

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА
МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ

**ТИЛНИНГ ЛЕКСИК-СЕМАНТИК ТИЗИМИ,
ҚИЁСИЙ ТИПОЛОГИК ИЗЛАНИШЛАР ВА
АДАБИЁТШУНОСЛИК МУАММОЛАРИ
МАТЕРИАЛЛАР ТЎПЛАМИ**

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Тўпланда Республикамиз олимлари, илмий талқиқотчиларининг филологик мавзулар доирасидаги, жумладан, муайян тил доирасидаги лингвистик қарашлари; кийёсий-типологик изланишлари; тилларни ўқитиш назарияси ва амалият, миллий маданиятнинг амалий глобаллашуви даврида тилдан фойдаланиш муаммолари, шунингдек, тилларни ўқитиш усулиёти; адабиётшунослик, таржумашунослик истиқболлари борасидаги фикр-мулоҳазалари ўз ифодасини топган.

Тўплам филологик йўналишдаги илмий изланувчилар, катта илмий ходим изланувчилар, талқиқотчилар, магистрантлар ва талабаларга мўлжалланган.

Тахрир ҳайъати:

Ҳамидов О.Х. (БухДУ профессори), Қаҳқоров О.С. (БухДУ доценти), Хайдаров А.А. (БухДУ доценти), М.И.Гадоева (БухДУ доценти), масъул муҳаррир Расулов З.И. (БухДУ доценти), Ёқубов Ж. (ЎзДЖТУ профессори), Маматов А.Э. (ЎзДЖТУ профессори), Мирзаев И. (СамДУ профессори), масъул котиб Қобилова Н.С. (БухДУ, ф.ф.ф.н.)

Тўпловчи ва нашрга тайёрловчи:

филология фанлари номзоди, доцент М.И.Гадоева

Такризчилар:

филология фанлари номзоди А.А.Хайдаров
филология фанлари номзоди, доцент Н.Б.Баклев

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Subxonova M., Gadoyeva M. O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA MAQOLLARNING MAVZU JHATDAN BIR-BIRIGA O'XSHASH VA FARQLI TOMONLARI.....	187
Мамаедова М.А. ОМОНИМЫ С МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЙ ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ....	192
Ruzieva N.Z. STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF TERMS DENOTING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.....	195

процесс может быть существенным образом ускорен за счет применения в обучении омонимам компьютерных технологий.

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STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF TERMS DENOTING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

BSU, teacher of "English Linguistics" department
Ruzieva Nafisa Zarifovna

The laws of language's internal development are evident in the field of lexeme-making. It is evidenced by the emerging models and word-formation methods associated with its development and improvement. In modern English, one of these methods is called word formation. Some scientists refer to morphological-syntactic word-formation and grammatical-word-formation, while others use the term lexical-syntactic word-formation. In Uzbek linguistics, the creation of a new term with this way is called creation of a syntactic term.

Creating a new term by changing the meaning of simple words can increase the vocabulary in many languages in the international arena. A large number of international terms have been enriched by changing the meanings of common language words and terms derived from social and economic fields. This method of constructing terms differs from others in that, in other cases a new form (a word with a new combination of elements) is recreated to express a

new concept, where the new content means the old form of meaning or previously existing.

The peculiarity of creating a term by changing its meaning is that the object being terminated (the object or event to be named) always has something in common with the object or event whose name is used as the term. This commonality may be reflected in the similarity between their appearance or the function they perform. The name of an existing object can be changed to a new one if only the concepts of these objects are clear and have a common aspect that connects them, otherwise it cannot be done. Therefore, when creating new terms, it is necessary to pay attention to their meaning and structure.

Structurally, the international terms which analyzed in terms of spirituality are also abbreviated. In our article, we want to emphasize that it is not possible semantically analyze the abbreviations that exist in the first place in their analysis. Therefore, in order to get their full meaning, it is necessary to analyze the words themselves. Terminology in the semantic-syntactic method is more widely used in the social and economic spheres than in the terminology of other fields. The main reason for this can be explained by the fact that the terms of both fields originated in the past on the basis of the vernacular and were closely related to the spoken language. Many of the metaphorical uses inherent in the vernacular, the copying of the meaning of lexemes, are relatively common in the system of terms in the international arena.

Although the affixation of terms in the international field is less productive than the syntactic method and it is important from a diachronic point of view.

English is used in much international linguistics, especially in word formation. Therefore, it is possible to use several words or phrases to create terms in English language (prefix, suffix). The following are the principles and methods of making terms in English: Terms using prefixes are mainly made up of prefixes in English (pre, inter, im, re, de, com, con, dis, ex) and a work can indicate that the action has been performed or should be performed in advance.

Pre- this prefix denotes the preexecution state of an action:

Precivilization – sivilizasiyadan oldin

Preannounce - e'lon qilinishidan avval

Precalculation - hisoblashdan oldin

Morphological factors related to a number of other prefixes are also important in the construction of economic terms in English language.

Suffixes can be used to create terms in English that act as nouns, pronouns, or verbs. For example, -er, -or, -suffixes can be used to denote a person performing a certain action. For example:

minister, administer, superior, ambassador, physicist, philologist

Drier, cutter, computer

At the end of a word, the suffixes -ion, -tion, -sion, -ment, -ure, -age, can be used to form terms that refer to certain concepts that are transformed from verbs to nouns. For example:

*collaboration, documentation, resolution, identification
mission, expression, admission*

In Uzbek terminology, syntactically formed terms are more important than single word terms. This is because syntactic terms are important nominative source in Uzbek, as they are in all languages.

As you know, each language has its own grammatical rules. Terms can be of several types, depending on the structure of the material, and what words they consist of:

Noun+noun terms: bug'mashina, shamol tegirmon, oshqozon.

Relative adjective+noun: kuzgi palto, oilaviy ahvol, motorli qayiq.

According to the research above we can conclude that a scientific term is a word that classifies at a certain scientific level in the current system of terminology, and with sufficient accuracy to reflect the interaction of the object being terminated with others in its semantic (semantic) structure as a compound or abbreviation.

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