

ABOUT SOME TELEVISION NETWORK TERMS

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Annotatsion

In telecommunications, the field of science and technology that studies issues such as the television communication system, its principles of operation, the technology of creating, developing and applying technical means that provide television communication, the transmission of information in speech through this type of communication, and its quality is called television. The goal of the research is to study the terms of this communication system of telecommunications.

Key words

television communication system terms, telecommunication terms, hybrid terms, derivatsion.

Due to the development of modern technologies, the increase in the flow of large amounts of information has created highly informed societies. Now the study and analysis of terms related to the field of telecommunications has become an important task for world linguists.

Before determining the specific characteristics of telecommunication terms and determining their theoretical basis, we found it appropriate to study research on the theory of terms and terminology in general and analyze scientific approaches.

The above characteristics are reflected in the opinions expressed by world linguists on the lexeme "term". The definition of the concept of "term" has not yet been finalized, just as the definition of the lexeme has not yet been finalized. Through the efforts of terminologists, the definition continues to expand and become richer.

While discussing the definition of the term, we considered it permissible to discuss the opinions expressed by world linguists about it.

According to O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and obvious. The language of the system of terms is formed consciously. After all, the term does not appear by

itself, spontaneously, but is created due to its necessity, the existence of a need for it in society.

According to A. Gerd, a term is a natural and artificial language unit, i.e. a combination of words and words, with a meaning existing at a certain stage of the development of science. O. Akhmanova says that terminology emerges only when a science reaches the highest level of its development, that is, the term is recognized after a certain concept has acquired a clear scientific expression. An important way to distinguish a term from a non-term is that it cannot be scientifically defined. V. G. Gak, along with giving the definition of the term, reveals its essence and determines the place of the term in the vocabulary of a language. He objects to the fact that the term is treated as a separate type of lexical units in scientific works and puts forward the idea that the term-function is a form of the use of lexical units.

In the definitions given to the concepts of term and terminology in scientific literature, it can be seen that a certain edge of the essence of these two concepts is revealed. We will address some of them.

In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" it is emphasized that terminology is a "set of terms" and special attention is paid to its object of study: "Terminology [lat. terminus - border + wool. logos - science, doctrine]. 1. A set of terms used in a field of science, technology, profession. Technical terminology. Military terminology. Scientific terminology. Terminology of the Uzbek language. 2. The branch of linguistics dealing with the study and regulation of terms. Terminologist. Department of Terminology". The fact that terminology is a set of terms, a system of terms is reflected in other definitions: "Terminology (term + logos - word, teaching). 1. A set of terms related to a science, profession and other field. For example, grammatical terminology, artistic terminology, etc." "Terminology can be defined as a system of terms related to the system of concepts of a particular science. Any system of concepts corresponds to a certain system of terms. The development of terminological systems goes directly with the development of science. In addition, unlike common words, terms are consciously brought into scientific and practical use"; "Terminology in a broad sense is a layer of the lexicon, a set of terms used in science, technology and other fields in various spheres of social life"; "A term is an elementary, compositional or complex linguistic symbol that has a clearly defined place in the system of concepts of a certain field of science. When speaking within the framework of specific scientific and business relations, it reflects a referent related to a specific topic of science, technology, as well as cultural, administrative or political activity""The terms actually have a lexical-semantic general literary pattern, and they are transferred to

the common language through a certain terminological system. After all, terms and common words are lexical units that complement each other. The terminological system formally expresses the internal structural image with the help of certain semantic symbols through the terminological elements integrated into its composition.

A.G. Baranov defines terms as "words or phrases of a meta-language of a field used in scientific activity, at the same time, they express the concepts of specific practical human activity." According to him, the terminology of a special field is a small system of a language, which is created in accordance with the rules of this language and consists of words and phrases subordinate to it. Terminology has structural elements that are taken from the general fund of the language, and they are used in a unique way.

Combined terms occupy an important place in the Uzbek terminological system. Today, in the enrichment of our system of terms and lexical wealth, the terms made in the compositional method are considered productive. It is known that compound terms are formed from our own language materials, or from foreign terms, and again as a result of the combination of native and foreign terms. Information about this will be given below.;

The description of the composition of compound terms from the genetic point of view testifies to their grouping into two groups, that is, compound terms formed from word combinations related to a certain language layer and compound terms arising from word combinations related to different languages.

Compound terms, whose content (components) consist of words belonging to a certain (one) lexical layer, in turn, are divided into two groups:

1) compound terms that have been used in the Uzbek language for a long time, resulting from the combination of the original Uzbek, Arabic and Persian-Tajik lexemes;

2) the contents are Russian international terms or term elements, that is, combined terms.

So, compound terms are formed on the above 2 different genetic basis. The first method is active not only in the derivation of terms, but also in the creation of lexemes. The second method is characterized by its active use in the derivation of today's terminological system and is also called hybrid terms.

The basis of international term-elements, which are considered the common wealth of all languages, are the units belonging to the Greek-Latin languages. As the authors of the descriptive-illustrative dictionary of such terminological elements rightly noted, "today, in the era of rapidly changing globalization, many

new concepts are introduced due to the progress of science and technology. New concepts often come with their own names, i.e. related terms. The native terms used in various fields and the international term elements contained in them are taking a strong place in our dictionaries. Basically, such terms, consisting of elements of Greek and Latin languages, have been adopted by some modern European languages with international influence in the later period.

Although the first copies of hybrid terms appeared in the Uzbek language, first of all, among the people, in the form of lampamoy, lampshisha, hybrid neighboring terms in the true terminological sense began to appear in the 30s of the last century in the terminological systems of physics and chemistry. Such hybrid terms are formed in the process of translation of Russian scientific and technical literature.

It should be noted that the fact that hybrid terms have appeared in recent years as a result of the rapid spread of modern media and the process of globalization is of particular importance. In the middle of the 20th century, they began to appear in almost all terminological dictionaries, and in terms of activity, they still have a special place today.

When the combined terms related to the television industry are genetically characterized, we can see that the hybrid terms formed as a result of the acquired term elements occupy a significant place. Joint terms have a great contribution to the evolution of the terminological system of this field, which is part of telecommunication networks.

In the field of television communication, terms made with the participation of the term - elements, such as tele, have a large place in terms of quantity.

Examples: *telehavaskor, telematn, telekanal, telemarafon, teleboshqarish, telegramma, telestudiya, telefilm, telenazorat, telesignal.*

Hybrid terms are of two types:

1) Appropriation occurs on the basis of copying international terms. In the process of derivation, one component of the international term to be assimilated is kept as it is, and the second component is copied and Uzbekized: *telematn, telenazorat, telemexanika;*

2) the second type, which is the basis for combining terms, consists of word terms that can express independent meaning of both components: television program, etc.

Joint terms related to the field of television communication, like other field terms, are divided into two types according to the relationship of their components:

Compound terms in the form of determiner+definite. The combined terms formed on the basis of this template are created by the combination of components belonging to two or more groups of names and serve to express a unified meaning.

Examples: telefrequency, telecontrol, etc.

Based on this pattern, most of the terms used belong to the noun group. We are sure that most of the terms related to the field belong to the noun group.

Complementary + complementary terms are new terms that appeared in a relatively later period. Most of the compound terms of this type appeared as a result of the ellipsis phenomenon with the semantic changes of three-element compound terms.

Examples: radio receiver, emitter, waveguide, radio rangefinder, transducer, altimeter, etc.

If we look at the examples given for the compound terms of this complement + complement type, we can see that they belong to the noun group. In fact, if these terms were not condensed, that is, if they were not turned into compound terms, they would have been created as a compound term in the form of a noun + verb. Most of the common terms related to the field of television communication are expressed in the form of equipment related to the field.

The field of television communication is enriched by compound terms. Terminology is the main source of enrichment not only in the field of radio communication, but also in terminological systems of all fields. Uzbek terminology is also enriched through term-combinations, and this phenomenon, in turn, will not fail to have a positive effect on the composition of the vocabulary of our language.

Pair of terms. In the system of terms related to the field of television communication, there are few double terms. Genetically, a pair of terms consists of its own language units and foreign language units:

1) Paired terms formed from their own language units: terms such as input-output, compression-expansion, receiver-transmitter

2) Paired terms formed from foreign language units: mass media, content provider, service provider, splice plate, patch cord, and similar terms.

In conclusion, researching the structure and genetic composition of terms is one of the most important tasks in both world linguistics and Uzbek linguistics. Every researcher who is researching terms related to a certain field cannot avoid this task.

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