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Based on the review of UzMU professor I. Siddikova

THE CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICAL TERMINOLOGY IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Annotation

The ambiguity of terms, the meaning of terms, the essence of the concept, the excessive length, complex phrases are inconvenient, with an excessive number of foreign terms. The creation of a glossary of terminology in various fields in response to the above problems is an urgent task of modern terminology. In this article, specific terms from the sphere of chemistry in English and Uzbek languages are classified according to different criteria.

Key words: Terminology, chemical terms, classification of chemical terms, criteria to making a system of chemical terms.

HOZIRGI INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA KIMYOVIY ATAMALAR KLASSIFIKATSIYASI

Annotatsiya

Atamalarning umumiyiligi, ma’nosi, tushuncha mohiyati, hajm jihatdan kengligi, murakkab iboralar, xorijiy atamalarning haddan tashqari ko’pligi sohani tushunishda qiyinchiliklar tug’diradi. Yuqoridagi muammolarga javoban turli sohalar bo’yicha terminologiya lug’atini yaratish hozirgi zamon terminologiyasining dolzarb vazifasidir. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida kimyo sohasiga oid maxsus atamalar turli mezonlarga ko’ra tasniflanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Terminologiya, kimyoviy atamalar, kimyoviy atamalar tasnifi, kimyoviy atamalar tizimini yasash mezonlari.

КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

Многозначность терминов, значение терминов, суть понятия, чрезмерная длина, сложные фразы неудобны, с чрезмерным количеством иностранных терминов. Создание глоссария терминологии различных направлений в ответ на обозначенные выше проблемы является актуальной задачей современной терминологии. В данной статье отдельные термины из области химии в английском и узбекском языках классифицируются по разным критериям.

Ключевые слова: Терминология, химические термины, классификация химических терминов, критерии формирования системы химических терминов.

Introduction. The study of development and updating vocabulary and terminology in languages, and taking into account the needs of modern society, is very topical. In modern Turkology, a significant amount of materials on the vocabulary of a number of Turkic languages and their monuments has been identified and accumulated. These materials can serve as a basis for research and generalizations on terminology.

Many lexicographical works have been done to collect and lexicographical systematization of chemical terminology in many Turkic languages. Tatar, Kazakh, Azerbaijani, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Uzbek, Chuvash, Bashkir, and many other languages have a variety of dictionaries on chemical terminology.

In the dissertation of I.Nugumanov “The problem of terminology in teaching chemistry in the Kazakh secondary school”, the sources and ways of forming chemical terminology in the Kazakh language are analyzed. A critical analysis of the state of use of chemical terminology in the literature is given; the main shortcomings of chemical terminology in the Kazakh language and their causes are identified, the principles and ways of its further improvement are outlined; methodological issues are being developed, the study of chemical terminology in the Kazakh secondary school.

The study of R.Z.Safarova “Sources, ways and principles of the formation of the botanical terminology of the Bashkir language” analyzes some terms in organic chemistry. A significant contribution to the study and comparison of

materials on the subject studied by us was made by the work of A.P.Madvaliyev “Uzbek chemical terminology and the question of its normalization”. The history of development is traced, the sources of formation of the Uzbek chemical terminology are considered; the linguistic characteristic of the Uzbek chemical terminology is given. The author pays great attention to the methods of formation (semantic, morphological, and syntactic) and sources of enrichment of the chemical terminology of the Uzbek language, highlighting the issues of normalization of Uzbek chemical terms.

The lexical composition of any language is the product of a long historical development. Vocabulary is constantly changing and improving. As in the area of the language most sensitive to changes, the vocabulary clearly reflects everything that happens in various spheres of human activity. Its change is associated with the production activities of people and the development of society. With the advent of new objects, substances, phenomena, and new concepts, new words and terms arise.

The study of the etymology of terms contributes to a more conscious mastery of chemical concepts. When analyzing chemical terms in the modern Uzbek language from a genetic point of view, it is necessary to distinguish between those sources from which ready-made units are borrowed into the terminology and those that provide an opportunity to create terms by means of word formation.

The initial stage of the formation of chemical terms, directly related to the genetic aspect of the emergence and development of special vocabulary, is characterized as

spontaneous. The development of all kinds of crafts, and trade contributed to the emergence of names of chemicals, appliances, etc. The leading way of creating terms was the specialization of commonly used vocabulary in the process of accumulation of folk chemistry, based on the knowledge and experience of artisans.

Chemical vocabulary as the terminology of science was introduced only in the second half of the XIX century. In this regard, the periodization of the development of chemical terminology began precisely from this time.

Progress in the development of chemical terminology in the Uzbek language, observed in the second stage, was associated with the flourishing of science and technology and industry. During this period, the use of Arabic vocabulary and its gradual replacement by Uzbek and Russian-international terms were noted.

The activation in the development of chemical terminology in the Uzbek language falls on the third stage. The development of chemical terminology was due to the translation of Russian-international terminology and the creation of terms based on the Uzbek language. The need for naming concepts and new terms, the absence of such words in the Uzbek language led to the borrowing of international vocabulary from the system of chemical terminology already standardized and established for international use.

Classification groups of chemical terms

Chemical terms in the Uzbek language are classified:

by origin and time of appearance in the Uzbek language;

by sources of formation;

according to the methods of education in the Uzbek language;

by conceptual relation.

From the point of view of origin and time of appearance in the Uzbek language, archaisms, known at the previous stages of development of the studied nominations, and neologisms that arose in the latest period of the history of the Uzbek language are distinguished. Archaisms represent words that go back to different periods of the formation of the terminological system of chemistry (ma'dan - "metal", zargarlik - "goldsmithing, jeweler's profession", unsur - "element"). Neologisms include terms such as polar aprotic eritkichlar - "polar aprotic solvents", qo'shilmaydigan moddalar - "anti-attachment".

From the point of view of the sources of formation in the modern Uzbek terminological system of chemistry, lexical units of primordially Uzbek origin and verbal units borrowed by the Uzbek language from foreign languages are distinguished. The group of terminological units of native Uzbek origin includes special nominations that arose in the common Turkic and Uzbek languages proper (po'lat - "steel", mis - "copper", jez - "brass"), including lexemes dating back to Uzbek folk dialects (territorial dialects). For example, the words ko'kfiras - "vitriol" simob - "mercury" are now found only in dialects.

The terms borrowed by the Russian language at various stages of its development include words that have become part of the chemical terminological system from such foreign languages as Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Russian, etc. As already noted, the terminological nominations related to the chemical sphere are also heterogeneous in terms of the ways of formation in the Tatar language. As part of the analyzed terminological system, there are verbal units formed primarily because of morphological and syntactic methods of term formation.

Like ordinary words, chemical terms are formed based on existing words and roots of common and special vocabulary.

There are three structural types of chemical terms: terms-words, terms-phrases, symbol-words.

1. The classification of chemical terms-words is carried out in accordance with the morphemic structure of the word: non-derivatives, derivatives, complex, and abbreviations.

Non-derivatives include root terms and formations that cannot be decomposed into meaningful morphemes. The root terms are the most ancient names: oltin - gold, suv - water, tuz - salt, jez - brass, moy - oil.

Derivatives are terms formed in an affixal way, by attaching word-forming morphemes to a word-forming stem. On the basis and means of the Tatar language, suffixal terms are formed: eritma - solution, o'g'it - fertilizer, seltele - alkaline, - acidic, qazilma - fossils, yod - iodine, cupertketch - foaming.

2. Terms-phrases are a semantic and grammatical association of two or more full-value words that serve as the name of special, professional concepts. They consist of a base (reference) word, the form of which coincides with the form of a single-word term, and one or more words that depend on it.

Phrases are divided into decomposable and indecomposable. Decomposable terms-phrases subdivide: free phrases, where each of the components is a term and each can enter into a two-way relationship: physicist chemistry 'physical chemistry', atom energiyasi - atomic energy, sirka acidase - acetic acid, hydrogen ko'rsatkichi - hydrogen indicator;

The lexico-semantic analysis of the vocabulary of chemical terms in the Tatar language showed that, according to the semantic-stylistic principle, these words can be divided into the following groups: commonly used words (general scientific, general technical and intersectoral terms and highly specialized terms, i.e. proper chemical terminology. Highly specialized terms and terminological phrases are the most widely represented layer of special lexical nominations in the terminological system under study; they name specific realities inherent only in the chemical sphere.

From the point of view of thematic relevance, we consider terms by random sampling from a modern chemical dictionary, chemistry textbooks, and scientific and technical literature. According to the principles of direct nomination, the words of the studied terminology are divided into the following conceptual and thematic groups:

1) names of substances, materials: simob - mercury, mis - copper, surma - antimony, po'lat - steel, shisha - glass, elim - glue, zang - rust, etc.;

2) names of processes, reactions, operations: quyuqlashmoq - thicken, aralashmoq - mixing, erimoq - melting, sublimation, etc.;

3) names of instruments, devices: piyola - flask, tutqich - tongs, etc.;

4) names of properties, qualities, signs: xlorli - chlorine, hujayrali - cellular, ishqorli - alkalinity;

5) names of physical and chemical quantities: og'irlik - heaviness, weight, load; miqdor - measure, ratio, quantity, dose; nisbat - ratio, ko'lam - volume; chama measure.

Conclusion. As the analysis showed, the modern chemical terminological system includes verbal units that are different in origin and time of appearance in the Uzbek language, according to the sources of formation, the methods of formation, according to conceptual reference, which indicates the vastness and significance of the studied terminological layer in the modern Uzbek language. It should be noted that the above list of classification of chemical terms is not exhaustive, since the terms of chemistry can be systematized on other grounds, for example, from the point of view of formation and adaptation in the Tatar language, from

the point of view of stylistic characteristics, frequency of use in the studied sphere.

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