

## Transterminologization in The Uzbek Language



### Literature

**Keywords:** term, making new terms, transterminologization, linguistic specialisation, semantic modulation, a semantic derivation, a metaphor, metonymy, functionality.

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### Abstract

Article opens the concept maintenance Transterminologization enough independent system in terminology as in functional so in structural the plans, closely connected with common lexicon. The tropes actively participate in the Transterminologization and inner enriching terminological system: a metaphor, metonymy and functionality. These tropes are one of the basic ways of enrichment of terminological systems.

Introduction and use of a fixed capital of own terms is one of distinctive lines of scientific and engineering terminology. Another, not less essential to shape of this is functional-speech version is expressed in constant selection, loan and isolation of terms of one terminological system in another terminological system.

In other words, there is an interchange of terms various terminological system. After result of development of technique and science there are many terms in Uzbek various terminological systems. A version of a semantic derivation is transterminologization (A.B. Суперанский, идр. 1989: 194), or under other name, «a semantic derivation» (M.B. Косова, 2004) under which carrying over of the «ready term from one discipline in another with full or its partial reconsideration and transformation into an interbranch homonym»( A.B. Суперанский, идр., 1989) is understood». This preamble is confirmed by the facts of the Uzbek scientific and engineering terminology. Semantic reconsideration is one of completion sources of «a missing link» word-formation means for expression of various concepts of the world surrounding us. For this reason between terminological systems there is an interchange by terms for expression of those or other concepts. In this process the special role is played by a metaphor, metonymy and functionality. The metaphor is more widespread tropes among them. Metaphorization in language is semantic process of a choice of the name on the basis of subject, object similarity of two heterogeneous objects. Process metaphorization begins with pushing away of the new term from an everyday word to which cerebation of the expert finding a suitable word in common lexicon precedes a special sort.

Aristotle was the first one who defined “metaphor as a comparison” [1, p. 669]. However, the comparison (simile) points to similarity of objects irrespective of temporary or constant qualities. The metaphor, on the contrary, expresses steady similarity or a constant attribute. That explains the presence of metaphors among terms. Terminology does not exist separately from the national language but form a whole with it, so terms and common words deeply interact with each other that results in terminological development of common words and de-terminological development of terms. Transterminological shift is a transfer of a lexical unit from one terminology into another. The influx of medical and technical terms into some terminology in Uzbek language is rather common. Due to the main characteristics of terms such as absence of emotiveness and figurativeness, the metaphors in terminology differ from the metaphors in common language.

The facts assert that in Uzbek languages metaphorization many lexicon-semantic (thematic) groups of lexemes and terms are included. These groups give themselves associations of the words which are based on classification of subjects and the phenomena. Thus, the paradigmatic grouping transterms is undertaken by us, is based on their in detail-conceptual classification. For example: these terms it was transformed from one system to another.

- The anatomic term → the technical term
- The anatomic term → the botanical term
- Names household goods → the technical term
- Clothes names → the technical term
- Names household goods → the anatomic term.

We can see here the opposition of “**lexema – transterm**” and “**term – transterm**”.

When teaching vocabulary, researchers frequently note that a high proportion of terms in specialized terminologies consists not only of neologisms or highly technical words but, also, of sub-technical lexical items. Whereas the first group does not cause difficulty to the knowledgeable reader, except perhaps finding their meaning and translation in a good technical dictionary, the second will require more attention. As Kennedy and Bolitho [14, p. 58] explain, this type of vocabulary can cause ambiguity: ‘the learner may know the ‘general’ meaning already and may be confused when he meets it in a context with a different meaning’.

Polysemy is a good example of this situation. It happens when a specific term can be used in two different domains. There are many examples of polysemy in technical terms. ‘quloq’, ‘tirsak’, ‘tish’, to mention but a few. Strictly speaking, terms are polysemous if they share a common core meaning. If they do not share it, they are homonymous. Let us consider now the meaning of one of the most salient and ambiguous terms taken from anatomy, zoology and other. Some of the senses recorded in the dictionary.

<b>Mapping</b>	<b>Source domain</b> → <b>Target domain</b> Anatomy → Engineering term. system
<b>Engineering terminological system</b>	<b>Correspondences</b>
	<i>tish</i> <i>bo‘g‘iz</i> <i>ichak</i>

Metaphor is used when a word belonging to one cognitive domain is conceptualized in terms of a different one. Usually, an abstract domain is conceptualized in terms of a more familiar, more physical one. That is probably one of the reasons why metaphor abounds in technical or scientific discourse, i.e. because of its abstract nature. Plenty of examples of metaphor can be found in technical Uzbek. For example, civil engineering structures can undergo ‘tish’ or ‘bo‘g‘iz’, ‘ichak’.

The underlying mapping in these examples consists of conceptualizing these elements as if they were living things. In words of Lakoff, this is ‘the experiential basis of metaphor’ [15, p. 37]. Their function is making technical descriptions more accessible by establishing parallel correspondences between two different conceptual domains: anatomy and engineering structures is conceptualized.

The latter domain activates physical and concrete mappings which are more immediate to our experience. Interestingly enough, the engineering field is just one of many where similar metaphors can exist.

**I. The terms are meaning parts of a body of the person and animals.** In the Uzbek language many lexemes concerning parts of a body of the person and animals are used as a engineering and botany term (transterm). Even more we specify more low. For example:

Term (Uzbek)	Primary meaning	Transterm meaning
qanot	wing (wing of bird)	samolyot (velosiped, avtomobil) qanoti. (Wing of plane (bicycle and automobile's wing and other)
tish	tooth	arra (shestrnya) ningtishi (saw' tooth)
og'izcha	mouth	Bargvayashilpoyalardaginafasolishuchunxizmatqiladiganteshikcha (The <b>hole</b> is serving for breathing in the leaf and green stems)

#### Some terms are met as a composite word

Terms	Consist of...	Transterm meaning
qo'ziqorin	lamb + stomach	One of sort the mushroom
qo'zidumba	lamb + fatty tail	One of sort the mushroom
qo'ybosh	sheep + head	One of sort the melon
bo'rikalla	wolf + head	One of sort the melon

One part of above-started transterms (composite word) is used metaphorically. That's why the zoo terms are using in the botany. «These are names of animals – zoo term which is transferred both individual metaphors, and terms-word-combinations, and also names of colours where comparison leans against similarity to an external sign-colour. More often process metaphorization is presented in compound terms, as a rule, two-componential, consisting of an adjective and a noun where metaphorization the sign of a subject expressed by an adjective is exposed. Besides metaphorization a sign expressed by an adjective, there is a number of terms, where metaphorization are made all word-combination» [7].

#### II. The terms are meaning a plant and their part.

Term	Primary meaning	Transterm meaning
go'za	cotton (-plant)	Ornamentoneofjewels
kurmak	kurmak (weed widely met on rice-fields)	In employment of the painter: The Element of an art ornament which it is tamed in copper ware.
g'uncha	bud	In employment of the painter: the Element of an art ornament which it is tamed in copper ware.
barg(i)	leaf	In employment of the painter: the Element of an art ornament which it is tamed in copper ware.

#### III. Terms are meaning a household goods.

Term	Primary meaning	Transterm meaning
taroq (comb)	Comb – made of wood, iron and also bone for combing hair and beard.	Technical meaning: part of the spinning-machine for serving combing and turn over textiles. For ex. Comb of spinning-machine.
ko'zgu (mirror)	The material of glass – it is reflected any thing in front of the	Technical meaning: The surface of cylinder and bushing named mirror.

	glass.	The cylinder of mirror should be smear... (Авто, 17, 58).
<b>pichoq</b> (knife)	One of household bladed goods.	Technical meaning: Cutting part of the various items and machinery. Handled and disk knife used at the plough... (ҚХМҚ, 7).
<b>yostiқ</b> (pillow)	It is used for put under the head at the time of sleep.	Technical meaning: Pillow diminishes any shaking and bruising at the automobile
<b>parda</b> (certain)	Hung textile on the window.	cornea (ko'zmuguzpardasi) <i>anat.</i> car-drum (quloqpardasi) <i>anat.</i>

#### IV. The terms are meaning name of clothes and its parts

Lexemes	Primary meaning	Transterm meaning
<b>ko'ylak</b>	shirt or chemise	Technical meaning: porshenningko'yagi (shirt of some of the machinery details)
<b>to'n</b>	oriental robe	qovunto'ni (oriental robe of melon)
<b>qalpoq</b>	cap	zamburug' qalpog'I, mix qalpog'i (cap of mushroom, cap of nail)
<b>tugma</b>	button	lift tugmasi (button of lift (elevator))
<b>belbog'</b>	girdle	Yerningbelbog'i (ekvador) (girdle of the Earth (Ecuador))

Many such as above mentioned terms are one of disciplines was transformed to another in the Uzbek language. Proceeding from materials of the Uzbek language, by us it is revealed, that in the big degree terms from other branches make metaphorization on anatomic terminological system. We will address to examples.

#### 1. Anatomic terms are formed from the name of household goods:

Term	Primary meaning	Transterm meaning
<b>bolish</b>	pillow	Arisen and thicken like pleated places of part, textures in the man organism: For ex: Palate pillow, pillow of nail and etc.
<b>qop</b>	sack	The curtain is surrounded the some part of man organism. The curtain, which its morphological structure mention various sack. For ex.: bladder (urinary) (ТТИЛ, 345 [12]).
<b>o'choq</b>	hearth	Pathologic place of definite placed of man body 1. Одам танаси ёхуд аъзоларининг муайян ерида жойлашган патология ўрни. 2. the Damage place which taken place in the definite place of the Earth or object. 3. The epidemic den which spread in the definite place of Earth. (ТТИЛ, 316).
<b>xalta</b>	packet (bag)	The curtain is surrounded the some part of man organism. The curtain, which its morphological structure is various cortex and curtain and others. For ex.: Packet of hair (sochxaltasi), Packet of heart top (yurakustkixaltasi) (ТТИЛ, 253).
<b>ip</b>	lace (cotton)	The texture like laces that belong to the appendixes and cellular in the man organism (ТТИЛ, 90).
<b>supra</b>	table-cloth	Table-cloth of ear (quloqsuprasi) – Part of like snail of the ear (ТТИЛ, 353).

## 2. Anatomic terms are transformed from terms building:

Term	Primary meaning	Transterm meaning
<i>dahliz</i>	<b>anteroom</b>	entrance part of the empty organ and textures in the organism; (ТТИЛ, 55).
<i>gumbazI</i>	<b>cupola</b>	One of part in the organism like cupola. For ex.: Cupola of pleura (plevragumbazi) (ТТИЛ, 52).
<i>gumbaz II</i>	<b>arch</b>	One of part in the organism like arch. For ex.: arch of brain(miyagumbazi), arch of head (kalla (chanog'i) <i>gumbazi</i> ) and others (ТТИЛ, 52).
<i>yo'lak</i>	<b>(path) passage</b>	The path (passage) closed top side and also get through the another organ and entrance path in the organism; inner listening path, external listening path (ТТИЛ, 104).

## 3. Anatomic terms are transformed from name of clothes and its parts:

Term	Primary meaning	Transterm
<i>cho'ntak</i>	<b>pocket</b>	Deepen and concaved parts of the organ in the man organism. For ex.: fore-part pocket of drum certain (nog'oraparda old <i>cho'ntagi</i> ), back part pocket of drum certain (nog'orapardaorqacho'ntagi), top part pocket of drum certain (nog'orapardayuqoricho'ntagi) (ТТИЛ, 269).
<i>sallacha</i>	<b>turban</b>	1. The turban is white kerchief, which wind on the head of nurse (hospital). 2. The textile used for wrap wounds in the wounded parts of body (ТТИЛ, 182).

All transterms which given above noted in explanatory dictionary and others dictionaries. In that way, a lot of lexems are belong to the above-stated groups was transform to some another terminological system. The metaphor is the basis of transforming terms and lexemes.

One of the method enrich terminological systems is metonymy. “**Metonymy** (греч.Μετωνυμία – transfer, move) is usually defined as a trope in which basis the association on a contiguity lays. Whereas the metaphor is based on *comparison* or *analogy* of such subjects of thought, which really among themselves are not connected (so it is accepted to think), are independent one from another, metonymy is based on real communication, on *the real relation* between subjects” [8]. These relations doing two subjects of thought logically adjacent each other can be different categories. Thus, the transterms are arisen in the base of metonymy will form like that. They are:

**I. Metonyms are based of «material ↔ material» shape.** In accordance to the collected materials a great deal transterm are arisen by “**material ↔ material**” shape. The type of metonyms is distinguished by its actives. In fact, exchanging the terms is interesting for us. The Basic characteristic line metonymical carryings over compared with metaphorical transformations is their regularity. Such type of the name is created in most cases under the influence of certain semantic models and does not represent new word meanings, and only their typical use. From various kinds metonymicaltransferringnames are possible to note a subject designation on a material of which it is made. For example, *olmos(uzb.)*– "jewel". This term on contiguity is transformed to engineering and botanical terms. In the technician *olmos*- «the tool for cut the glasses», and in botany the name of plants *olmos (rus.Северцова)*. Action metonymy can designate a place. For example, the zoo term *qorako'l (uzb.)* – «the sheep skin». The premium (produce) of the sheep skin in one of regions under name **Qorako'l** (in Uzbekistan) is grown up.

**II. Metonyms are based of «object ↔ units of measure» shape.** In this metonymic type the lexemes signifying objects will mean a unit of measure and become the transterms. For example:

The term *oy* (moon). Main mean of this term is «shining heavenly body which taking beam from Sun». The *oy* (moon) turns round the Earth. *Oy* was became name of month in the base of the metonymy. «Two tenth of astronomical year – The time is moon turns round the Sun within 30 or 31 day period» (ЎТИЛ-08, 3, 98). For example: (month of march), may *oyi* (month of may), *dekabroyi* (month of December) and others. Biryilo‘nikkiydaniborat. (One year consist of twelve *month*).

**III. Metonyms are based of «toponym ↔ transterm» shape.** Terminologist H. Shamsiddinov and A. Madvaliev had been mentioned about reason of forming terms via lexical and semantically way. The said that «One of the term forming method is phenomenon of metonymy based on the dwelling and time (period) in the making terms via lexical and semantically way. They are divided three group: a) Making terms in the base of definition of place name: *konyak*, *regbi*, *qorako‘l*; б) Making terms in the base of name of person: *amper*, *om*, *kyuri*, *pentgen*, *nagan*, *mauzer*; в) Making terms in the base of common using words: *botirish*, *bo‘shatish*, *yumshatish* (metallurgy), *to‘yintirish*, *uchish*, *eskirish* (chemistry) (In our opinion, that third type is not metonymy, perhaps it is analogy. Example, Definition of working process like *yerniyumshatmoq* (make soft the soil), *xamirniyumshatmoq* (make soft the dough) was moved by analogy from common using words to the metallurgy. – our note – G.I)» [10, p. 106]. But subscribe to their opinion is difficult: «It should be note, which a great deal of terms which in the based on the name of place and name of person are international character...» [10, p. 106]. It’s truth, that type of terms in large quantity. But we can not overlook, that there are some factors. By our researching and collecting materials show us that a lot of terms (in the based on the name of place and name of person) are made on Uzbek language (Turkic). Following given arguments are evidenced.

#### **Toponimical transterms:**

*arabi* – arabiot (Arabic horse), arabigilam (Arabic carpet);

*banoras* – banorasmatosi (Banoras textile – it is named because of made in Indian state of Banoras);

*kashmiri*– soft textile is made from wool or silk (named because of made in Kashmir (India);

*baytirqo‘rg‘oni* – baytirqo‘rg‘oniuzum (sort of grape);

*farangi*– handkerchief is made soft silk (named because of made in France)

*qorako‘l* – qorako‘lteri (produced sheepskin in Qorako‘l (region);

*buxorcha*– buxorchado‘ppi (the skull-cap sewed by Bukharan skull-cap-maker);

*mang‘it* – mang‘itgilami [2, p. 302] (carpet of mangit (region);

*osiyoyi* – osiyoyi non (name of bread which prepare in Central Asia);

*buxori* – buxoripalov (name of rich pilaf which preparing in Bukhara).

*turkmangilam* – quality carpet is made from sheep’s wool. The nation of name (Turkmen) move to (transformed) carpet name is the because of prepared in the Turkmen people.

It known us that naming one of the objects became in field of botany, anatomy, engineering and zoology are results of metonymy.

It is known every zone has its peculiar flora. This specific is play role forming new transterms in the terminological system of botany via semantically way. It is related to appearing seat of object that is call into transterms like that. For example:

*toshloqi* – qovunnavi. (Sort of melon – that sort is spread in the region of Fergana) (ЎК, 76).

*urgenchi*– qovunnavi. (sort of melon – ripe within 72-73 days)(ЎК, 70).

*toifi* – uzumnavi. (Sort of grapes are growin in Toifi. Toifi is name one of the city Iran)

*xitoyi*– qovunnavi. (midst-ripping sort of melon which ripe within 80-90 days. This name come into sight the from country name – China) (ЎК, 62).

*tog'rayhon* – ўсимлик тури. (mainly, it is perennial, which grow in surrounding of the mountain) (ЎТИЛ, 165).

*tog'olcha*– mevaturi. (It is belong to plums group, fruit-tree is large than cherry and small than plum, mainly grow in mountains) (ЎТИЛ-08, 165).

*tog'terak* – terakturi. (Industrial wood of tree is mainly grow in mountain valleys) (ЎТИЛ-08, 165).

*suvpiyoz*– o'simikturi. (The plant is mainly grow in watery and swampy place) (ЎТИЛ-08, 579).

*tog'uzum*– Very tasty, the peel is very thin, midst-ripping sort of grapes (ЎТИЛ-08, 165).

*Baytirqo'rg'oni* – the midst-ripping, making export sort of melon. It is related to name of city block (Baytirkorganiy) in Tashkent (ЎҚ, 62).

Besides it, The types of *rizammat*..., *sultoni*...(name of grapes) are spread in Uzbekistan (БЭЛ, 59). Also the sort of melon which named *kamoli*, *davlatboy*, *jo'raqand*... are spread (БЭЛ, 99). *Shodibegi/ Shodixon* – The type of pilaf [3, p. 29]. *Husayni* [ф. < a. حسینی – It is descended from second son name of Majesty Ali] – the sort of grapes (ЎТИЛ-08, 5, 565). *Hasayni* – [ф. < a. حسینی – It is descended from second son name of Majesty Ali] – the sort of grapes (ЎТИЛ-08, 5, 513). Above-started transterms is not only consisted of one word, maybe it is consist of composite words in Uzbek Language. Likewise, the sort of grapes: *kattaqo'rg'on*(pushti), *parkenti* (Parkent region) and the sort of melon: *xitoyi*, *xorazmi*, *shabbozi* similar transterms came into results of metonymy. A lot of zoological terms also appeared via metonymical way. They usually are an international character. But Uzbek terminological system is not exception from it. A great deal animals birds is named in accordance to their living place. For example: *dengiztoshboshi*, *amudaryogulmohi*, *issiqko'loqpechagi* like names of fish. And also: *Bog'dehqonchumchuq*, *cho'l chumchuq*, *O'rta Osiyo kobrasi*, *qum ilon*, *Buxoro chittagi*, *tog' echkisi*, *tog' g'oz*, *suvilon*, *hind g'oz*, *suvburgut*, *tog'chumchuq* (ЎУХ).

#### IV. Metonyms are based of «anthroponomy ↔ unit of measure» shape

In fact, it is known human can not live without invents. Each of one human want invents something in his life. Each one like objects has its nomination in the results of using from fond of lexica (cart, wheel, arrow and etc.). Side by side with this, in the languages, in particular, a lot of terms which related to inventors have been using in Uzbek language. To say clearly, names of person are change special terms, that is the anthroponomy. As a result, names of person are serve transterm. There are, especially, in Russian and European languages, these names are transformed into Uzbek language. For Example: *volt*, *amper*, *kulon*, *joul*, *vatt*, *gerts*, *genri*, *kyuri*, *nyuton*etc. It is truth, transterming of anthroponomy are coming into sight in the modern Uzbek Language, nowadays transterms like are number ness. Nevertheless, we noticed above transterms like that.

At first, we search from remote past whom making metonymy of names of persons. It is us known, Al-Khorathmiy (Al-Xorazmiy) was a great scientist of mathematic and he found sciences of Algebra. The term of *algorithm* is related to him which active using in the information technology. *Algoritm* (Algorithm) is adapted form to Latin language. The transterm is spread in the Europe zone and it came from through Russian into the Uzbek language. As a result, name of *Al-Xorazmiy (algoritm)* have been using as a transterm in the sciences of mathematics and Information technology.

**V. Metonyms are based of «number ↔ ethnographic names» shape.** In the Uzbek word stock have a lot of lexemes which depend on the ceremony, rites, customs, traditions are mean long life of Uzbek people and their social and spiritual life. This lexical layer is ethnographic names in the linguistics.

In accordance to our research results, these ethnographic names are come into the sight by reason of metaphor and metonymy in the Uzbek. By the way, linguist N. Mirzayev wrote that, “the ethnographical lexica

and its lexemes' some part which pertaining to various fields is came true from common using words, and these words are used another meaning instead of primary meaning". For Example: *tovoq*(dish, bowl), *uloq*(kid), *tugun*(bundle, pack), *yirtish*(tearing), *aytimchi* (talking), *qo'niq* (guess), *yetti*(seven), *qirq* (forty), *yil* (year) are active using words, these are take on special meaning of ethnography...» [6, p. 3]. Undermentioned terms are proving our above-started opinions.

Common using word	Primary meaning	Transterm meaning (meaning of change)
<i>qirq</i>	forty – number, figure.	The name of funeral ceremony, that conduct after death of human's 37 <sup>th</sup> -39 <sup>th</sup> days. The name is one of the tribe in Uzbek nation's part (ЎТИЛ-08, 302).
<i>yigirma</i>	twenty – number, figure.	The name of funeral ceremony, that conduct after death of human's 17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> days. (ЎТИЛ-06, 266).
<i>oq</i> (ko'kII)	white – type of color.	Chemise's name, wearing by women for memory's late (the decease). It is white color. Chemise of mourning. (ЎТЭИЛ, 63).
<i>uloq</i>	kid – goat's young.	National sport game. In this game every horseman should snatch kid out of smb's hands and carry it to finish. (ЎТИЛ-08, 4, 279).
<i>uch</i>	three – number, figure.	The name of funeral ceremony, that conduct after death of human's 1 <sup>th</sup> day. (ЎТИЛ-06, 376)
<i>tovoq</i>	type of object – bowl.	The ceremony name of sending food, sweets and costume for bride by bridegrooms on the holydays eve. (ЎТЭИЛ, 84).
<i>yetti</i>	seven – number, figure.	The name of funeral ceremony, that conduct after death of human's 7 <sup>th</sup> days. (ЎТИЛ-06, 20).
<i>gul</i>	type of plant – flower.	Ceremony name of devoted for the deceased's memory. It is conduct, when the flowers blossom in the spring. (ЎТИЛ-06, 516).
<i>to'qqiz</i>	nine – number, figure.	Foods, sweets, which carrying in the marriage ceremony. It is consists of nine type (ТИЛ-08, 255).

It is shownus, that above-started ethnographical terms are arisen on account of terms, which have been using other terminological system such as: mathematica, zoology, botany and etc. Thus, making terms by semantically way from common using words have its position in the Uzbek terminology. The transterms are property one of terminological system although it does not distinguished by its form. To research the terms and transterms by semantically will give chance us, which discriminate between common using words and terminological systems. And also it will good influence to enrich Uzbek explanatory dictionary.

Many researchers say, that at a semantic way of formation of new terms (transterminologization) participate only a metaphor and metonymy, and word carrying over on functionality they do not consider.

“The vocabulary enrichment in any language takes place not only by means of new words but with the help of existent lexical units, by means of semantic derivation such as semantic extension, contraction or semantic transfer (metaphor, metonymy)”. Academic Marr wrote: “Change of the subjects designated by words; at preservation of social function of a subject the name is usually transferred on a new subject (the law of functional semantics academician Marr)” [8]. By us it is revealed, that in many terminological system the majority of transterms appears on the basis of a generality of their functions. For example, word of professional lexicon *qulf* (y3б.) (Lock) – the special mechanism of a door, a chest and a suitcase which is locked and opens with a key. The lexeme also has this meaning to "interface". On a basis of meaning "interfacing" a word *qulf* it was transformed to technical terminological system on association of its function. As a result the word «*qulf*»(QXTL, 171) [3]becomes the technical term.

It is necessary to underline, that transterms have similarity, both on function, and under the external form between them (a common word and the transterm). For example, the anatomic term – *tomir* (a blood vessel



– root). In biology *tomir* (узб.) has functions, same as in the anatomic. Therefore we can allocate two types of transformation of terms on functionality of terminology: 1) on the basis only «in the pure state functions»; 2) on the basis «function» and «the external form». The transterm *tomir* is included into the second type. Many engineering terms formed on the basis «function» and «the external form», such as: *boshmoq, yeng, yostiq, qanot, taroq, qalpoq, cho'mich, tarnov*. Summarising the aforesaid it is possible to tell, that new values of terms can be created as a result of various semantic shifts, by semantic development of a lexeme. In enrichment of terminological systems, trope functionality is actively participates in the creation transterms along with other ways of a nomination, such as a metaphor and metonymy.

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