

## ETYMOLOGICAL FEATURES OF AVIATION TERMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

**Nafisa Abdulvohidova**

*Termez State University Faculty of Foreign Philology Philology and language teaching: the direction of English*

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### Annotation

The aviation industry is one of the industries that unites the whole world. Terms used in this field are available in almost all languages. This article discusses the etymological features of the terms in the aviation language in Uzbek.

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The language reflects the reality surrounding a person, achievements in the development of material and spiritual culture. One of the most important functions of language is communicative, providing communication in all spheres of human activity. Everyday, everyday communication is carried out with the help of colloquial colloquial and literary colloquial forms of the language. Special-professional communication - through the language of science and technology, a special form of natural language. The dictionaries of the literary language include the so-called common words, i.e. words that are understood by all native speakers of that language. But, in addition to commonly used words, the language has a huge number of terms serving various branches of the national economy, science, technology and culture.

The main source of terminological information is the practical, transformative activity of people, social and cognitive experience. This determines the social essence of terminological information, which concentrates the collective professional and scientific memory. Terminological information is conceptual (semantic) information that has a sign (linguistic) nature, since the carriers of this information - terms - are a linguistic expression of special concepts.

Words can consist of either one lexeme or two, three or more lexemes. This implies the first criterion - the number of lexemes in a word (single-lexical, multi-lexical). A lexeme can be formed by adding affixal morphemes after the root morpheme (suffixes) or before the root morpheme (prefixes). Therefore, the position of the affixal morpheme in relation to the root morpheme (prefixation or suffixation) or the combination of morphemes of both types (suffixation and prefixation) should be taken as the second criterion.

As in some other sublanguages, in the aviation terminology of the Uzbek language, one can note the activity of conversion as a method of term formation.

Conversion is the formation of a new (derivative) base from an already existing (producing) base by simply rethinking the latter, without any change in its form. The rethinking that occurred in this case is

accompanied by changes in the new word according to the paradigm of that part of speech where the new lexeme was formed, and, accordingly, the performance of those syntactic functions that are characteristic of this part of speech. The strongest type of non-affixal word formation is the type  $N \rightarrow V$ , that is, the formation of a verb from a homonymous noun, for example: *qo`nmoq – to land*.

This type of non-affixal word formation is the most productive, giving the largest number of derivative words. In the aviation terminology of the Uzbek language, this method of word formation is not widely used and is unproductive, despite the fact that word formation without affixes in Uzbek is a very productive way of forming new words and, from a typological point of view, fully corresponds to the general direction of the typology of the modern Uzbek language, which follows the lines of development of language features of an isolating type.

Compounding is the formation of a new (derivative) stem by combining two already existing stems, usually without changing their form.

As in the Uzbek language, the method of syntactic formation is very active in term formation. At present, this method is one of the most productive and not only in aviation terminology. It is worth noting that considering the correlation of the syntactic method in the general literary language and in terminology. It is more correct to speak of two ways of word formation, thus recognizing that the syntactic way is specific to the terminology.

The lexico-syntactic and syntactic methods are similar according to the general principle of fusion, combining several elements - words - into one whole. But here the difference begins: with the lexical-syntactic method of formation, a new word arises with a derivative stem, with the syntactic method - a stable combination - a compound term, for example<sup>1</sup>:

*shassi,*

*klapan,*

*qizil chiziq,*

*hujum burchagi,*

*tushirish tanki,*

*havoda yoqilg'i quyish,*

*puflangan qopqoqlar, etc. .*

The lexico-syntactic method of formation is unproductive in the modern literary language, the syntactic method is extremely productive in terminology.

Terms-phrases, formed in a syntactic way, received the name of compound terms in terminology. The proportion of compound terms is very large in all term systems of Uzbek terminology.

The classification of compound terms in terms of structure allows us to distinguish terms consisting of a different number of components.

There are two-component terms; three-component; multicomponent. In this regard, the problem of defining the boundaries of compound terms arises. There is no consensus when explaining the formation of multicomponent terms: whether they are formed by spreading two-component terms or by adding several compound terms.

A multicomponent term fits into the definition of the term "term" and meets the basic requirements for terms (consistency, motivation, conceptual orientation, linguistic correctness, accuracy, etc.). It does not meet the requirement of brevity, but the precision of the term is prevalent. A number of linguists

<sup>1</sup>Mengliyev B., Sayfullayeva R. and others. National linguistics on the way to independent development // "Ma'rifat" newspaper, May 21, 2007; Safarov SH. Pragmalinguistics. –T.: Fan, 2008;P.54

believe that brevity should not enter as a criterion for evaluating a term at the present time, since the accuracy of the concept being conveyed is the main point.

The length of the terminological unit is variable. In the aviation terminology of the Uzbek language, two-component terms are most common in terminologies (in aviation in particular), for example: *havoda yoqilg`i quyish* - refueling in the air, *qizil chiziq*—red line, etc.

It is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "multi-component term" and "multi-word term". Two-word terms can be multicomponent, since two-word terms contain auxiliary, auxiliary words that are not term elements (prepositions, articles, etc.), or consist of two significant compound words that include several term elements, for example: *magnitoplazmatik dvigatel*- “magnetoplasmadynamic thruster”.

This can also be noted as a phenomenon characteristic of three-word and more detailed terms. Thus, all multi-word terms can be classified as multi-component, but the inverse relationship is not always valid, not all multi-component terms can be classified as multi-word<sup>2</sup>. A review analysis of the terminologies of various scientific and professional fields and areas confirmed the position on the functioning and the growing number of multicomponent terms as one of the characteristic features of the development of modern terminologies of the Uzbek language, which consists in the quantitative deployment of terminological units according to the syntactic models operating in these languages in order to clarify and concretize the existing ones. concepts. The overwhelming majority of terms of various terminologies in Uzbek language is not single-word terms, but terminological combinations of various quantitative composition with a predominance of two-word terms in all terminological areas of the compared languages. Comparing the English and Uzbek variants of the percentage distribution of places in the component-quantitative composition of terms, we note an approximate coincidence in almost all terminological branches.

Three-component terminological units also occupy one of the leading positions in many sublanguages of the English and Uzbek languages, however, in this case, we can observe the process of some artificial inhibition of the appearance of three- or more-component terms, since such terms are cumbersome, which is unacceptable in aviation.

Multicomponent terms of the Uzbek language of various scientific fields are characterized by semantic unambiguity, which cannot be said about many single-word terms.

According to the quantum-component correlation of the aviation terms of the Uzbek language, it should be noted that the number of lexical components in English and Uzbek terms, denoting the same concept of various scientific and professional fields, coincides (statistically average for sublanguages) in less than 50% of cases. For example, angle of attack – *hujum burchagi*, drop tank – *ilma bak*. The remaining correspondences are of a different number in the languages under consideration (uninstall - take the aircraft out of the stall mode).

The development of various term systems goes along the line of deepening, which leads to the predominance of several-word lexical units over single-word terms. They are widespread in scientific speech, are being introduced into the media and even colloquial speech.

The syntactic method of term formation - the formation of compound terms - is productive for all term systems.

The result of our analysis refers the following syntactic structures to the main types of Uzbek two-word terms.

The most common attributive phrases with a noun in the function of a prepositional definition: N + N (“*yuqori qanot*”, “high wing”).

<sup>2</sup>Kim V.N., Kim T.S. Socio-political terminology.–T., . 2009.P.65

In the course of this article, the meaning of the term was determined as a way of expressing special knowledge. We have established that the specificity of the term lies primarily in its special purpose, which completely intersects with its main function - to express special concepts as accurately as possible. The term has a specific scope and thus forms a certain terminology.

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