Thematic Groups of Process Defining Terms in the Uzbek Language

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Abstract

The article examines some aspects of systematization of term used in several options in the Uzbek language. And also its formation by semantically method. To be more exact, lexical-semantic features of the terms of social-politic, agriculture, medicine and construction sphere are being analyzed.

«As it s known, from ancient times humanity used to make various weapons and household facilities casting a metal, they would process wood, used to do farming and invent hunting facilities as well. By this means they used to implement a specific technological process which resulted appearance of a special system of terms. Technical and technological means alike natural and social event and occurrence, consists of its collection of a specific sign, condition, process and etc as its artificial particle» [7, p. 68]. For example, terms as *andazalash, bolgalash, yedirish, chukichlash, chuzish,* which had been shaped during long history, are still used as process denominations in technical-technological spheres in a specific profession, which had appeared due to particular object. But there are various views on their nomination and segregation in the linguistics. For instance, if S.Ibrohimov considers these words as «lexical units peculiar to profession» [4, p. 95], V.N.Kostrov names all of these terms as "technical terminology" [5, p. 97]. Notwithstanding their nomination, they are considered as process defining special nominations. Every action by alive being, its "struggle for life" are implemented in process.

If intitial concept of an action is «descending of a person or an object from its idle position, setting forward, movement and etc.», the term *jarayon* (process) is stipulated in «Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language» as following: «consequent course, development, progress of an action and event» [8, p. 73]. «Consequent exchange of events and conditions in development of a particular thing» [9, p. 567]. As it can be seen, both terms represent consequent conceptually correlated concepts. They are named in Uzbek language as predicates either "infinitives". The aspect is in that there are hundreds of terms being used for denomination of such concept. If particular part of them are of Uzbek origin (*kechirish, ishqalanish, izlanish*), others are derivations with implementation of Uzbek affixes (*kavsharlash, kalavalash, skoviyalash*, ishoralash*, loyihalash, markazlashtirish).

Terms do serve for differentiation of precise concepts of science, technics, arts and etc, for delimitation of them, moreover, for definition and specialization of concepts as well. It is also, alike a word, is considered to be over-lingual wealth of a language and is enlisted into a lexis. But it differs from common words with their utilization in particular cases. For example, botany terms as: *hujayra* (cell), *yadro* (core), *uruglanish* (semination), *changlanish* (pollination)...

Terms of action, usually, do appear as a nomination (term) of a particular action rather than its definition. For example, as strong as action denomination is expressed in terms as *ekin ekmoq* (to plant a herb) or *olma termoq* (to harvest apples), so strong a nominative (terminological) would be in *ekin ekish, olma terish*. Term making in Uzbek language has availed a character of adding *sh, -ish* action denominations. When they speak on conceptual and functional features of action nominations in the sources, they do not underline importance of its peculiarity in term formation. Undoubtedly, such concept can not represent the aspect of

such case, but it is linked with its functional utilization and is not beyond corresponding aspect of *-(i)sh* adding case. Especially, its utilization area is immensely wide in the technical terminology. Namely, R.Doniyorov underlines the scope of affixes as -sh (-ish) in clarification of the following concepts:

a) action denominations peculiar to techniques: *boshqarish (to operate), sozlash to fix), chiniqtirish (to temper), zaryadlash (to charge), tormozlash (to hamper);*

b) process nominations of the very sphere: *yeyilish (wore off), utmaslanish (to obtuse), zanglash (to rust), qizish (to bask), qaynash (rim)»* [7, p. 38].

Such case is expressed in our example by means of special terms. Term made by means of affixes as *-i(sh), -ov, -u(v), -moq* avail a vital role in the lexis. In this regards, terms like this have been analyzed separately under a distinct chapter either a micro-sphere within the works (dissertations, monographs) related to the issues of Uzbek terminology. As within every terminological sphere there are thousands of action and process defining terms. One should also note that the "primacy" in this field belongs to the process defining terms made by means of affixes *-i(sh).*

A plenty of process defining terms are being used in the terminological system of Uzbek language. From the genetic point of view they are, first of all, are shaped on the basis of principles of own layer. Along with that, terminological system also utilizes process defining terms made on the basis of principles of derrived layer. Terms made of Persian-Tadjik, Arab and international languages are among this. In the formation of terms of this shape Uzbek affixes as *-lash, -lashish, -lashtirish, -(o)v, -(u)v* are being effectively used for creation of process defining terms. Process defining terms can colligate as verbal so as nominal features due to the reason that convey a concept of action and process concept, so that static condition of the process as well.

As it is known, when words of general purpose are used as terms, they vary from their initial function. If to quote V.P.Danilenko, Terminologist, in such cases only a root of the word is being assumed and provided a new concept.

We can segregate 2 groups of the present terms as per their concept provision.

1.Terms defining concept of immediate action: *sakrash (to jump), yugurish (to run), kurashish (to wrestle), urish (to hit), ekish (to plant), ishlash (to work), ishlov berish (to process) etc.*

2.Process defining terms: *zanglash (to get rusty), utmaslanish (to get obtuse), charchash (to get tired), qizish (to get bask) etc.*

They do not mean action - they signify its outcome. Unlike terms of action, process defining terms are usually terms of a particular sphere and are specialized for that sphere. While action is the words of general use. Terms of action, commonly, are shaped as not only the definition of an action, hence as nomination of the very action. Namely, simple words defining an action do differ from the terms defining a special concept with their specific peculiarities. For example, of a word of a general use stick out with their several meanings, unlimited scope of utilization, sagacity for common (suitableness) and other features, terms (either words being used as terms) are excelled with their accessory to a particular concept, limited scope of utilization, attachment to a specific sphere and coincidence to a present norms of a literal language. There are 2 exact cases in Uzbek language for expression of any process and origination of process defining terms.

First of them is formation of a terms be means of adding affixes to Uzbek or derived words. Second is loading new (terminological) concept onto the words present in the language from ancient.

The second case is widely spread in traditional and sport sphere. For example: *urug' ekish* (to plant seeds), *parvarish qilish* (to tend), *yagonalash* (to segregate) (in agriculture); *sakrash* (to jump), *yugurish* (to run), *kurash tushish* (to wrestle) and etc.

S.Ibrohimov notes: «Compound terms: a) defining action and process… can be divided into parts of terms: 1. Terms defining nomination of an action and process. Notwithstanding the quantity of the words these terms are made of, the affix *-ish* is added to the ending of the verb (root)»... For example: «*avra ochish*», *bolga urish*, «*buy kiygizish*», «*dandana ochish*», *hat solish* … The same opinion is stipulated in other literature and sources [4, p. 182].

According to our research, affixes *-(i)sh, -lash, -lashtirish, -(o)v, -(u)v* are actively used in formation of process defining terms. Besides nomination of an action, affix *-i(sh)* is actively used in formation of process defining terms also in Uzbek language.

Yu.R.Charysheva notes the following in her research on process defining terms: «Affixes as *-niye, -ka* are used for expression of a process in Russian language (*compaundirovaniye* (compounding), *peregonka* (distillation), while in English language the affix *-ing* is used (blending, forerunning). If suffixation style prevail in Russian language, indeed in English language suffixation and substantiation forge ahead» [10, p. 39-41].

Presence of a specific shape, possessiveness of a particular norm and regulation of terms in literal (scriptory) language do differ them from simple words. As, in few of the researches in Uzbek language we can encounter cases when words of common use, utilized for definition of any process, do not differ from the special terms of a specific sphere, while both of them are amalgamated.
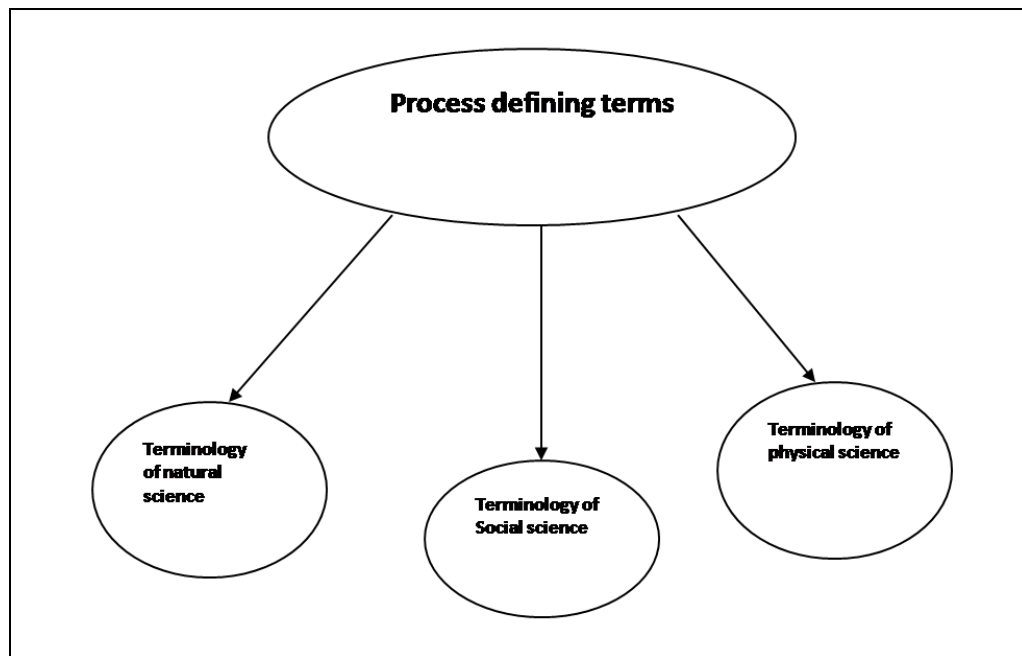
R.Doniyorov, who had observed technical terminology of Uzbek language, had verified seven concepts in this sphere. Particularly:

1. «Terms defining technical objects.
2. Terms defining technical sphere and specialties.
3. Terms defining persons related to the techniques.
4. Terms defining technical process.
5. Terms defining technical degree.
6. Terms defining technical unit measures.
7. Terms defining technical peculiarities» [3, p. 45-46].

This concept had been indicated as a separate thematic group within these categories in the example of technical terminology.

Attachment of origination of action and process defining terms of various spheres stick out due to unanimity of social-political, scientific and technical-technological development.

When these terms are studied under segregation into various spheres as per their concept, the following lexical-conceptual groups are availed:

1. Process defining terms in the terminology of natural science: *biologic oksidlanish* (biological oxydation), *quzg'alish* (starting)*, emlash* (breastfeeding), *harakatlantiruvchi tanlanish* (dislocating) and etc.

2. Process defining terms in social science: *galayon qilish* (to rebel), *modernizatziyalash* (to modernize), *ovoz berish* (to vote), *galaba qilish* (to win), *ratifikatziyalash* (to ratify) and etc.

3. Process defining terms in physical science: *zanglash* (to get rusty)*, utmaslanish* (to get obtuse), *charchash* (to get tired), *qizish* (to get bask) and etc. These terms carry a meaning of physical process resulted by the action rather than action itself.

«Process and condition concepts are linked to appearance of wildlife and life beings» [8, p. 73]. Any change in the nature and society is reflected in the mind and language. Undoubtedly, any of the word defining a particular concept has an ability to become a term of a specific sphere. This can be reasoned simply by its ability to convey a concrete concept or meaning. For example, *kitob* (a book) in poligraphy, *harakat* (movement) in physics, *osmon* (sky) in astronomy are special terms. But there is huge either a short "distance" between origination of a word and its utilization as a term of a specific sphere, as language develops along with society progresses. Unambiguously, vital changes occur in the language. As language develops as a language of a tribe, canton and nation, so that lexical units within the language do face their formal and conceptual changes, encounters familiarization and verification of its usage in this regard.

As it is known, society members were engaged into various professions, namely, they were engaged with craftsmanship, farming, managed manufacturing, worked continuously to compel nature and implemented peculiar technological processes in this regard. It is natural that these processes were reflected in the language, there were initial terms to appear. Hence they also encounter a process of development, ageing and renewal, forgetting and reappearing alike other units in language linguistics.

Every physical, biological and social change does represent a particular process. And special people would start arranging and studying such processes – labor distribution appears.

As a result terms defining action, process and condition appear within the particular group of people, and they remain differing from other lexical units with their utilization area. Difference results origination of lexical groups. As it known, mutually contradicting lexical layers are studied in groups aggregately in lexicology according to the concept, origin, utilization and other peculiarities within every language lexis.

We should note that verification process of lexical layers is being entitled under various terms. For example, S.Inrohimov had used a term as *leksik unit* in his monographic research [4, p. 95], E.Begmatov used *tematik guruh, tematik gruppa* (thematic group) [2, p. 116-125]. In further researched dedicated to studying of issues of terminology, a term *mavzuiy guruh* (thematic group) had been taken as a basis [1, p. 42-107]. The same term is being used in the works even being published nowadays. Indeed, based on the peculiarities of the research, we also have decided to denominate process and condition defining term group as *mavzuiy guruh* (thematic group). Inasmuch as our research embraces analysis of process defining terms being used in various terminological systems, for example in the sphere of science and techniques.

To be more exact, lexical-semantic features of the terms of social-politic, agriculture, medicine and construction sphere are being analyzed. Trailing this path, i.e. segregation of the process defining terms into thematic groups «...gives opportunity to signify richness or poorness of a lexis of a specific sphere within a concrete nation. Segregation of lexis into own and derivative layers and their comparative studying provides opportunity to verify words of which sphere remained in the own layer, words of which sphere were archived and historically left behind and with which words they were replaced» [2, p. 121]. Having agreed with the present view, we should note that process defining terms in few of the spheres of science and techniques are encountered rarely. For example, terminology of anatomy is among such terminological system [6].

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