
THE TELECOMMUNICATION TERMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

In this article, the essence of the term, the features of its formation are revealed on the example of the terms of the telephone communication network. Three methods of formation of telecommunication terms of special importance in the specific terminology of the Uzbek language were analyzed.

Keywords: telecommunication terms, terminological system, telephone networks, morphological, syntactic, semantic derivational characteristics.

Telecommunication is one of the important sectors of the economy, which has a special place in the life of society. Today, human life cannot be imagined without telecommunications. Every person uses telephone communication, radio communication, television channels, internet store and any of these types of communication in their daily life. These means of telecommunication, which serve to create a communication system from different distances, create an opportunity for people to transfer the necessary information, store and collect information.

Telecommunication tools are important in the process of information transmission and data exchange, as well as removing geographical boundaries between people, rational organization of work, saving people's time, and increasing work productivity. All this shows that telecommunication plays an important role in human life.

Fundamental changes in the political, social, cultural and other spheres of society, especially technical-technological progress, first of all, have an impact on the terminological lexicon of the language. The entry of terms into the terminology in connection with technical and technological progress is widely observed, especially in the field of telecommunications.

In the field of telecommunications, the science and technology field that studies issues such as the mobile phone communication system, its principles of operation, the technology of creation, development and application of technical means that provide telephone communication, the transmission of information in speech



through this type of communication, and its quality, is called telephony. The article analyzes the terms of this field.

The processes of derivation in the terminological system reflect the uniqueness of the language, any term created enriches the vocabulary of the language. At the same time, it shows that it is possible to replace nominative units representing new concepts for this field [3, 78].

In the terminological system of each language there is a certain group of terms that are products of derivation. So it's about terminology in the studies, special attention is paid to the study of the derivational characteristics of field terms [4]. Examining the derivational properties of terms is important in determining the factors influencing their formation and improvement. In particular, the study of derivational processes related to the termination of words belonging to the common language helps to determine semantic changes in the meaning of terms.

In the studies, it is emphasized that "the terms of word formation and derivation are often used as synonyms" and that derivation consists of three parts: "base + creative means + derivative" [5, 16]. Derivation discovers new foundations for the word-formation system. In this regard, checking the derivational characteristics of terms is also important in determining the possibilities of new word formation of term-forming bases in various fields. It can be said that the derivation of terms reflects the possibility of internal formation of the terminological system, provides information about its sources of enrichment. Prof. H. Dadaboev, who noted that derivative terms play an important role in Uzbek language terminology, notes that "morphological, syntactic and semantic methods are very productive and active in the formation of terms" [6,54].

In terminological studies, the following methods of forming a term are mainly noted: a) morphological; b) syntactic; c) semantic method. In particular, N. Narkhodzhaeva notes that the following two cases are clearly visible in the Uzbek language in the emergence of process terms: 1. Making terms from Uzbek or borrowed words with the presence of affixes. 2. To assign a terminological meaning to the words that have existed in the language for a long time [13, 31].

Syntactic term formation. In this way, compound, pair and compound terms are formed. Compound terms are mainly formed from the combination of two lexemes, often [noun+noun]: radiotelephone, multitelephone; [noun+verb]: made in the models to make a phone call, autodialer, autoresponder. Syntactically formed pairs of terms are also found in the field of telephony. Such terms are formed by pairing words and mean one concept. For example, the term "roamer-subscriber" is formed



in this way, "1. A mobile subscriber moving from one service area to another. 2. Terrestrial or satellite network subscriber temporarily provided service outside the permanently registered home zone [14,8]".

In the terminology of the telephone communication network, there are compound terms consisting of 2 to 8 words. Such terms are genetically formed as follows:

- 1) is formed on the basis of its own language units: long-distance calling, speed dialing, call waiting, call holding, call forwarding, call acquisition, wireless connection, transmission environment, call transfer, etc.
- 2) it is formed on the basis of native and foreign language units: public telephones, beeper device, mobile communication, portability of local telephone numbers, time-of-day tariff, etc.
- 3) is formed on the basis of other language units: IP telephony, telephone hardware, passive mode, etc.

Semantic term formation. In the terminological system of the telephone communication network, term creation is also observed in a semantic way.

In general, the formation of the term in this way is found in the terminology system of all fields. In his dissertation, G'. Ismailov opined that the lexicon in general use is the main source of the creation of new terms, and that terminology also has a special place in the enrichment of the lexicon in general use, and that they are closely related, and notes that as a result of the semantic shift of the term of one field, the term of another field appears. emphasizes the enrichment of terminology within its own internal possibility [9,28].

The following cases were observed in the semantic formation of terms in the field of telephony:

1. The terms of the telephone communication network were formed from the common word. For example, key, call, connection, connection, query etc. On the other hand, it should be recognized that some telephone network terms have become common lexicon. For example, telephone, mobile phone, cell phone, antenna, tablet, smartphone, etc.
2. As a result of the use of terms of other fields in the field of telephony, a new term was created in the terminology system. For example: program (information-communication term), menu (information-communication term), client (judicial, medical and other fields term). Today, these terms are actively used in the field of telephony.



The formation of the terms of the telephone communication network from the lexeme in general use occurs due to the transfer of the meaning of the lexeme. The formation of the term in this way is often based on metaphorical displacement. For example, the terms connection, connection are considered terms formed based on the similarity of the action they mean to similar actions performed in the field of telephony. Also, the terms foot subscriber and hotline are metaphorically formed terms.

So, the Uzbek language is the terminological layer of the microsystem of the telephone communication network, and it differs from the terms of other terminological systems according to the features of the formation of the terms in it. In today's rapidly developing science and technology, human life cannot be imagined without a telephone connection. For this reason, it is one of the urgent tasks to study the derivational features of the terms used in the field of telephony and newly created terms based on scientific approaches, to organize them, and to compile explanatory dictionaries of these terms.

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