

COMPOUND-DERIVED TERMS

M. N. Musurmankulova

Head of the Department of Russian Language and Literature

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor

ABSTRACT

The modern Uzbek literary language, especially its terminological systems, are enriched at the current stage of development due to one of the types of vocabulary. In Russian linguistic literature, these words are called compound words. Here is what N.M. Shansky and A.N. Tikhonov write in their work about this type of words: "Unlike the basic structure, which creates single words that decompose into morphemes (cf. reinforced concrete ...), the structure forms compound words that are not divided into morphemes, but into complex components that have an independent structural and grammatical design. Compound words are very similar to the combination of the defined word and the application, but they are clearly distinguished by the presence of a single stress, the absence of syntactic connections between their constituent parts and their inherent semantic integrity".

Keywords: Practice, architecture, construction, dictionary, linguistics, translation.

INTRODUCTION

The considered extralinguistic factors contributed to an increase in the number of such terms. This can be confirmed as follows. It is known that with the rapid development of construction, it began to be equipped with modern technologies. Thus, it is not enough for modern builders to master one profession; now knowledge of several is required. In addition, the tool now has to perform several operations. This led to the emergence of terms like "bolg'a-tesha", meaning a tool that simultaneously splits a brick and grinds it: bolg'a-tesha "hammer-hatchet"[1].

For these reasons, terms like quruvchi-duradgor "builder-carpenter", pistolet-purkagich "spray gun" and many others appeared in construction terminology.

The characteristic features of compound construction terms are as follows:

Both components consist of non-removable bases: loyiha-smeta "project-estimate", gips-qamish "gypsum board", yog'och - metall "wooden-metal sleeper".

One of the components is non-removable, and the other is derived: injener -quruvchi "civil engineer", uy-yotoq "house-dormitory", plita-tushama "slab-flooring", slesar-montajchi "fitter", qolipchi-duradgor "shaper-carpenter"[6].

Both components consist of derived bases: quruvchi-buyoqchi "builder-dyer", suvoqchi-pardozchi "plasterer-finisher", betonchi-ishchi "concrete worker" and others.

It is known that paired words and terms unique to the Russian and Uzbek languages serve to express a generalizing meaning. In construction terminology, there are quite a lot of complex paired terms denoting the names of buildings, buildings and their parts, building materials, technological processes, and so on. For example: uy-joy "dwelling, apartment, house", g'isht-tosh "brick-stone", oshiq-moshiq "hinge for doors and windows", lak-buyoq "paintwork", yog'och-taxta "timber" and many others.

Compound abbreviations, such as abbreviations, play an important role in the development and improvement of modern construction terminology in the Uzbek language. This new phenomenon in language appeared during the October Revolution and developed during the period of socialist construction. In our study, attention is mainly paid to abbreviations of construction organizations. For example: LJ - mobile mechanized column, SMU - construction and installation management, RSU - repair and construction management, LJ - housing and maintenance office. There are also abbreviations in the names: Tashtranspetsstroy, Tashgiprogor, Gosstroy, Orgtekhstroy, Tashinzhstroy, Vysotstroy, Zhilstroy, Uzselsstroy, Glavtashkentstroy, Uzgosprom [2].

It should be noted that the number of compound abbreviated terms includes those, the first component of which includes abbreviated Russian-international bases. For example: vibrating screen (vibrating screen), thermodarshilits (thermal resistance), autorand (auto-cutting machine), vibration dampener (vibration distributor), pneumatic hose (pneumatic hammer) and many others.

A.N. Pismichenko notes in this regard: "... the fact that the same methods of word formation are active and productive in terminology that are used to replenish the lexical stock of the general literary language (conversion, affixation) indicates that terminological word formation is based on the system of word formation of the national language. The language of science and technology uses the word-formation tools and methods existing in the national language, subordinating them to the requirements and functions of terminology"[5]

A characteristic feature of English-language terminology systems is the presence of all the above-mentioned methods of terminology formation. However, the earliest method of morphological terminology is conversion. This method is used exclusively in English and is typical for creating English-language terminology: fracture, lurch. Another feature of English terminology is the truncation of the basics, for example, lab from laboratory[3].

T.S. Kirillova, researching English medical terminology, in particular dermatology and venereology, identified two groups of terms formed by vocabulary and word formation.: 1) affixal terms, such as "subcutaneous", "baldness" and compound terms such as "piebaldism"; 2) terms created solely by vocabulary, such as "bedknife". The analysis showed that the first group is dominant, while the second is less numerous [10].

For comparison, G.K. Syrovatkina, studying the terminological subsystem of fish products technology, found that 36.8% of all terms are created by different word-formation processes - affixation, conversion, word composition, and abbreviation. The terms formed by the composition account for 9%, which indicates a certain limitation of this method in the terminology of fish products.

REFERENCES:

1. Vinogradov, S.N. The term as a means and object of description : (based on the material of Russian linguistic terminology) / S.N. Vinogradov . — N. Novgorod : Publishing house of Nizhegorod. University, 2005. — 229 p.
2. Vorkachev, S. G. The concept of happiness in the Russian linguistic consciousness: the experience of linguistic and cultural analysis / S.G. Vorkachev. Krasnodar : Publishing house of KubGTU, 2002. 142 p.

3. Vorkachev, S. G. Linguoculturology, linguistic personality, concept: the formation of an anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics // *Philological Sciences*. - 2001. - No. 1. - pp. 64-72.
4. Goduiko, L. A. *Modern Russian language: morphemics, word formation, morphology: an electronic textbook, a publication for international students of philological specialties of universities* / L. A. Goduiko. Brest: BrSU, 2017. 87 p
5. Grinev-Grinevich S.V. *Terminology*. Moscow: Publishing Center "Academy", 2008.
6. Golovin B. N. The role of terminology in scientific and educational communication // *Term and word: interuniversity collection / Higher education institution. and Wednesdays. special. Education of the RSFSR, Gorky State University*; edited by M. B. Borisov and others; edited by B. N. Golovin. Gorky: Publishing House of N. I. Lobachevsky State State University, 1979. pp. 14-23.
7. Golovin B. N., Kobrin R. Yu. *Linguistic foundations of the doctrine of terms*. Moscow: Higher School, 1987.p.59.
8. Guseva E. I. Criteria of terminology and correlation "term - word of a common language" / E. I. Guseva // *Bulletin of the Mariupol state Humanitarian University. Ser. : Philology*. - 2008. - Vip. 1. - pp. 103-114. - Access mode: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Vmdu_2008_1_17.c.103
9. Gordeev, V. M. *Terminological dictionary for the translation of Eurocodes* / V. M. Gordeev, V. F. Muschanov, A.V. Perelmuter; 2nd ed. Donetsk-Kiev : Ukrainian Steel Construction Center, 2013. 210 p.
10. Gavrilova, N. V. *Business terminology of international economics in French, English and Russian in the thesaurus aspect: dissertation of the Candidate of Philology* : 02/10/20 / N. V. Gavrilova. — Yekaterinburg, 2009. — 191 p.