Structural Features of Telephone Network Terms in Uzbek Language

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Annotation: The article divides the structural features of the terms of the telephone network, and some comments on compound terms and their components.

Keywords: telephone network, structural features of terms, own language, foreign language, sewing terms, components, models.

It is well known that the study of the structural and genetic composition of terms has been one of the most controversial issues in all time. According to S.V.Grinev the structural description of terms implies grouping as term-words (singular terms) and compound terms (consisting of word combinations).[2]

In terminological research, it is observed that terms are studied structurally divided into different types. In particular, D. Kadyrbekova comparatively studies the terms of information technology in Uzbek and English and divides the terms of the field in English into 5 groups. These are: 1. Simple (root-word) terms. 2. Complex (affixal) terms. 3. Compound terms. 4. Simple compound terms. 5. Complex compound terms.

In Uzbek, a pair of terms is added to this group[3].

D. Saidkadirova compares Internet terms in English and Uzbek and divides them into simple and complex terms. Divides simple terms into simple primitive and artificial terms. Compound terms include terms in the form of a compound word, a compound word, and a pair of words[4].

H. Narkhodjaeva, like D. Saidkadirova, studies the terms of the process as structurally simple and complex. He also divides simple terms into primitive and artificial terms. It examines complex terms into two- and multi-component terms. However, without following this classification, two-component, three-component, four-component, and five-component process terms are separated in the study, each of which is analyzed separately.[5].

In our view, the classification of terms according to the amount of their components is a separate type of classification. In this regard, in the study, the terms telephony were structurally classified separately according to the number of components.

It is expedient to structurally divide the terms of telephony in the Uzbek language into the following types:

1. Simple terms.

2. Combined terms.

3. Pair of terms.

4. Compound terms.

5. Abbreviated terms.

Simple terms. In the Uzbek telephony terminosystem, simple terms are quantitatively second only to compound terms. Such terms are genetically composed of the following units:

1) simple terms consisting of their own language units. Such terms occur in simple primitive and simple artificial forms. For example: a) simple primitive terms : *ulanish, bostirish, raqam, goʻshak, qoʻngʻiroq, mijoz, kalit* and others; b) simple artificial terms: *kvantlagich, bogʻlanish, telefonchi, aloqachi,adreslash, kodlash, telefonlashtirish* tribes;

2) simple terms consisting of other language units: *menyu, rouming, paket, kommutator, liniya, antenna, signal, stansiya, xaker, abonent, planshet, trubka, bluts.*

Compound terms. The common terms in the Uzbek telephony terminology system are mainly assimilated, and the Uzbek ones do not make up the majority. The following types of compound terms used in the field have been identified:

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[2] Grinev S.V. Introduction to terminology. - M., 1993. - P.62.

[3] Kadirbekova D. English-Uzbek information technology terminology and lexicographic problems: dissertation of doctor of Philol. Science. - Tashkent, 2017. - B.31.

[4] Saidqodirova D. Linguistic Research of Internet Terms in English and Uzbek dissertation of doctor of Philol. Science. (PhD) - Tashkent, 2018. - P.51.

[5] Narxodjaeva X.Sh. Linguistic features of process terms in Uzbek language: dissertation of doctor of Philol. Science. (PhD). autoref. - Toshkent, 2017. - P. 70.

1) common terms formed with the participation of their own language and another language unit**:** *mul'titanlov, mul'tiguruh, avtoterish, qoʻltelefon* and others;

2) common terms learned from other languages: *smartfon, videotelefoniya, mul'titelefon, psevdotranking, transkoder*.

Pairs of terms. Telephony terms are also formed by cross-pairing lexical units. Such pairs consist of their own language and other language units. For example:

1) a pair of terms formed by their own language units: etc.: *qotil-ilova, chaqiruv-eslatish, chaqiruv-javob* and others;

2) a pair of terms formed by other language units: *media-server, modulyator-demodulyator, pilot-signal, internet-telefoniya* and others;

3) pairs of terms formed by own and other language units: *koʻprik-marshrutizator* and others.

Compound terms. In Uzbek, the terms telephony are also syntactically formed by linking two or more morphological word forms. The field of telephony occupies the largest place in the terminosystem. The following cases are observed:

1) the term is formed by interconnecting their own language units: *noodatiy xabarlar, ovoz yordamida raqam terish, simsiz aloqa, soʻzlashuv vaqti, ishonchsiz qabul* and others;

2) the term is formed by combining own language and other language units: *oraliq zona, kabelli telefoniya, modulyasiyalovchi kod, paketli kommutasiya, pasayib boruvchi trafik, rouming hududlari, parolli xabar, seansli xabar, simsiz portal, simsiz modem, sinxron uzatish* and others;

3) the term is formed by interconnection of other language units: *parabolik antenna, passiv rejim, roumer abonent, analog modem, mobil telefon* and others.

Abbreviations. Abbreviations are common in the telephone network terminology system. Some of these terms are in Russian, most of them are in English, and are used in this way in the field of telephony. For example: ATC – a station (automatic telephone station) that allows office workers or wireless network subscribers with a limited range to use wireless telephones for communication.

SMS – Short Message Service.

PDC – Personal Digital Cellular.

PIN – Personal Identification Number.

LOS – Line-Of-Sight.

PHS – Personal Handyphone System.

UPT – Universal Personal Telecommunications

AMPS –Advanced Mobile Phone Service

There are also abbreviated terms in the telephone communication terminology system:

PCS 1900 – 1900 MHz Personal Communications Services 1900

IMT-2000 – International Mobile Telecommunications-2000

So, the terms included in the terminology of the Uzbek telephone network are structurally different. They consist of simple, compound, pair, compound, and abbreviated terms formed by their own and other language units.

The basic terminological concepts in the field are expressed not in isolated words, but mainly in multi-component combinations. Another characteristic feature is that the bulk of the abbreviated terms are derived from English and still retain their orthographic form. In this regard, it would be expedient to make some additions to the spelling rules of the Uzbek language. Abbreviated terms should be written and spoken in a foreign language, retaining their form and pronunciation. For example, IP-telefoniya [ay pi telefoniya] termini IP-telefoniya [ip telefoniya] loses its meaning when used in this way. Widely used today *SMS xabar, SMS yuborish* we see that the terms are mastered by the norm of pronunciation in another language. This, of course, serves to ensure that assimilations do not stray too far from the content they represent. In our opinion, it would be more correct to assimilate the incoming assimilations within the framework of the laws of their own language norms. For example, the pronunciation and spelling of terms that come directly from English are not known to everyone: The pronunciation standard for the Bluetooth term, which should be read when the "oo" and "th" sounds are combined, is not specific to the Uzbek language. So this term can be written in the form of blutts.