

STUDY OF TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM UNITS FROM THE ASPECT OF FIELD THEORY

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Abstract

This article discusses the study of the lexicon of the Uzbek language based on the theory of the semantic field, which is studied in new researches in Uzbek linguistics. The groups that are formed on the basis of telecommunication terms have been analyzed.

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The views on learning the language as a system became the basis for the creation of many new studies in Uzbek linguistics. The introduction of system-structural methods led to changes in the lexicon of the Uzbek language based on the semantic field. We can see this in the example of the work carried out in recent years.

The concept of "field", which was first used as a term in physics, later entered natural and social sciences in addition to specific sciences. Based on the theory of the semantic field in linguistics, the importance of mental cognition in the linguistic landscape of the concept is based on the logical category. The next feature consists in knowing the world with the help of an image formed by intuition and imagination in the human mind and understanding it by comparing them.

In Uzbek linguistics, the interpretations of the system and the field appeared in the studies conducted from the 70s and 80s of the 20th century. Sh. Rahmatullayev, E. Begmatov, I. Kochkartoyev, H. Ne'matov, R. Rasulov, N. Mahmudov, O. Bozorov, Sh. Iskandarova, R. Safarova, A. Sobirov, S. Muhammedova scientific observations are among them.

"The system is studied in lexicology as lexical systems in which each field (profession, ritual, tradition, personal names, place names, scientific terms) is named separately. Each field is divided into its own lexemes, synonymous and antonymic lines, meaningful groups of lexemes, subject groups and areas of lexemes. Each of them is considered as a separate, relatively independent system." [4,82]

Therefore, among other areas of system lexicology, telecommunication terms can be a separate semantic area. The following can be noted about this semantic field:

1. Telecommunication terms can be divided into several fields (telephone, telegraph, radio communication, television, computer networks), but all of them are related to the process of information exchange.
2. In the semantic field of field terms, there is a sign of openness that quickly accepts new terms because they are closely related to the development of time and technology.

3. Telecommunication terms have a hierarchical relationship with each other. For example, text, image or sound in any form intended to be delivered to a consumer is information. If we look at the process of its delivery as communication, the signal that transmits information to the consumer, that is, the information carrier wave, goes through the following process: "in such systems at transmission points, the signals generated from information sources are changed into electrical signals, and at the receiving point, it is changed into electrical signals that can be received by the applicants. [2]
4. The semantic field of telecommunication terms has the possibility of being divided into a number of thematic groups, into lexical-semantic lines, that is, divisibility. Including, "Transmission line can be wired or radio line. A wire transmission line is a line that ensures the propagation of electromagnetic signals through a continuous medium. Wired transmission lines include overhead lines, power cable lines, waveguides, etc." [2,10]

Thus, the terms of telecommunication have gone through a certain historical development, although they are not many to this day. Constant updates, which change in quality and quantity, continue to be reflected in the language. At this point, we found it permissible to highlight the linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the emergence of telecommunication terms.

In his dissertation, G. Ismailov cited G. P. Melnikov's opinion that the lexicon in general use is the main source of the formation 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. In this case, the terminology itself is enriched autonomously, that is, as a result of the semantic shift of a field term, another field term appears, and in these connections, a term is created from a simple word, the term becomes a simple lexicon, the terminology itself. He emphasizes that he will be rich within his internal possibilities. [3,28] In the process of expanding the terminological system in the field of telecommunications, we observe the following stages:

1. A term is formed from a commonly used word: key, mirror, bridge, text, field, address, letter, error, memory, basket, hole, knot.
2. The terms of a certain field become a universal lexicon: account, antenna, commentary, laptop, tablet, radio, smartphone, telephone, television.
3. The units of certain terminological systems are enriched by interaction: banner, program, frame, directory, trunk, route, matrix, text editor, menu, client.

When understood more fully, these processes take place at the expense of meaning transfers, the term with a clear meaning grows out of these three phenomena: metaphor, metonymy, task-relatedness.

Among the telecommunication terms, we can give an example of the following units related to the phenomenon of metaphor. Terms that grew out of professional and personal content: administrator, guest, client; the meaning of expressing an object designed to store something: basket, box, book, briefcase, package; in terms of similarity to tools: air brush, sprayer; we can cite as an example the terms related to the human being: hand, memory, sleep mode. (home, gallery, office, library, window, mouse, spider web)

In the researches that determined the principles of the transformation of the terms in general use or other terminological systems into the professional lexicon as a result of semantic transformation, the terms were compared to the objects and events of the professional people, with a correct understanding of their signs and the signs of other things and events. It is emphasized that it is structured through figurative understanding. [1,157] Based on the above principles, we can analyze telecommunication terms as follows:

1. Based on the analogy principle: absorbing filter, floating point arithmetic device, flat screen display, ring register, grid shift, eye level.

2. Based on the principle of customization: radio listener, digital control, sound alarm, radio-telegraph network of strategic airlines, antenna current, digital error detection system, automatic electronic telephone switch.
3. Based on the ratio principle: Beckus-Naur form, Ada programming language support system, Lisp language, discrete Fourier transform, fast Fourier transform, average Greenwich time, Lempel-Ziv coding.
4. Based on the principle of naming according to the material: cable television, magnetic core memory, quartz generator, double layer silk insulation, optical fiber cable, gas plasma display, liquid crystal display, iron core induction coil.
5. Based on the principle of naming according to the task: analog amplifier, input-output multiplexer, wave meter.
6. According to rank meaning: average popularity, absolute error, average deviation, balanced partial block, maximum continuous power, total protection violation, high throughput.
7. According to the content of the standard: over-amplification power, over-voltage, over-low frequency, minimum operating frequency.
8. According to the specifications: fusible plug, flexible printed circuit, frequency shift, floating zone, global virtual private network, main communication processor, high-definition satellite TV system, high-speed memory.
9. According to the expression of the measurement content: binary function, half adder (adder), logarithm (decimal).
10. According to the representation of the concept related to color: replacing the gray tone, gray scale, color-brightness-saturation (color transfer method), infrared radiometer with high resolution.

The most common relationship in each semantic field is the synomimic (synonymous) relationship, which is combined into mutually synonymous lines. The following lines were identified from the sources consulted during the work: diskette-magnetic disk cassette, compressed volume file-archived file, oscilloscope-frequency meter, external link-external source, feedback-reverse link, boundary-limitation-limit. It should also be noted that sometimes the terms are used independently and equally with the Uzbek version: communicator-switch, announcer-speaker, command-command, line-network, assembler-installer, program-program, tube-phone, full nagruzka-full download, link-link. The phenomenon of doublets arising from Uzbek words with such international acquisition is not always justified from the point of view of linguistics.

Our study showed that the semantic structure of telecommunication terms also has the phenomenon of antonymy: secret information-public information, external memory-internal memory, transmission-reception.

The gradual relationship between the measurement units in the general semantic field of the telecommunications field is bit - byte - kilobyte (Kb) - megabyte (Mb) - gigabyte (Gb) - terabyte (Tb) - petabyte (Pb) - hexabyte (Yeb) (Appendix will be done) when we analyze the example, we will face the internal grading between the members of the field. One of the most important types of information is the smallest unit of economic information. Property - indicator - information array - information flow - information system.

As seen above, in the years of independence, traditional, system-structural, anthropocentric principles of language learning were used simultaneously. During this period, terms were studied based on the principles of analysis in traditional linguistics as well as on the basis of field theory. This led to the determination of the system characteristics of many terminological systems.

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