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| REGARDING EXPLANATION OF INTERNATIONAL TERM ELEMENTS IN THE UZBEK DICTIONARIES |  | Literature Keywords: term, explanatory dictionary, terminological dictionary, international term elements. |
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Abstract

In this paper, the new, five-volume and six-volume explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language published in Uzbek Latin script have been shown to have a number of news and advantages. One of the most important and main innovations of these dictionaries is the provision of complete etymological information for words and terms that have entered the Uzbek language from foreign languages, and another is that in the following years, the so-called "international term elements" and actively participating in the creation of scientific and technical terms, such as aviation, auto It is noted that elements such as anti-, geo-, gidro-, makro-, mikro-, neo-, poli-, tele- are given in the form of separate dictionary articles. Also, it was emphasized that the main purpose of the explanatory dictionary is to reveal the separate components of the international terms that have been assimilated into the Uzbek language, that is, the meanings of the term elements, to show their word-making possibilities, to comment on the terms formed with their participation, and what aspects the authors pay attention to when solving these issues and creating dictionary articles are shown.

INRODUCTION

In a number of articles published in recent years, it has been shown that the new, five-volume, recently published six-volume annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language in Uzbek Latin script is not a reworked or supplemented edition of the previous, two-volume annotated dictionary, and that the new dictionaries have a number of news and advantages. One of the most important, main innovations of these dictionaries is the provision of complete etymological information for words and terms that have entered the Uzbek language from foreign languages, and another is the inclusion of aviation, auto, which are called "international term elements" and actively participate in the formation of scientific and technical terms in the following years, and the *anti-, geo-, gidro-, makro-, mikro-, neo-, poli-, tele-* are given as separate vocabulary items. Because most of such term elements are independent roots, words with independent meaning in the source languages, that is, in Greek and Latin languages, and the words formed with them form groups of stable, unambiguous terms in one or another terminological system.

International terminal elements have prefixal (prepositive) and postfixal (postpositive) appearance. Prepositive terminal elements combine with postpositive terminal elements in source languages and in a number of European languages, as well as with international terms to form new terms. The same feature is characteristic of postpositive elements. Their difference is that in a number of languages, in particular, in Uzbek, prepositive elements can be combined with Uzbek words, but postpositive elements do not have this feature at all or almost.

RESULT

One of the characteristic features of international terminology is their ability to generalize. This feature is especially evident in postpositive terminal elements. Because such terms as *-gamiya*, *-gen*, *-graf*, *-grafiya*, *-drom*, *-emiya*, *-it*, *-log*, *-logiya*, *-oma*, *-skop*, *-stat*, *-tron*, *-fil*, *-fob*, *-tsid* regular, unambiguous terms are formed with the participation the terms formed with the presence of the *-log* term element always mean the same thing, that is, a specialist in a field of science: *geolog*, *dermatolog*, *ixtiolog*, *nevrolog*, *leksikolog*, *seysmolog*, *teolog*, *farmokolog*, *urolog*, etc.

In this regard, the question may arise whether there is a need to divide the international terms adopted into the Uzbek language into components in the form of roots, prefixes, and suffixes. It is necessary to approach terms of this type not only from the point of view of an ordinary person who speaks literary language, but also from the point of view of experts in the field to which the same term belongs. For example, the term *ixtiolog* (ichthyologist) may be incomprehensible to an ordinary representative of the literary language or a specialist in a field far from zoology, but zoologists, in general, biologists, know very well that the term element "*ixti*" in this term is the Greek word for "*fish*" and the whole term means "expert who studies fishes".

As above, the international term elements are firmly attached to the stems to which they are attached. Many of these term elements are considered to be productive generators in European languages, as well as in Russian, and many terms were formed with their participation. However, in the Uzbek language and its scientific terminology, no new words are created in the presence of international prepositive term elements, but in scientific and technical terminology, prepositive term elements are combined with Uzbek (Arabic and Persian that have been assimilated into Uzbek) stems, and new words - hybrid terms are created. For example, hybrid terms such as *avtokorxon*, *avtonazorat*, *antitanalar*, *aerochana*, *biokimyo*, *vibrobolg'a*, *videokuchaytirgich*, *geosiyosat*, *gidroinshoot*, *makroiqtisodiyot*, *ultratovush* were formed by combining relevant international term elements with Uzbek (as well as Arabic and Persian words used in Uzbek).

In all the major sciences of the present time, as well as in the fields of politics, art and technology, there are many terms belonging to the Greek and Latin languages and various word-forming elements: *avitaminoz*, *gipertoniya*, *kardiografiya*; *galogen*, *polimer*; *barometr*, *radiosignal*; *geksagon*, *geometriya*; *dendrologiya*, *mikroflora*, *fotosintez*; *avtonomiya*, *anarxiya*, *demokratiya*; *antonim*, *polisemiya*, *fonologiya*, etc.

Such terms, which are considered international, are acceptable in all respects, suitable for purpose, since the term elements contained in them express a certain meaning clearly and always in the same way, they are far from polysemy. It is true that, as a result of the development of science and technology, some term elements are becoming polysemantic elements due to the

increase of concepts and, consequently, terms. For example, the meaning of the *-graf* component in the terms *bibliograf*, *kardiograf*, *avtograf* is different in all three cases [1, p. 116-119; 2, p. 36].

Such terms are short, but express the meaning relatively fully. "Using the fund of international wordsmiths," writes terminologist V.P.Danilenko, is supported not only because of tradition (which is also important), but also because of its practicality. Such words, in most cases, have standard semantics, so they have the property of correct classification» [3, p.59].

The terms rationally formed from the materials of the Greek and Latin languages are short, clear and expressive, so they are accepted in every language, including the Uzbek language, without translation. For example, the words *telefon* and *elektrod* can be found in most languages of the world. It is not possible to translate these terms into Uzbek or other languages as one-word terms. If there was a need to translate or explain them, we would have descriptions consisting of a few words, such as “**telefon** – a device that transmits sound over a certain distance”, “**elektrod** – a conductor that conducts electricity to a liquid or gas”.

Prepositional term elements that make up international terms can be divided into three groups: 1) term elements that are considered independent words in the source languages, i.e. Greek and Latin, and whose meaning is understandable in terminological systems: *avto-*, *allo-*, *agro-*, *antropo-*, *astro-*, *aero-*, *biblio-*, *bio-*, *gastro-*, *geo-*, *gigro-*, *gidro-*, *gomo-*, *zoo-*, *ixtio-*, *karbo-*, *kardio-*, *kosmo-*, *kripto-*, *lito-*, *makro-*, *mezo-*, *mikro-*, *nevro-*, *neo-*, *nitro-*, *poli-*, *radio-*, *sulfo-*, *tio-*, *elektro-*, *eritro-*, etc.; 2) Latin and Greek terminological elements representing countable and ordinal numbers: *uni-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *tri-*, *tetra-*, *penta-*, *geksa-*, *gepta-*, *nona-*, *desi-*, *ikosa-*, *milli-*, *proto-*; 3) Latin and Greek loading and prefix (prefix) term elements: *a-*, *an-*, *ana-*, *apo-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *infra-*, *kontr-*, *meta-*, *para-*, *per-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *sin-*, *sim-*, *sub-*, *trans-*, *ultra-*, *eks-*, *en-*, *epi-*, etc.

In special publications and linguistic literature, the number of international prepositional term elements that can be used in creating a new term is indicated in different periods (75, 150, 180, etc.). However, the list of these terms can be continued indefinitely, especially at the expense of words with independent meaning of the first type. Because the ability of Greek and Latin roots to combine with other words increases with the addition of interfixes. N.V.Yushmanov's treatise on this issue [5, p. 6-7] gives a list of more than 1100 prepositive and postpositive international (mostly Greek and Latin) term elements, that is noted that it can be further filled.

The correctness of these opinions is fully confirmed by the "Explanatory-Illustrative Dictionary of International Terms" [4, 280] created by the team of authors in 2020. This dictionary, which describes international term elements as a whole, is considered a first experiment not only in Uzbek lexicography, but also in the lexicography of Turkic peoples. Since the terms and term elements used in the dictionary are common to almost all languages of the world, this dictionary can serve as a model and copy for them.

The main purpose of the dictionary was to reveal the meanings of the separate components of the international terms that have been assimilated into the Uzbek language, i.e., the elements of terms, to show their word-making possibilities, and to explain the terms made with their participation. In solving these issues, in forming the dictionary articles, the authors paid attention to the following aspects:

1. Terminal elements are placed in alphabetical order and each of them is written on a new line.
2. If the term element comes at the beginning of the word, three dots are added after it because it is added to the term element that follows it. Unannotated and annotated terms, which are made up of the corresponding term elements and given as illustrations, are also distinguished by black letters.
3. After the term element, it is indicated which language it belongs to, its form in the Latin script and the initial main meaning in the corresponding language. Then its current meaning(s) were given.
4. Illustrative, but unexplained words and terms are separated by commas, and explained words and terms are separated by semicolons (;).
5. Terminal elements that are components of illustrative examples, whether in prepositive or postpositive position, if they are given and explained as separate main words, as components of illustrative examples, they are given in the form of main words (in Cyrillic), not in Latin script. If the last structural terminological element of the example was not explained separately in the dictionary, its form and meaning in the Latin script were indicated.
6. Abbreviations (*a.*, *lot.*, *yun.*, *ingl.*, *fr.*, *ital.*) are written in italics.
7. There are two ways to interpret the terms created using term elements. Two or more illustrative examples given were in some places fully explained, while sometimes only one or two of the three or four illustrative examples were fully explained.

To create a clearer idea of the structure of the dictionary articles and the interpretation of term elements, it is enough to look at the following comments:

VIBR(O)... [lat. *vibro* – *vibrate*] – comes as a part of possessive compound words and expresses the meaning of vibration. For example: **vibratsiya**, **vibrograf**, **vibroizolyatsiya**, **vibrotravma**; **vibrometr** [vibro...+...metr] – an electromechanical device that detects vibrations; **vibroterapiya** [vibro...+...terapiya] is a method of treatment of certain diseases, in particular diseases of the peripheral nervous system, with the help of vibrations generated by special devices; **vibrofon** [vibro...+...fon] is a percussion instrument that emits a unique vibrating sound.

GEKS(A)... [Greek. *hex* – *six*] – is a component of self-made artificial words and indicates that these words are related to the number 6. E.g.: **geksaxloran**, **geksaxord**, **geksaxromiya**, **geksitlar**, **geksoza**, **geksokinaza**; **geksametr** [geksa...+...metr] – a type of metrical poem consisting of a six-syllable dactyl; **geksagon** [geksa...+...gon] – hexagon; hexagonal; **geksaedr** [geksa...+...edr] – 1) six-sided geometric shape; 2) six-sided crystallographic form; **geksod** [geks...+...od] – an electronic lamp with six electrodes, i.e. cathode, anode and four grids.

...**GENEZ** [Greek. genesis – birth; origin, emergence] – is the second component of the compound words and means formation, origin, emergence. Ex.: **geterogenez**, **ginogenez**, **gistogenez**; **biogenez** [bio...+...genez] – formation of organic compounds from living organisms; **kanserogenez** [kansero...+...genez] – emergence and development of a malignant tumor from normal, healthy cells and tissues; **patogenez** [patho...+...genez] – 1) mechanism of development of a disease or pathological process; 2) the branch of medicine that studies the process of the origin and development of the disease.

...**PNOE** [Greek pne - breathing] is the second component of the derived compound words, which indicates the connection of these words with breathing, its different levels. For example: **giperpnoe**, **ortopnoe**, **polipnoe**; **apnoe** [a...+...pnoe] – temporary cessation of breathing when carbon dioxide in the blood decreases; **bradipnoe** [bradi...+...pnoe] – slow breathing (12 or less times per minute); **dispnoe** [dis...+...pnoe] – wheezing; difficulty in breathing, violation of its rhythm and depth; **taxipnoe** [taxi...+...pnoe] – frequent breathing; a type of shortness of breath (in some heart diseases).

CONCLUSION

75 of such a large number of international prepositional term elements were included in the new, five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 2020, and they were formalized like other terms in the status of a head word, i.e. the head word, its etymology was given, and its meaning (or meanings) were explained. Below are examples of terms formed with the participation of such term elements. For example:

AVIA- [lot. avis – bird] It is used in place of the word "aviation" in the structure of borrowed compound words, in the meanings related to this word: *aviabaza* (aviation base), *aviarazvedka* (aviation intelligence), *aviapochta* (aviation post), etc.

BIO- [yun. bios – life] is the first component of international compound (compound) words, indicating that this word is related to life, life processes and biology.

VIDEO- [lot. video – to see] The original is the first part of borrowed international words, which indicates that the word is related to the delivery of images based on electronic signals: *videomagnitafon*, *videotelefon*.

GEMO-, GEMATO- [yun. haima, haimatos – blood] The origin is part of international words and means related to blood.

DI- [yun. di – two] A prefix representing two, binary, pair.

DIA- [yun. dia – between; through] A prefix expressing direct action, penetration, separation, mutual proximity.

ZOO- [yun. zoom – animal] The first part of possessive compound words: means related to animals, the animal world.

KINO- [yun. kineo – to act] Possession is a component of compound words and expresses the meaning of connection to cinematography, motion picture.

POLI- [yun. poly – many] The first part of compound words of international origin: indicates the abundance of something, its diverse, complex composition (*poliartrit*, *poligon*).

RE- [*lat. re...*] which is added in front of the word in international borrowing words and 1) to start anew (again), restore or repeat an action (for example, *reabilitatsiya*); 2) means the opposite of action (eg, *reaktor*).

TELE- [*yun. tele – far, far away*] The first component of the international compound words: 1) one who acts or performs from a long distance; 2) "television" has corresponding meanings. E.g.: *telealoqa, teledastur, teleko'rsatuv, teleminora*.

TETR-, TETRA- [*yun. tetra – four*] The intergenerational assimilation is the first part of compound words, which indicates that a specific word (concept) is related to the number "4". E.g, *tetralogiya, tetrod*.

In Summary, the advantage of the terms that exist and are actively used in all fields of science and are created with the participation of international term elements is that they fully meet the basic requirements for the term (accuracy, brevity, ambiguity) and are increasingly used as one of the main factors enriching the Uzbek scientific terminological systems. The international term elements, that are 75 in the new five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" and also about 200 (more precisely, 194) in the recently published six-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" in Uzbek Latin script that is the reason for its interpretation.

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