object and tools: adapter, antenna, information, keyboard, permanent memory device, browser, video disc, hybrid screen, graphics editor, interface, quantum computer, communicator, laser disk, memory card.

Terms denoting the content of the person and the profession: subscriber, avatar, administrator, communication operator, integrated system manager, local area manager, social engineering, switchboard, local communication operator.

Also, the division of terms into thematic groups involves the grouping of terms in similar terms according to their meaning and nominative function. It was found that field terms consist of specific lexical units.

When working on the description of Internet terms as an integral part of telecommunications, it focuses on related concepts: finding information; e-mail service; file transfer (ftp); communication (chat, forum, video conferencing); data dissemination; electronic libraries; distance learning; telemedicine; electronic commerce; electronic office. "It is expedient to make the following classification of Internet terms by thematic sign:

1. Names of hyperlinks.
2. Account names.
3. Names of computer viruses.
4. Names of Internet service types.
5. Address names and domain names.
6. Names of types of Internet services.
7. Names of Internet protocols.
8. Communication names in the network.
9. Names of computer devices.
10. Names of software and hardware."

It is also important to note that there are common languages terms that apply equally to all fields. Such terms, depending on the object of study of each science, have their own characteristics as a unit of terminological system of the field: analysis, diagram, category, criterion, information, scheme, element, form, function, histogram, method, object, plan, procedure, process, resource, status, structure, symbols, system, variant. The listed terms have their own definition in the field of telecommunications. Also, some terms are in equal use with their Uzbek counterparts, which are often found in textbooks and dictionaries. For example, the word "disguise" in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" is "Fr. Masquer - to wear a mask, to cover with a mask] mil. to hide armies and military installations from the eyes of the enemy, to hide them invisible, unknown, and thus to deceive the enemy. Masking the balls. Disguise is defined as a military term.

In other sources, "disguise" is referred to as "masking" and is interpreted as a field term: "Masking" is a method of cryptographic concealment of information. This method of protection is widely used abroad, both in the processing and storage of information, as well as on floppy disks. This is the most reliable way to transmit information over long distances over communication channels."

In the “Explanatory Dictionary of Information and Communication Technologies”, “masquerade: Russian: маскарад 1 the use of a system or object or other actions by an unauthorized subject. He presents himself as a person with such powers, without the authority to perform certain actions. 2 A means of changing network addresses when interacting with global and corporate networks.

In this case, all nodes of the corporate network appear as a single address for the outside world. In addition to the function of controlling the flow of information, it also saves the address space of the Internet and allows access to external nodes when needed.” As can be seen, this example is illustrated in three views in three sources. This example alone proves that there are many unresolved issues in the regulation of telecommunications terminology.

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