

TELEPHONE NETWORK REGULATORY TERMS ISSUES

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about organizing telephone communication network terms in Uzbek linguistics and doing practical work on creating an explanatory dictionary of terms used in the field.

Key words and phrases: term, terminological system, terminology, explanatory dictionary, telecommunications telephony terms.

Since the terms of the telephone communication network are now being studied in Uzbek linguistics, it is an urgent task to organize these terms and create an explanatory dictionary of the terms used in the field. The following shortcomings related to the use of the terms of the telephone communication network were observed:

1. Negative situations resulting from ambiguity of terms. Ambiguity of terms causes some inconvenience in its use. For example, the terms "transmitter" and "receiver" are used both in the sense of a person and in the function of signaling. For example: transmitting antenna, receiving antenna; Sender of the SMS message (in relation to the person), receiver of the SMS message (in relation to the person).

The term call hold is also an example of this: "1. Keeping the call on the line until the process of choosing its next transmission path through the network is completed. 2. Interruption of communication without disconnection, in which the incoming call remains on the line, during pauses, usually, music or voice messages are transmitted. 2. Negative situations related to the synonymy of terms. This situation is mainly observed in compound terms. For example, Direct communication network - wireless network, network organization - network creation, connection establishment - connection, unsuccessful call - unsuccessful appeal, service channel - service line, distribution - distribution, speech control - speech input, conversation duration - such as talk time. In our opinion, it is necessary to select options that clearly and correctly name the concept from among such synonyms and include them in the terminology of the field. For example, in the "Russian-Uzbek explanatory dictionary of terms related to the field of mobile and fixed wireless communication" the terms automatic call and autocall are listed as the Uzbek alternative to the Russian term autodozvon. In our opinion, in this place the term auto-call is correctly chosen for the Russian abbreviation auto-dozvon. And the term autodialer is a compound term and has not replaced the abbreviation term.

3. Disadvantages of term formation in the calking method. In the regulation of compound terms, it is necessary to take into account that a large group of the terminological system of the telephone communication network consists of Russian compound terms. When translating them into Uzbek, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the correct choice of words. We pay attention to the following terms formed in the Uzbek language by the kalkalash method:

The term predisposition is a portmanteau of the Russian term "predyskajenie". This term means "deliberately changing the amplitude, phase, frequency, or shape of a signal before transmission over a communication channel in order to improve the signal-to-noise ratio." In

our opinion, the term initial disturbance seems unnatural. Based on the interpretation of the term, it can be given in a deliberate way.

The term lost call is a derivative of the term poteryanny vyzov. This term means "a call that was not completed during the connection process, an unsuccessful call attempt due to the busyness of the subscriber." Changing the missing word in this term to "unconnected call" allows you to clearly imagine the meaning of the term.

The term obratnyy vyzov in the Russian language is turned in the opposite direction to the Uzbek language in the form of a call. In our opinion, the Uzbek alternative of the term has the meaning of "changing the direction of the call to the opposite side". This meaning is not reflected in the Russian term obratnyy vyzov. We believe that it is appropriate to give this term in the form of recall.

In the "Russian-Uzbek explanatory dictionary of terms related to mobile and fixed wireless communication" the Russian word "pomekha" is translated as interference. Podavlenie pomekha translated as "suppression of people". In our opinion, the choice of the Uzbek word as an alternative to the word "pomekha" is not justified. This word can be translated as a barrier. We believe that it is appropriate to give the term podavlenie pomekha in Uzbek in the form of overcoming the obstacle.

Similarly, simulated interference (imitatsionnaya pomekha), industrial interference (industrialnye pomexi), unintentional interference (neprednamerennye pomexi), unintentional source of interference (istochnik neprednamerennyx pomexa), interbeam interference (mezhluchevye pomexi), interference norm (norma na pomehu) In terms like

It is known that the word interrupt is not used separately in colloquial speech. This word is found in the compound verbs to interfere, to interfere. Taking this into account, it will be possible to replace the Russian word "pomekha" with the Uzbek word "obstacle".

In the "Russian-Uzbek explanatory dictionary of terms related to the field of mobile and fixed wireless communication" there was an ambiguity related to the use of words when translating the Russian term konets soobshcheniya into Uzbek. This term is translated into Uzbek as the end of the message. In fact, the term means "a service-specific symbol or sequence of symbols that indicates the completion of a message transfer." The term "end of the message" means that the message is incomplete, that it has an end. Taking this into account, the term konets soobshcheniya can be given as the end of a message in Uzbek.

4. Inappropriate use of formative affixes in the Uzbek language when forming terms. Today, a certain part of the terms used in the field of telephony are Uzbek, and a certain part are terms formed by adding a formative affix to the proper word. Some of these terms cannot be said to be compatible with the Uzbek language. For example, the formation of the word group used in the terms group message and group call is unnatural. The word group in this term can be replaced by the word collective. This situation is also observed in terms of group delivery and group transfer. The group formation used in these terms is unnatural.

The term group delivery means "a special form of large-scale broadcasting in which packets are delivered only to a specific group of users." Based on this explanation, it is possible to change the word "group" in the term to "group" and shorten it to "group".

The term group transmission means the following:

a) Message transfer mode, in which the message is sent simultaneously to a group of network nodes;

(b) A method of transmitting two or more messages from one station to another without acknowledging receipt of each message.

Based on the 1st meaning of the term group transfer, it can be changed to group transfer.

5. The term does not fully cover the concept. As a result of this situation, the explanatory terms in parentheses such as storage (information), retention (call), jump change (jump change of parameters), calls per day (number), order for services have arisen. In our opinion, it is not justified to explain the term in parentheses in order to clarify it. It is correct to give such terms in the form of information storage, call retention.

The term latency (response) is controversial both in terms of cross-disciplinary ambiguity and incompleteness of the concept. "en - latency, probe backoff 1. The time interval between the transmission of a request from the radio station and the beginning of the communication session. The usage time depends on the communication scheme and the protocols used.

2. The time interval during which the mobile station waits for the response message to its request.

6. Deficiencies in forming compound terms. In the field of telephony, there are a lot of long compound terms with many words. Compound terms in field terminology also need to be regulated. In such terms, first of all, the economy of speech is not followed, that is, conciseness is broken, which in turn causes difficulty in understanding the idea. Second, if the term is too long, it becomes a statement rather than an expression of the concept.

When regulating the compound terms used in the field of telephony, it is necessary to take into account the specific features of this field and at the same time the expressive possibilities of the Uzbek language. It is important to simplify as much as possible the places where the concept expressed by one term is translated into Uzbek language in the form of three-, four-, sometimes ten-component compounds, and to exclude words from the composition of such compounds that do not affect the essence of the concept represented by the term.

Most of the compound terms in the field of telephony are formed as a result of copying Russian terms, and it is advisable to shorten them as much as possible. For example, the term skip call can be abbreviated to skip call without answer. A line used as a team can be termed as a team line. For example, compound terms such as unintended destruction, source of unintentional destruction can be used in the form of accidental destruction. So, it is advisable to avoid repetition, save words, and follow the principles of modernity and convenience in the arrangement of the compound terms of the field of telephony in the Uzbek language.

Thus, it is appropriate for linguists and industry experts to work together in regulating the terms of the field of telephony. Therefore, there are many issues that are still waiting to be solved in the standardization, unification of concepts and terms related to the increasingly developing telephone communication network, and the introduction of orthographic and orthographic standards. Therefore, studying and researching the terminological system of the telephone communication network is one of the important tasks facing the terminology of the Uzbek language.

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