



ACADEMICIA
**An International
 Multidisciplinary
 Research Journal**
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00642.X

DOUBLE RELATIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the relationship of non-contradictory lexical units in the system of terminology and their lexical-semantic media, the relationship of doublet terms, which has common lexical units (synonyms, graduonyms, doublets) with a denotative basis. Linguistic terms serve as illustrative material for the article. A non-contradictory group of inter-verbal linguistic relations is based on a disproportion of form and meaning. They have more structural units than the meaningful ones. Absolute synonyms are more than one word with the same lexical meaning. In the Uzbek language, the words in the absolute synonyms are almost a pair, the lexical meanings are equal to the perception, and they are mainly related to the terminological lexicon. The components must be unique in one language. Phonetic variants and semantic forms of the word do not constitute an absolute synonym. Synonyms do not belong to the same core.

KEYWORDS: *Language, word, term, doublet, denotation, synonym, absolute synonym, phoneme, lexical unit, alphabet, etc.*

INTRODUCTION

A non-contradictory group of inter-verbal linguistic relations is based on a disproportion of form and meaning. They have more structural units than the meaningful ones.

This group is divided into two subgroups according to the denotation of lexemes that form lexical-semantic media devices:

1) lexical units with a common denotative basis and their group; 2) different denotative bases, differentiated lexical units and their group.

The group of lexical units with a common denotative basis is divided into three subgroups: a) synonyms; b) graduonyms; c) doublets. Either synonyms, or graduonyms, or doublets belong to

the same or closely related type of denotative basis of lexical units that do not have opposite meanings. Through this article, we want to reflect on the phenomena of synonymy and duplication in terminology.

In language, the usual meaning differs from the occasional meaning in that it is part of the semantic structure of only one word. For example, the occasional meaning of “lovely child” can be expressed in words with a positive emotional component, such as “kuzichok”(lamb/kid), “butalok” (calf), “toychok” (foal/colt), “shunkor” (sharp kid), “dumbok” (chubby). Usual means one word, that is, it cannot be expressed in another word.

Synonyms are more than one word that is close in meaning. However, a number of synonymous words differ either in their expressive color or in their subtlety of meaning [1, 29]. Only the words in the doublets have the same meaning [2, 29]. But doublets do not last long in language: either one is not used, or one is changed in one way or another [3, 239]. In other words, the usual meaning is not repeated in another word with full meaning.

Synonyms based on the homogeneity of the meaning of more than one word are called absolute synonyms in linguistics [4, 45]. Some linguists call them doublets [5, 130]. In some cases, however, the meanings are limited to saying that the same synonyms exist: it is neither called an absolute synonym nor a doublet [6, 183]. In fact, the terms absolute synonym and doublet have the same meaning. The synonyms expressed under these terms mean that the semantic structure of more than one word is the same. For example, in the Uzbek literary language there are the words “cheg”i and “kadok”, which are absolutely synonymous with each other. Because both of these words have two lexical meanings: 1) the place of broken porcelain joined together with the help of an iron plate; 2) an iron plate that seals a broken vessel. These two lexical meanings form the semantic structure of both the word “chegi” and the word “kadok”. There is no other semantics in the semantic structure of these two words. That is, their semantic structure is the same. They are absolute synonyms. Consider the following examples: “to be broken from a fixed iron plate part / to be broken from a sealed/fixed part” and “to fall from a fixed iron plate part / a fall from a sealed/fixed part”. These words are grammatically categorized, that is, they are the same in terms of class.

In the Uzbek language there are such pairs of words as “lingvist / tilshunos” (linguist), “qarsak / chapak” (clap), “shoti / Narvon” (ladder), “sinchalak / chittak” (tit), “ukituvchi / muallim” (teacher), “askar / soldat” (soldier), “sivizga / ney” (flute), they do not differ from each other in terms of meaning. They are synonyms with the same lexical meaning [4, 191]. They are indeed absolutely synonymous. Because they are mainly characterized by the fact that they are a term; although the terms are expressed verbally, there is no lexical adaptation to any style of speech, no emotionally-expressive color.

Absolute synonyms are more than one word with the same lexical meaning. In the Uzbek language, the words in the absolute synonyms are almost a pair, the lexical meanings are equal to the perception, and they are mainly related to the terminological lexicon. The components must be unique in one language. Phonetic variants and semantic forms of the word do not constitute an absolute synonym. Synonyms do not belong to the same core [4, 196].

Based on the above, the differences between the terms of synonymous, absolute synonym and double language status are determined by their specific function in the content plan. The difference between synonymous and doublet terms is, first of all, the following:

- a) Synonyms have a series of synonyms, doublets usually consist of two words;
- b) In the lexical sense of synonymous words, adherence to a certain style of speech is an emotionally-expressive color, which is not observed in doublets;
- c) The meaning of synonyms differs from the signifier, and in doublets it does not differ;
- d) Words are marked in synonyms, without markers in double words;
- e) Synonyms express the meaning of words, while doublets express only one concept;
- e) There is a synonymous paradigm in synonymous words, doublets do not form a paradigm;
- f) Doublet words are in pairs, not more than that, and in synonyms, on the contrary, synonyms consist of two or more words;
- g) One of the double words, of course, is "transient", there are no "transient" words among the synonyms, but they are passive;
- h) In doublet words the meaning of the word does not differ, because they mean the same concept, synonyms have a subtlety of meaning, the meaning differs;
- i) In doublets having many similar meanings is "a burden", but, in synonyms it is their characteristic feature;
- j) Synonyms become doublets through absolute synonyms, doublets usually do not become synonymous;
- k) Doublets consist of only two words; synonyms consist of the meaning of two or more words;
- l) One of the synonymous words is dominant; the meaning in the doublets remains the same.

Differences in the line of double words and synonyms do not end there. We can conclude from the above. There is not a synonym between the terms, but a doublet phenomenon. Therefore, the term cannot be used indifferently with synonyms and doublets towards term words.

If lexical units have the same value in the level of lexical meaning, stylistic color, in all functional styles of speech, they are distinguished as absolute synonyms [7, 17]. For example, "tilshunoslik and lingvistika" (linguistics), "asos and uzak" (basis/root), "lugatshunoslik and leksikografiya" (lexicography), "shakl and forma" (shape/form), "atama and termin" (term), "mavzu and tema" (theme/topic), "avtor and muallif" (author), "terminologiya and atamashunoslik" (terminology), "mimema and taklidsuz" (mime/imitation word), "pauza and tukhtam" (pause), "affiks and kushimcha" (affix), "fe'lnisbatlari and fe'ldarajalari" (verb ratio/verb degrees), "morfemika and suztarkibi" (morphemes and word structure), "ibora and frazeologizm" (phrases and phraseology), and more.

This type of synonym is called a double in terminology. Such a synonymous series, which unites the absolute synonyms, usually consists of two members. Doublet (synonymous), i.e. absolutely semantic lexical units: "prefix" and "old kushimcha" (prefix), "suffiks" and "ort kushimcha" (suffix), "nisbat" and "daraja" (degree), "gap" and "jumla" (sentence), "suz" and "leksema"

(word/lexeme), “unlilar” an “vokalizmlar” (vowels/vocalisms), “undoshlar” and “konsonantizm” (consonants/consonantism).

Terminology differs from other levels of language as a separate system of specialized semantic units. A special function of the word, which is visible as a term, is to name [8, 6]. In fact, other units in a language, such as synonyms or compound terms, are also integral parts of a lexicon. However, in terms of clear, strict delineation of concepts, the presence of synonyms, variants or duplications is not acceptable. However, there are still problems with synonymy and duplication in the terminological system. These problems arise as a result of the gradual adoption of new terms or the nationalization of the term on the basis of the internal capabilities of the language.

Absolute semantics consists of the same lexical units that do not differ in semantic and functional scope. In the paradigm of absolute meaning, one of the unifying opposing members is actively used in speech, hindering and restricting the consumption of the other. Limited use and negation of the lexical unit take place in the inactive layer of the language lexicon. As a result, over time, the paradigmatic series of such lexical units is forgotten and disappears. A periodic study of linguistic terms in the Uzbek language shows that the synonymy between the terms dates back to two periods.

For example, the term “affix” is used as a letter, traces of the pronoun, “sticky pronouns”, working, signs of classification, signs of “supot”, “supotlama”, “o’khshatkich”, completeness, “fe’llama”, “durkumturlamalari”, “odot” in the diachronic state of the language, later as prefixes, affixes, suffixes. To date, it has been standardized mainly in the form of suffixes and affixes [9, 144], while the rest have been excluded from the language vocabulary content. Also, the suffix formed with the participation of these lexical units such as “suffiks” – “kushimcha” (suffix), “fonema” – “tovush” (phoneme/sound), “logicurgu” – “suzurgusi” (logical stress/word stress), “uzak” – “asos” (root/basis), “negiz – asosdosh” (core/basis), “turlovchisuffikslar” – “suzuzgartiruvchikushimchalar” (classifying suffixes/suffixes that can change words), “egalikkelishigi – karatkichkelishigi” (possessive case/objective case), “infinitive” – “fe’lningshakhssizshakli” (infinitive/non-finite forms of the verb), “tochka” – “nukta” (point/dot), “alfavit” – “alifbe” (alphabet), “apostrof” – “tutukbelgisi” (apostrophe), “ulush son” – “taksim son” (rational number), singular functional-content micro-groups (paradigms) are also far from the list of lexical-content media.

Which member’s consumption in the series of absolute meanings takes on a mass character, and which one becomes passive and forgotten, is connected with the socio-political system of a language-dependent society and its ideology. For example, in the 40s of the Soviet era in Uzbek language “skobka” (brackets), “kavichka” (quotation mark), “kup tochka” (Ellipsis marks), “tochka vergul” (semi-colon) [10, 196], “tochka” (Full stop/period), “suffiks” (suffix), “fonema” (phoneme), “alfavit” (alphabet) [11, 256] and similar lexical units were actively used, the consumption of alternatives such as “kavs” (brackets/parentheses), “kushtirnok” (quotation marks), “kupnukta” (Ellipsis marks colon), “nuktalivergul” (semi-colon), “nukta” (Full stop/period), “kushimcha” (suffix), “tovush” (sound), “alifbe” (alphabet) [12, 38] was limited.

Later, on the contrary, the consumption of alternatives such as parentheses, quotation marks, colon, semicolon, period, suffix, sound, alphabet became more active and popular, limiting the consumption of their alternatives, which were active in the 40s of last century. As in lexical

units, absolute semantics and its paradigm in terms are included in the transient phenomena of language.

Based on the above, it can be said that terms of an absolute synonym and the terms which has adoulet character are considered one of the manifestations of the lexical system in the description of lexical-semantic media structures. There is no consistency in the expression and content of terms with such a feature.

These belong to the so-called paradigmatic type of asymmetry of form and content. The disproportion of form and content in these phenomena is based on the fact that the number of formal units is greater than the number of spiritual units.

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