

## UZBEK LANGUAGE IN PARTICULAR OF TELECOMMUNICATION TERMINOLOGY

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### Annotation

The article will talk about the telecommunications terminosystem of the Uzbek language: description, networks.

**Keywords and phrases:** term, terminological system, terminology, telecommunications area telephony terms.

It is known that telecommunications is a process carried out using cimli, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems, a set of technical means designed for the transmission of one or more types, including Telephone, Telegraph, facsimile information and other documentary messages, Inter-computer information exchange, television and radoidastur. It can be said that although the field of Telecommunications is within the scope of information technology, it is a separate macro system that also covers the process of information exchange in Telephone, Telegraph, radio, television, computer, internet networks.

Based on the existing conclusions, it can be said that the field of telecommunications today mainly covers the telephone communication network, radio communication, television and Computer Communication Systems interconnected with each other. Although each of these communication systems serves to create communicative communication between people, to exchange information among themselves, in essence, what type of communication is characterized is distinguished from each other by its purpose, function. In particular, while the telephone communication network serves to provide oral communication between communicants at a distance from each other, radio communication functions to create a communicative environment by transmitting audiomaterials to people. The television communication system establishes a certain system of communication between people by providing video materials to members of society, and the computer system by carrying out tasks such as digital data transmission.

In scientific sources, a different classification of networks of the telecommunications industry is visible. For example, the Russian scientist V.Krupenyova has distinguished the following networks in telecommunications:

1. A telegraph is a system for sending messages written through electrical networks.
2. Telephone-a system that provides live communication of remote subscribers. It provides technical and software connectivity of telephone exchanges, transmission systems and subscriber binders.
3. Television is a system of methods and technical processes for ensuring the transmission of the image of a subject through frequency waves in a dotted and linear form.
4. Radio communication is a system that sends a voice message in waves of a certain frequency.
5. Mail delivery system.
6. Global informational systems (internet) or national data transmission systems .

Particular attention is also paid to the question of the formation, periodization of the development of this field in the study of the terminosystem of telecommunications in linguistics. In Particular, A.Ivkina studied the Soha terminological system in the following periods:

1. Post office (13th century).
2. Telegraphy (late 18th century).
3. Telephony (late 19th century).
4. Radio communication (first quarter of the XIX century).
5. Television (20th century).
6. Information exchange (70 years of the XX century) .

It seems that the telecommunications terminosystem is formed over many years and is formed within itself from a group of terms that divide into different networks. Such terms belonging to the telecommunications terminosystem can be studied in terms of their activity today and, according to which networks they cover, mainly divided into the following 4 groups:

1. Telephone communication network (telephony) terms.
2. Radio communication network terms.
3. Television communication network terms.
4. Computer technology terms.

For many years, it has been known that in the long-distance transmission of information, along with the telephone communication network, telegraph communication was used more efficiently. But in the era of today's technical and technological progress, new generations of communication arose and were replaced by modern mobile phones. Also, as a result of the introduction of new communication technologies, the telephony sector has now expanded to include internet service and mobile communication, namely video conferencing.

It seems that since the telecommunications industry is multi-dimensional, the Indicated classification of field terms is of a polytomic nature. It can be shown in the drawing as follows.

Each network shown in the drawing combines terms in different lexical-semantic groups, including as a microterminosystem. The indicated branches of the telecommunications sector work with their base concepts, terminological units. This situation suggests the existence of a comprehensive area lexical layer of telecommunications.

The terms of the telecommunications industry function to clarify the fundamental concepts of this industry and to specialize them. The separation of the terms of this field semantically into thematic groups, the verification of the structural composition of the macrosystem of telecommunications terms, the determination of its own internal microsystems, the study of the relationship-relationship of each microtism with another microtism is one of the pressing issues of telecommunications terminology.

It is known that" ...the system is studied in lexicology as lexical systems in which each field (profession, ritual, custom, person names, place names, scientific terms) is individually named. In each domain itself, its own lexemes, synonymic and antonymic series, LMG, LMT and fields are distinguished. Each of them is treated as separate, relatively independent systems" .

The Uzbek language telecommunications terminosystem is also characterized by having its own terms as a separate system. Since the telecommunications sector, as noted above, covers telephone communication network, radio communication, television communication and computer technology, the structure of the terminosystem of this area is diverse and distinct from other field terminological

systems. While the terms of the telecommunications sector are extensive, colorful, ensuring communicative communication between people takes place from the structure of the terminosystem on the basis of a unifying common sign, such as information exchange. But each of the terms telephone communication system, radio communication, television and computer communication system, which are replaced by System content, merges into Micro-Systems on the basis of their uniqueness.

As an independent system, the telecommunications terminosystem has the following characteristics:

1. The telecommunications terminosystem is made up of the terms telephone, radio communication, television, computer technology and acquires a common sign according to which it serves to create a communication environment between communicants, exchange information.
2. The occurrence of telecommunications terms is closely related to the results of technical and technological progress in the main cases, a situation that assumes that this terminosystem has the property of an open system that quickly receives new terms related to the field.
3. Telecommunication terminosystem units often have a hierarchical relationship. In telecommunications, the interrelated and sequential implementation of processes such as data transmission, reception, storage, or collection provides a hierarchical relationship of the terms that represent them.
4. The telecommunications terminosystem has the property of decomposing into thematic groups, into lexical-semantic series within itself, into components.

Thus, the telecommunications terminosystem has its place in the terminological lexicon of the language as a macro system covering the terms of communication networks based on the transmission of information from a certain distance, as well as the most important supporting concepts related to these networks.

In a telecommunications terminosystem, telephone communication network Terms form a separate microstyle.

"The telephone network scale is made up of elements that can be combined into three groups, regardless of their width and complexity:

- \* subscriber terminals (usually phone hardware);
- communication line (subscription and connecting lines);
- switching center and telephone exchanges” .

These indicated lines of the telephone network have their own terminological units. Hence, the microstyle of the telephone communication network divides into specific groups within itself.

In telecommunications, a special place is occupied by a mobile network that carries out a service for transmitting voice, text, graphic information over wireless terminals to a specific address or to some territory. A common type of mobile communication is cellular communication. This communication system is based on serving multiple zones, i.e. areas divided into nests. Sources note that these zones are named in this way because they form an image similar to Beehive yachts in the city plan . Cellular communication is a type of mobile radio communication that provides all types of telephone service. One of the organizers of cellular communication is cell phones, which in the mobile system act as a wireless transmission of all data through electromagnetic waves.

The technology of creation, development and application of the mobile phone communication system in telecommunications, its principles of operation, technical means that provide telephone communication, the science that studies such issues as data transmission in speech through this type of

communication, its quality, as well as the field of technology are called telephony. Since the study aimed to study exactly the same communication system terms of telecommunications, terms related to other types of mobile communication were not subject to analysis.

It is known that the term telephony is derived from the Greek words  $\tau\lambda\epsilon\alpha$  +  $\phi\omega\nu\eta$ , meaning "long" + "voice, sound". In connection with this term, many terms have arisen in the field of telephony. Such terms vary in subject matter and apply to work carried out in the field, types of services provided, technical devices.

Telephony as an independent communication network of telecommunications functions to organize services such as organizing telephone communications between local regions, their internal zones, as well as between cities and peoples, sending faxes, making modem connections in a specific time mode . In connection with this function, many terms have arisen in the field terminosystem.

A complex consisting of technical devices and tools for telephone communication, telephone communication units, automatic telephone stations (ATS), communication lines and subscriber terminals (telephone apparatus) is called telephone communication . In the field, these tools in the complex are also represented by certain terms.

It is understood that the telephone communication network is divided into components as a micro-system. Each network has its own terms, the study of which is divided into a thematic group, is important in determining the lexical-semantic properties of the terminosystem of this area.

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