

TURLI XILDAGI MORFOLOGIK DARSLAR

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✓ *Rezyume*

Ushbu maqolada atamalarini shakllantirishning nutqning morfologik qismlari bilan lingvo-funksional aloqalari, shuningdek, 20 va 21-asrlarning turli taniqli tilshunoslari va faylasuflarining ushbu ilmiy muammoga yondashuvlari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Terminologiya, terminologik elementlar. So'zni termin hosil qiluvchi qismlar, foydalanish sohalari va fiksatsiya sohalari.

РАЗЛИЧНЫЕ MORFOЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ КЛАССЫ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО СОСТАВЛЕНИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЙ)

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✓ *Резюме*

В данной статье анализируется лингво-функциональная взаимосвязь образования терминов с морфологическими частями речи, а также подходы различных выдающихся лингвистов и философов 20-21 веков к данной научной проблеме.

Ключевые слова: Terminologiya, terminologicheskie elementy, terminoobrazuyushchie chasti rechi, oblasti ispol'zovaniya i oblasti fiksatsii.

CONCERNING THE ISSUE OF TERMS, HAVING A PLACE WITH VARIOUS MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSES (IN VIEW OF THE EXAMPLE OF THE TERMINOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF SOCIAL ACTION)

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✓ *Resume*

The given article analyzes the linguistic-functional relationship of the formation of terms with the morphological parts of speech, as well as the approaches of various prominent linguists and philosophers of the 20-21 centuries toward this scientific issue.

Key words: Terminology, terminological elements, term-forming parts of speech, areas of use and areas of fixation.

Introduction

In modern linguistics and terminology, in particular, the question of the existence of a term in the form of one part of speech (namely, a noun) or the possibility of its belonging to different parts of speech has not yet received a definite answer. Intense discussions on this issue were conducted among linguists in the XX century. In the 30s of the 20th century, G. O. Vinokur put forward a provision on the stressed nominativity of the term, which implied the existence of the term only as a noun or as a phrase based on it [3, p. 3-54]. Although the scientist admits that a lot of verbs are used in a technical language, he insists that they enter directly into the terminology in the form of an abstract noun. This line of thought was shared by many linguists at one time (O.S. Akhmanova, N.A. Shecheglova, O.D. Mitrofanova, etc.) and was applicable not only to verbs, but adjectives and adverbs. A.A. Reformatsky partially supported the ideas of G. O. Vinokur, but recognized that along with nouns, terms can include verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Of course, he gave priority to the noun and considered them preferable. In his opinion, the rest of the speech could be included in the terminology if they could not undergo a synonymous substitution with

a noun. However, even under such conditions, the terminable concepts are much broader than the semantic capabilities of the noun as a means of expressing these concepts [6, 128-136].

The adjective in terminology is most often used in its classifying function and acts, as a rule, as a terminological element in phrases. The terminology of adjectives leads to a change in lexical and grammatical and lexical and semantic properties: the shades of quality are lost, the semantic and morphological properties of relative adjectives are acquired, resulting in the impossibility of forming degrees of comparison and short form [2, p. 304]. Shamsutdinova R.R., examining the medical terms of the Tatar language, suggests that adjectives in terminology seek to express the genus-species relationship between concepts, performing the function of refinement. V.P. Danilenko, analyzing the relationship between the name and the verb regarding the sphere of use and the sphere of fixation, writes about the possibility of using various parts of speech as terms in the sphere of functioning, since although the semantics of the verb are not equivalent to the semantics of the term noun, nevertheless, the term verb gives a more narrowed meaning the volume, in comparison with the name, the concept of a specific

process, the phenomenon described in this particular situation: "terms can be considered verbs that ... name an important basic concept in ki, it is called the main processes of this discipline" [4, p. 246]. During the study of the system of terms of social work, it seems possible to consider in its composition 4 significant parts of speech: nouns and adjectives, verbs and adverbs. Noun terms are the most important lexical and grammatical means for expressing the concept of processes, states, actions, figures, objects, qualities. Nouns used as terms have the same grammatical categories as general literary nouns: number, case (care's task, child's (material) circumstances, children's legislation, children's resource center, Down's child, survivor's benefit).

As well as nouns from the general vocabulary, terms-nouns in form can be simple (abuse, adult, age, anger, and case), derivatives (disempowerment, education, ex-partner, ex-spouse, hospitalization, immobility, incapacity, isolation, masculinity, medication) and composite, including complex derivatives (alcohol-addicted, anxiety-depression, asylum seeker, birthrate / birth rate, boarding school, checklist). Animation value can be transmitted using affixes --er, -or, -ist, -holic, -ian, -ant, -ent, -ee, (abuser, alcoholic, assessor, autistic, clinician, dependant / dependent, earner, employee). It should be noted that there are similar root pairs of noun and verb terms: abuse - to abuse, advocate - to advocate, care - to care, convict - to convict, disadvantage - to disadvantage, discharge - to discharge, divorce - to divorce, harm - to harm, neglect - to neglect, nurse - to nurse, support - to support, witness - to witness. In this case, there is a conversion, one of the morphological methods of term formation, with the direction of conversion according to the model $N \Rightarrow V$. As a result, the term system is replenished with terms-verbs, which, as shown by the analysis of the terms used in special literature for social workers, can express a professional concept and act as a term. Most often, verb terms are related to the same root noun term, from which it follows that in the terminology of social work, verb terms mainly exist on the basis of a noun term corresponding to the verb (to adopt - adoption, to befriend - befriender, to bring up - upbringing, to child-sit - child-sitting, to cohabit - cohabitation, to depress - depression, to diagnose - diagnosis). In the sphere of functioning, the term-verb demonstrates the presence of the same grammatical categories as the verb of the general literary language: time, type, voice, mood. Both personal forms of the verb are used, as well as non-personal forms (communion, gerund, infinitive). As for the terms-adjectives, in the field of functioning their properties are really somewhat limited in comparison with the adjectives of the general literary language. Adjectives perform the function of clarifying a concept, being markers of generic relationships between objects, concepts, and phenomena [1, p. 3-12]. Accordingly, most often the adjective term is a term element of a nominative terminological phrase (intellectual development, interpersonal development, inter-professional approach, interventive work, investigative approach, investigatory procedure, male-dominated occupation, marital breakdown, maternal health). As in the general literary language, the term system under study has a process of substantivating adjectives. Among the selected examples of terms, the following LUs are used as a substantive adjective and adjective (adolescent, bisexual, blind, contraceptive, disabled, elderly,

heterosexual, homeless, individual, infant, lesbian, male, minor, old, peer, professional). The term system of social work presents derivative terms-adverbs formed from the basis of adjective terms using the -ly affix. Adverbs formed with the help of other affixes, or complex adverbs consisting of two bases, are not identified in the studied corpus of terms. This feature stems from the functioning of the term-adverb, which in the studied examples consists in syntactic connection with the adjective, indicating the attribute of the latter or clarifying it. Only adverbs, which are derivatives of adjectives, can act in such a function, and the suffix -ly is the most recognizable and often used to produce an adverb precisely from an adjective, and not from a noun, pronoun or numeral. The following examples of terminological phrases with an adverb term include: (cognitive-behaviourally oriented therapist, mentally disordered offender, psychoanalytically oriented psychiatrist, socially excluded member, sexually transmitted disease). At the stage of considering the terms belonging to different morphological classes, the question arises of distinguishing between complex words (complex derivatives of nouns such as boarding school, asylum seeker, etc., verbs of type bring up, child-sit, kick out, etc.) and syntactic phrases. Since such formations are a single whole from the point of view of semantics, have a common emphasis on phonetics and a single or hyphenated spelling, quite often separate spelling on the part of spelling, in this paper they are referred to complex words-terms. It should be noted that for commonly used complex words of this type, spelling or hyphenation is more often characteristic, less often separate [6, p. 128-136].

A feature of the studied terminology is the presence of a large number of separately formed complex words-terms. One of the reasons for this state of affairs is that the term, expressing a special, sometimes rather narrow concept, inevitably builds up its sonographic envelope, taking shape, including in a complex derivative word. The next reason for this seems to be the terminology of social work belonging to the class of scientific terminologies of social and human sciences, the terms of which are mainly definition terms [5, p. 414-419]. Such definition terms, in contrast to the nomenclature terms of the exact sciences, are directly related to the concept of a particular field and do not have a certain stability of the nomenclature term. Complicated words-terms perfectly meet the above specifics and, accordingly, can be attributed to either noun terms or verb terms. So, as the research material shows, nouns are not the only means of expressing a special concept in the field of social work, but the fact that nouns are the main, predominant part of speech for expressing a scientific or applied concept remains indisputable. The corpus of social work terms has a predominantly nominal character, representing scientific and applied knowledge about processes, conditions, actions, figures, objects, qualities. Also, in the corpus of social work terms, a large number of adjective terms are presented, which are necessary for constructing terminological phrases and transmitting a narrow special concept with their help. A feature of this terminology is the quantitative predominance of verb terms over adverb terms, which, being formed on the basis of an adjective term, occur singly. The terms-adverbs function and can be considered only within the terminological phrase, where they perform the function of refinement [7, p. 95-97]. Most of the terms in this area are consubstantial terms, i.e. in form they coincide with common words, which once again proves that this

term system (like any other) is a part, a subsystem of the literary language, while ensuring communication in the field of scientific and professional activity and knowledge. An analysis of the scientific literature on this issue and the study of a specific system of social work terms confirm that at the present stage of the development of terminology, it seems legitimate for scientists to include various morphological classes in the composition of terminological systems. In this case, the core of any terminology system will be nouns or nominative phrases. As for the quantitative distribution between the three other parts of speech (adjective, adverb, verb), each specific corpus of terms should be considered separately.

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