

## **SUBSTANTIAL –PRAGMATIC STUDYING METHODOLOGY OF AVIATION**

### **TERMS**

ERGASHOVA RANO TORAYEVNA

The Higher Military Aviation School the Republic of Uzbekistan

Senior teacher the chair of Languages

Тел: 998978601312, E-mail: ergashova-91@mail.ru

#### **ABSTRACT:**

**In this article substantial- pragmatic studying methodology of aviation terms is investigated. The purpose of the article is to analyze the role of aviation terminology in Uzbek language and its definition. Also, much attention is given to a study of Uzbek and English aviation terminology in the general linguistic and concrete structural-semantic and functional plan. Furthermore this article illustrates the development of a bilingual aviation dictionary based on a comparative analysis of Uzbek and English languages terminology contributing to the practice of translating specialized literature on a given industry. As a conclusion of the article, it is stated that the problem of a comparative study of the aviation terminology of Uzbek and English languages should be studied. The study of these problems is also important from the point of view of identifying the features of the formation of the terminology of individual sciences, as well as in the aspect of disclosing the nominative characteristics of terms in comparable languages.**

**KEY WORDS: terminology, aviation, terms, linguistic, semantic, pragmatic, definition, abstractness, monosemicism, expression, emotional coloring, stylistic neutrality, strict logic, systematic, grammatic, formation, lexico-grammatical, structural-grammatical.**

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

A study of Uzbek and English aviation terminology in the general linguistic, concrete structural-semantic and functional plan is intended to reveal the general laws of the

formation of terminology and thereby contribute to the development of practical recommendations for developing this terminology system in comparable languages, especially in Uzbek, where it is just starting to take shape. The study of Uzbek terminology system is especially relevant today, when, after gaining real independence by Uzbekistan, Uzbek language with its status of the state language has been given enormous social responsibility both domestically and in the international arena. Development of a bilingual aviation dictionary based on a comparative analysis of Uzbek and English languages terminology can contribute to the practice of translating specialized literature on a given industry.

There is a wealth of literature on the study of aviation terminology in English language. The works of V. I. Ulyanov, LB Tkacheva, M. M. Maskolev and others devoted to various aspects of the aviation terminology of English language. In Uzbek linguistics, aviation terms have not yet been studied.

Terminology as a private section of linguistics was formed in the first half of the 20th century. Russian linguists such as S. Lotge, Vinokur, V.V Vinogradov, A. A. Reformatsky, A. V. Superanskaya, B. N Golovin, R .O. Kobrin, V. A. Tatarinov, V. M. Leichik, S. V. Grinev, S. D. Shelov and others investigated in their works. The contribution of Russian linguists to the development of the theoretical foundations of modern terminology is also important. The analysis of the basic properties and characteristics of the term in linguistics is the subject of many works [Averbukh 1985-1961; Grinev 1993; Gerd 1980; Danilenko 1977; 1993; Marchuk 1977; Kandelaki 1977; Kapanadze

1965; Leichik1973, 1976, 1981 , 1991; Lotge 1961: Suneranskaya 1989; Tatarinov 1996; Shcheglov 1995 and etc.].

It should be noted that many issues of the term and terminology in modern science are still debatable, different points of view are expressed on such issues as the conceptual correlation of the term, its definition, abstractness, monosemicism, lack of expression and emotional coloring, stylistic neutrality, strict logic, systematic and etc.

In the scientific literature there is a fairly large amount of research devoted to the system analysis of scientific and technical terminology involving various languages, including English and Uzbek. However, the problem of a comparative study of the aviation terminology of Uzbek and English languages has not yet been studied. The study of these problems is also important from the point of view of identifying the features of the formation of the terminology of individual sciences, as well as in the aspect of disclosing the nominative characteristics of terms in comparable languages.

#### **MATERIAL AND METHOD:**

The relevance of the work proceeds from the theoretical and practical significance of the study of the problems of terminology, which is currently rapidly developing in the era of the scientific and technological revolution. An in-depth study of the terminology of various branches of science is the most important task in connection with the general orientation of terminological studies to linguistic analysis, factors of formation and development of the terminology of certain industries. Aviation terms are combination of terms, a specific scientific discipline, and the study of it as a lexical-grammatical system in a comparative aspect in English and Uzbek languages. Nowadays great interest is being paid attention to this sphere.

While researching we set main goal to form aviation terminology of Uzbek and English languages in a comparative aspect. In accordance with the purpose of the research tasks are defined as follows:

- To study of the problem of the formation of Uzbek terminology in modern life, a theoretical generalization of the issues of modern terminology in general and in Uzbek terminology in particular;
- To collect, systematization and classification of aviation terminological material;
- To analyze of the lexico-grammatical, structural-grammatical features of Uzbek vocabulary of Uzbek language in a systematic relationship with the corresponding vocabulary of English and Russian;
- To identify and classify of lexical and semantic groups of aviation terms, determining the features of their semantic organization;

The structural-semantic and conceptual-linguistic organization of the aviation terminology of the languages being compared is systemically strictly formed, it differs in the specifics for the given branch of science of the terminological units operating in it, having a different source of origin and different ways of nominating concepts — semantic, affixation, syntactic, etc. of the principles of formation of aviation terminology of comparable languages is the use of word-formation tools and borrowings mainly from Arabic, Persian and Russian languages in Uzbek and Greek, Latin, French, etc. in English.

It should be noted that Uzbek terminology has some problems that need to be addressed. This is before: 'all matters of streamlining, unification, standardization, universalization of national scientific and technical terminology.

By streamlining scientific and technical terminology is meant the joint work of a specialist; various areas of the exact, natural and technical sciences, translators and authors of textbooks on the basics of these sciences,

terminologists and linguists, aimed at eliminating the constructed terms from a linguistic and scientific point of view and creating unified terms.

The specific features of the scientific style, especially its scientific and technical variety, include informativeness (focus on the provision of scientific information, in formativeness), logicity, i.e. strict consistency and a clear relationship between the parts that make up the content, between the main idea and its implementation: in the text, details, fidelity and objectivity of the presentation of facts of reality, as a consequence of all of the above, clarity and understandability.

At the lexical level, an important place in the nomination of aviation terminology is word formation. Such terminology is fully consistent with the grammatical structure and internal laws of the language. The main means of expressing aviation vocabulary at the lexical level include: a) root words; b) derivative words; c) compound words; d) abbreviation. The following three criteria for typology of derivative words are distinguished in the work: 1) the number of tokens in a word; 2) the position of the affixal morpheme with respect to the root; 3) the number of affixal morphemes that the root morpheme is able to attach [1; p-132]. When analyzing the word-building structures of a word in Uzbek and English, the main directions of its derivation are established, which are classified into types depending on the methods of word formation: a) non-affix; b) affixal; c) fundamentals; d) abbreviations. The methods of affixless, affixive, fundamental and abbreviations are based on the use of modifications of the morphemic structure of the word, therefore they relate to the morphological method and are analyzed in correlation in one group.

In comparable languages, root words are represented in a fairly large number, which naturally reflects the natural formation of a

word in a given language. Among non-derivatives, a rather large number of original words are represented, reflecting an earlier stage in the development of the language. Derivative words include those that are formed on the basis of the foundations and word-formation affixes existing in the language. The root morpheme in Uzbek and English has the ability to attach affixal morphemes: prefixal and suffixal.

The model of simple unmotivated terms, which is a structural diagram in Uzbek and English, is represented in a fairly large number: qanot (wing), motor (engine), qo`nish (landing) - kabina (cabin). The correspondences in this aspect in comparable languages may not always be equivalent: 1) equivalent: command (order) - buyruq (order), etc.; non-equivalent: a) N = N + suff: zarba - striker; b) parachute-parashut and others. The affix word formation of aviation terminology in the compared languages is the most voluminous and multi-structural. In the compared languages, there are a large number of affixes - both primordial and borrowed. An analysis of affix derivatives in Uzbek language shows that affix education is one of the most important ways to unify words in Uzbek language.

The most important feature of Uzbek and English affix systems is a great freedom in combining affixes with the basics, they are characterized by high regularity of compatibility with words. According to the internal valency, in the affixation system of the languages being compared, the following are distinguished: sub-substantive, verbal, adjective, and other units. Borrowed suffixes by origin relate to the Arabic or Russian language. Most of the borrowed suffixes in the Aviation terminology are international of Greek and Latin origin, in Uzbek language they are Russian-international.

In comparable languages, in different lexical and grammar classes, suffix and prefix

are represented differently. In both languages, adjectives and nouns are mainly the scope of suffixation.

According to a specific method of affixation, the suffix, prefix, and suffix-prefix types of affixation are distinguished in comparable languages. The suffix types of education of Uzbek and English nouns are diverse both in semantics and in origin: suffixes are morphemes and suffixes arising from independent words; suffixes are primordial and borrowed, unproductive.

In the aviation terminology system, numerous groups of terms are distinguished, the basis of the thematic classification of which are various semantic features. Typical microsystems based on a thematic community are the terms that we give below on the basis of a lexical-thematic analysis of terms that make up the sphere of the terminological field of aviation. When classifying the material, we relied on the principles of studying the terminological transfer of the aviation industry of science and technology, developed in the works of leading researchers in which the thematic and semantic orientation of the terminological sphere of various languages is considered[2; p-364].

Based on the collected language material, a functional and thematic classification of aviation terms in Uzbek, Russian and English is carried out:

1. "Terms designating general aviation concepts" is subdivided into subspecies semantic groups depending on their expression of specific semantic relationships and attributes, terms for designating types of air liners by purpose, design, performed action, origin, by the method of controllability.

2. "Air" is one of the most productive and voluminous thematic groups, including terms denoting various concepts associated with the name of the place of landing of air transport related to the airport. The core of this thematic

group is the words air - havo \ - airport. The periphery is composed of terms that mean: a) the types of airports in terms of volume: airport, aerodrome; b) by destination: military airport harbiy - military airport, civic airport - citizens - civilian airport-, c) at the place of destination: airport of departure; airport of destination; d) specific signs associated with the airport: airport terminal - a major airport, hub airport; e) in importance: domestic airport; local airport, etc.

3. "Runway" covers terms that call objects and actions associated with the concept of "runway". In terms of its semantic structure, this unites those terms that are homogeneous in terms of their semantic characteristics, the core of which in the comparable languages is the terms runway.

4. "Premises" represent words that are combined on the basis of the semantic attribute "building, room where someone is placed" includes words and phrases that describe the typical characteristics of the premises. In addition to nuclear, it includes words and phrases that characterize typical features of the airport premises. The nuclear word in it is the term room - joy (in uzbek). Depending on the semantic attitude to the nuclear lexical unit, peripheral lexemes are distinguished, which are subdivided into two categories: the "service room": aircrew briefing room —directory inquiries, enquiry position - help and "auxiliary; premise ": baggage room - with a camera, a good - coatroom - left-luggage office;

5. "Aircraft" is implemented in terms of litter aircraft, hospital aircraft, airplane, gift of steam. The following lexical and semantic groups are distinguished:

1) "Names of aircraft": aircraft, airplane, aeroplane, etc.

2) "Types of aircraft", includes terms that characterize airborne aircraft for various signs: a) "On the basis of suitability / unsuitability", which includes terms that characterize the

suitability or unsuitability of aircraft: aircraft in service — operated aircraft;

b) "Aircraft side" in airline - an aviation commercial enterprise;

3) On the basis of complicity aviation missions-a joint venture - airway; domestic (local) airline - domestic airline, etc.

6. "Baggage". In this lexico-semantic group, homogeneous semantic relations are identified, which determines the further classification of terms into semantic fields of different volumes. Within this category, depending on the semantic relations between the terms, lexical and semantic groups should be distinguished:

1) "Special features": diplomatic bag - diplomatic mail; diplomatic bag - diplomatic cargo; diplomatic baggage, etc.;

2) "Place of storage of luggage": cloak-room - left-luggage office; article of luggage - baggage item, etc.;

3) "Items and persons related to baggage": carrier - porter; label, tag, sticker; cargo, etc.;

4) "Dangerous items in baggage" should be highlighted, which is allocated in a special group both in terms of thematic properties and the number of representations. It consists of the terms: dangerous things in baggage - dangerous items in baggage; for safety reasons- for safety.

#### CONCLUSION:

Thus, a strict hierarchical organization of the entire terminology of a given branch of science and technology should be noted, which is reflected in the systematic organization of terminological units of the studied terminology. In the system of the whole terminology of this industry, close semantic relationships are revealed. The distinguished different semantic groups of different levels indicate that they represent units of an integral semantic field [5; p-53].

It should be noted that the structure of the terminological field covers different volumes and material in the compared languages. In

comparative terms, the conceptual field of aviation terminology is most fully disclosed in the English language. In Uzbek language, this field has just begun to be developed by researchers and practitioners, therefore, in general, it is tracing paper or is based on the involvement of the semantic way of education, by introducing common words in the aviation terminology system. Perhaps not all the terms involved in the analysis have yet been fully tested in the practice of aviation activity. There is still more versatile work to standardize many Uzbek language terms.

#### REFERENCE:

- 1) Arakin V.D. Comparative typology of English and Russian languages. M: FIZMATLIT, 2005.132-c.
- 2) Bykova G. V. Lacunarity as a category-lexic systemology. - Blagoveshchensk: Publishing House of BSPU, 2003.- 364 p.
- 3) Welshtein AM Modern English biological terminology: structural features and semantics. Dis. ... cand. filol. sciences. M., 1970.- 217 p.
- 4) Vinogradov V.V. Questions of modern Russian word formation // Vinogradov V.V. Selected Works. Studies in Russian grammar. - M., 1975. -- 155 s.
- 5) Leichik V. M. The subject, methods and structure of terminology. Dis. Dr. Filol. Sciences. M., 1989. -- 53 p.
- 6) Sobirov A. Ўzbek tiling lexicon sat cini sistemalar sistemasi tamoyili asosida tadqiq etish. - Toshkent: Manaviyat, 2004. - 160 b.
- 7) Tatarinov V. A. History of Russian terminology. Moscow: Moscow Lyceum, 1994. - 334 p.