

STRUCTURAL TYPES OF UZBEK RADIOCOMMUNICATION TERMS

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Annotation

In this article, the Uzbek language is studied structurally simple terms in the field of radio communication, applied to compound, pair, compound and contractile types, and each type is covered by examples.

Keywords: term, simple, terms, structural joint terms, structuralism.

The study of the structural and genetic composition of terms is one of the most significant tasks in both world linguistics and Uzbek linguistics. Not every researcher researching terms in a particular field will be able to circumvent this task.

It is known that the term structuralism began to take the field from the 70s of the XIX century. The main factor in its appearance is the positivistic views of young grammarians. Supporters of structuralism do not like them, and go to the square against them. To the emergence of this network I.A. Boduen de Courtené and F. de Saussure's views served as the basis.

And the increased sense of national self-awareness since the 80s allows new research methodologies and techniques to enter. In particular, systematic (structural) research methods began to enter Uzbek linguistics. This led to the intrusion of the terminological apparatus concerning systematic (structural) linguistics. As a result, the system of Uzbek linguistic terms was enriched with a layer of new terms¹.

Structuralism, one of the main branches of linguistics, is considered a great contribution to the enrichment of the lexical layer of language. In the ranks of any scientific research there are several scientific literature created on the basis of this branch. Including, in the article, we will also scientifically study the terms of the field of radio communication through structural research methods.

In the structural study of terms, the research of linguistic scientists is diverse. It approaches this process differently depending on the terms in the field. Let's get acquainted with the opinions of some of them below.

Y. Shirinova studies the banking and financial terminology of the Uzbek language, structurally dividing the terms of this field into two types: one-component and multi-component terms. It also makes a special mention that there are adjoint terms between terms in the field, and this type places terms in the order of one-component terms².

T. Valiyev, on the other hand, structurally divides the terms of motorway planning into four types in his research:

1. Simple terms
2. Compound terms

¹ Nurmonov A. Struktur tilshunoslik : ildizlari va yo'nalishlari: Darslik . —Toshkent , 2019.—B.4-5.

² Shirinova Y.T. O 'zbek tili bank- moliya terminologiyasi: Filol. fan. bo 'yicha falsafa d-ri, diss. avtoref. Toshkent-2020. B.20-21.

3. Even terms

4. Compound terms³

D.Saidkodiroya, on the other hand, compares internet terms in English and Uzbek, dividing them into simple and complex terms. It divides simple terms into simple bottom and build terms within itself. More complex terms include terms in the form of a compound word, a complex word, and a pair of words.

X.Norkhodjayeva also received a D.A process such as saidkodiroya studies the signifying terms into structurally simple and complex terms. It also divides simple terms into tub and yasama terms. Checks complex terms by dividing them into two-and multi-component terms. But in the work, without following this classification, the terms two-component, three-component, four-component and five-component process are separated, each of which is analyzed separately⁴.

Terminologist I.Yudashev reasonably noted, compound terms are formed as a product of the syntactic method of making a term, this method of making a term is very productive. On the basis of the analysis of relevant views, the terminologist further points out: in sources regarding terminology, terms equal to one word are interpreted as the minimum elements of the system, and terms in the form of a compound formed from two or more words are interpreted as the maximum elements. They also look at minimal elements as basic terms that represent the base or basic concepts of the same field⁵.

N.Mahmudova also published in her research T.Valiyev classifies terms related to the telephony field such as structurally simple terms, adjoint terms, even terms, and compound terms, and at the same time includes a system of shorthand terms as a fifth type in their order⁶.

As a result of our observation of field terms , it became known that the radio field term system is structurally close to each other with the telephony term system. Hence the field terms N.We considered it advisable to distinguish the following types, such as Mahmudova:

1. Simple terms.
2. Compound terms.
3. Even terms
4. Compound terms.
5. Abbreviation terms.

Simple terms. Simpler terms in the field of radio communication of the Uzbek language are quantitatively less frequent than compound terms. Such terms are genetically made up of species as follows:

1. Simple terms consisting of own language units. Such terms are also divided into such types as simple bottom and simple make-up within themselves. For example: (a) simple underlying terms: Input, Output, connection, deviation, punctuation, vibration, visibility, client, communication, and the

³ Valiyev T. Avtoyo'lsizlik terminlarining shakily strukturasi ko'ra turlari.—Samarqand,2016, —B.71-72.

⁴ Mahmudova N. O'zbek tilidagi telekommunikatsiya terminlarining semantik, struktur va derivatsion xususiyatlari:Filol.fan.bo 'yicha falsafa d-ri, diss.—Qo 'qon, 2022. B.69.

⁵ Urunova Z. O 'zbek tilida defektologiya terminlari.

⁶ Mahmudova N. O 'zbek tilidagi telekommunikatsiya terminlarining semantik, struktur va derivatsion xususiyatlari:Filol.fan. bo'yicha falsafa d-ri,diss.—Qo'qon,2022. B.71-72.

like; (B) simple constructed terms: quantifier, conductivity, tactility, communication, converter, distributor, originality, stationarity, luminance, polarization, and the like;

2. Simple terms consisting of other language units are frequency, line, machta, antenna, modulation, filter, polosa, station, profile, cable, etc.

Compound terms. In the field of Uzbek radio communication, joint terms are quantitative. Absorption terms make up the bulk of them. The joint terms used in the field of radio communication are divided into the types shown below:

1. Joint terms formed in the presence of own language units: beam, rangefinder, beam, Spatializer, loudspeaker and so on;

2. Joint terms(hybrid terms): radio communication, video communication, radio communication, cross-communication, etc.;

3. Terms formed from foreign language units and borrowed into the Uzbek language in the same way: videosignal, radiorele, radio frequency, radio navigation, video frequency, etc.

Even terms. In a system of terms related to the field of radio communication, even terms represent a small amount. Pair terms are genetically formed from their own language units as well as other language units:

1. Pairs of terms generated from their language units: terms such as input-output, compaction-expansion, receiver-transmitter

2. Paired terms formed from other language units are: mass media, content provider, service provider, splays-plastina, patch-kord, and similar terms.

Compound terms. In the field of Uzbek radio communication, compound terms are quantitative. These terms have their solid place in all terminological systems . Compound terms are also syntactically generated by crosslinking two or more word forms:

1. A term is generated by the method of interlocking its language units: unwillingness time, input amplifier, primary Leaf, Group delay, vibration damping, ground wave, eluting power, involuntary radiation, average power, hesitant queue, centimeter waveguide ability, spatial scattering, wave propagation, scattered reception, and similar terms;

2. A term is generated by the method of interlocking the proper language units and Foreign Language units: polosa width, intermediate line, End station, signal attenuation, primary polosa, raised refraction, polarizing selector, simple modulation, radio frequency noise, spatial relief, adjacent channel, attenuated refraction,parabolic feedback, antenna feedback, dialectical conductivity, no-reception zone, and sh.k.

3. Field terms are generated by attaching Foreign Language units: topographic card, radiorele line, standard refractive, regenerative retransmitter, perescopic antennas, Reserve stvol, track profile, trunk radiorele line, critical refraction, zone radiorele line, analog signal, adaptive modulation, active filter, amplitude detector, antenna polotno, and the like.

Compound terms related to the field of radio communication were also formed in the presence of even, repeated, abbreviated words. The model of such terms is as follows:

1.terms in the [even word +lexeme] model are : point-zone communication, antenna –fider device, Avalanche intermediate diode, antenna-fider tract, azimuthal-rangefinder radio, ekivalent isotropic-radiating power, input-output system, input-output like information being transmitted.

2.terms in the [repeat word +lexeme] model are: sequential accumulation of perturbation , direct incidence distance, tropospheric floor-to-floor, same-sex direct incidence range dispersion, like alternating coupling.

3.terms in the [abbreviation word +lexeme] model are: RRL connection, VQT range, RPA conductive band, AIM spectrum , RGI resonant frequency meter, GPS/LONACC receiver, JPCh range, and so on.

In the field of radio communication, two-component terms are distinguished because of their quantity.

In an example of this, we have given the following:

Optical fiber, linear coupling, radio electronic medium, radio frequency coupling,radio frequency spectrum, radio electronic device, radio relay line, signal base, signal transmission, signal form factor, signal loss, synchronized signals, etc.

At the same time in this area there are three(optical wave transmitter, radio frequency spectrum monitoring, high frequency vibration, receiving antenna), four and more (optical fiber communication system, fiber with a stepped fracture indicator, optical fiber transferred to the distribution cabinet) terms.

The radiofrequency term generated syntactically in the field is an active applicative term. The term refers to electromagnetic waves with a conditionally accepted frequency of less than three thousand gigahertz, distributed in space without an artificial waveguide for the purpose of transmitting or receiving signs, signals, written text, images and sounds. In the field, a series of compound terms have been formed based on this term.

The radio frequency spectrum is a set of radio frequencies in the range that are conditionally accepted at less than three thousand gigahertz.

A radio frequency band is a part of a radio frequency Spectre designed to use radio electronic media, or high frequency devices, under certain conditions.

Radio frequency attachment is the act of allowing a user to use a specific radio frequency by a radio frequency distribution organization.

Radio frequency spectrum monitoring-a complex of organizational and technical activities. It is designed to control the state of the radio frequency spectrum, assess its use, eliminate violations in the radio frequency spectrum correction, etc.

The channel term, which belongs to the telecommunications industry, also forms a number of compound terms.

A channel is a means or path of transmitting signals or data. A signal transducer is also known as a physical channel. The path through which the data is transmitted from the source to the receiver is determined by a logical channel.

The compound terms derived from this term are as follows:

A channel interval is a time interval designed for a single channel obtained by the method of time separation of channels that occupy a certain position in the cycle.

A channel ledge is a ledge that carries out data transmission between Information Systems. The channel thruster is the second in the thruster branch of the OSI model between the physical and network thrusters.

Procedure for the balanced use of the channel. The 25 protocol-based packets are a channel step layout used in communicable networks.

A channel array is a group of working channels belonging to one or more base stations integrated into a common array.

Channel aggregation is a method of increasing bandwidth, at the expense of combining multiple parallel channels into a single high-speed data stream.

The role of the channel terminal is incomparable to the formation of two and more component terminals, such as Channel encryption, channel switching, channel occupancy, channel reliability, channel readiness time, channel multi-speed switching, channel scanning, channel adaptive distribution, channel dynamic distribution, connector, optical poles, optical beams.

The fact that Uzbek terms in the field of radio communication are structurally of five types has become known in the process of our study. All of these types have their own significance in each terminological system. It was found in our scientific observation that radio communication is the most basic types of term structure: compound and compound terms. Simple Prime terms are quantitatively sparse, but in contrast to this, simple Prime Terms form the majority in the field terminological system. More than half of the simpler terms are formed by the uzbekization of the assimilative terms. We have already mentioned in our previous scientific article about affixes that actively participate in this process. In the field terminological system, even terms are quantitatively numerically sparse with the finger, even so we did not circumvent this species either, given their contribution to the richness of field terms.

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