

Terminological Collocations and Their Analysis

Yu. Ch. Mehmonova

Bukhara State University, teacher

Abstract: The article is devoted to the terminological combination, which is the strongest type of word combinations. The main approaches to defining terminological combinations are considered based on the works of a number of local and foreign authors. The properties of this type of combinations are described by comparison with the main features of natural language combinations. Linguistics also tries to determine the status of terminological combinations.

Key words: terminological combination, terminological collocation, phraseological units, morphosyntactic lexical units, language formations, general concept



This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license

INTRODUCTION

It is shown that the division of terminological combinations into groups of lexical units is possible only with a broad approach to the concept of "collocation", as it is characterized by different levels of semantic harmony of the components of word combinations. The typology of terminological compounds, their term maker and term composition are suggested. The main attention is focused on compound sentences that are part of the political terminology of English and Uzbek languages, giving examples from lexicographical sources. Despite the inclusion of semantically superior components in the lexical units of both general and special vocabulary, natural language, terms enter into a syntagmatic relationship and form compound

sentences. However, terminological dictionaries do not always reflect the compound properties of terms, as well as their constituent elements.

A term is a lexical unit used for special purposes, denoting a general, concrete or abstract concept of the theory of a certain special field of knowledge or activity of a given language. It is known that terms are homogeneous in terms of their structure and lexical denomination, and can be a word, phrase, combination, verbal complex and even a sentence. In this work, we will consider the compound words belonging to the political terminology of the English and Uzbek languages, we will try to show the position of the term-logical combination in the science of linguistics, as well as the main features of these language formations, the political terminology of the English and Uzbek languages.

Main part

A review of the literature shows that many authors do not distinguish between terminological phrases and terminological collocations, and also call them non-one-word terms, term-like phrases, etc. This approach is mostly corpus specific. Linguistics, most of the research here is of a practical nature, primarily focused on the development of principles and methods of forming the thesaurus terminology content for texts of certain scientific fields for automatic indexing of texts for information retrieval systems, thematic systematization of texts. In the study of L.M. Pivovarova and E.V. Yagunova, terminological collocations are called "terms that do not consist of one word", which, like natural language combinations, "are a non-random combination of two or more lexical units, which are also characteristic of them. According to scientists, the meanings of most terminological phrases (as well as the meanings of free phrases) are semantically related to free phrases in the sense that they are equal to the sum of the meanings of their parts. However, behind each compound term there is a stable, standard repeating structure of a complex concept, which connects them with stable (phraseological) combinations.

However, some authors emphasize that terminology compounds should be distinguished from terminological expressions or compound terms.

Terminological collocations, in turn, consist of elements, one of which has its own morphosyntactic and semantic power, "attracts" other elements and forms a compound. A lexeme that has the status of a terminological unit enters into a syntagmatic relationship with another lexeme, which can also be terminological. A morphosyntactic construction resulting from such a connection does not always have to be a term, because it does not always correspond to a certain concept. However, when the relationship between the elements is strengthened, a change of status occurs: the terminological combination becomes a joint term. In the study of A. Yu. Levenkova, dedicated to the development of the structural-functional model

of the terminological expression used in the field of solar energy, the terminological combination was mentioned as "a stable, frequent combination of words in speech, a word combination. Its formation is related to the conceptual system of the field of knowledge in which it is used. This conclusion seems logical if we proceed from the thesis that the event, and the compound sentence is a speech event. However, in our opinion, it is very difficult to fix the transition of a terminological combination to a terminological phrase (compound term); , but in general any word or phrase can have a definition, or rather, can be included in a definition, so this property is not unique to the term" .

Finally, the authors of lexicographic resources include in their works phrases that do not have a high degree of repetition even in specialized text collections, as a result of which the decision to classify word combinations as terminological combinations is not uncommon. or compound terms are ultimately created by lexicographers. For example, in Y. O. Methibay's bilingual dictionary of political terms, there are many combined terms whose definitions we could not find in either encyclopedic or explanatory dictionaries, which raises doubts about its validity.

Another contradiction should be noted: regarding the comparison of terms linguists often use the term phrase as a general term for word combinations, which, unlike phrases (which can be free), are characterized by a certain stability, repetition and repetition in a finished form.

For example, in the definition of A. N. Baranov and D. O. Dobrovolsky, compound sentences are "slightly idiomatic phraseological units, mainly having the structure of a phrase." However, according to the above-mentioned studies, the combination of terms, on the contrary, turns out to be a combination of words. A broader concept is when comparing terminological phrases, because these are terminological combinations that become terminological phrases or compound terms that fill the dictionary.

In combinatorial linguistics, terminological combinations are defined as "phrases that refer to a specific field of knowledge and express a single concept", for example: justice system(adliya tizimi), legal loopholes (qonunchilikdagi bo'shliqlar) , whitecollar crime abuse, embezzlement, financial fraud, bribery (oq tanli jinoyatlar (amep.) suiiste'mollik: o'zlashtirish, moliyaviy firibgarlik, poraxo'rlik) As you can see, the correlation of the terminological combination with a certain concept also plays a key role in this definition. However, from the point of view of semantic unity, not all of the given collocations are collocations in the narrow sense. To illustrate this statement, it is necessary to refer to the theory of collocation.

It is known that a broad-based phrase representing a stable combination of words (with signs of syntactic and semantic integral unity) is considered as a general concept in relation to other stable combinations - idioms, compound nouns, clichés, etc. (M. Benson , E. Benson, R. Ilse, D. A. Cruz, R. Carter, K. Manning). they, Schutze, etc.). With a narrow approach (typical for local linguists), compounds are one of the types of stable compounds. At the same time, according to a number of authors, compounds are a type of phraseological units ("semi-phrases", "compounds"), while others take data units out of the phraseological fund of the language ("stable compounds with a fixed denomination", "phraseoloids ", phraseological turns or put them in word combinations.

Returning to terminological combinations, we can conclude about this all of them are not characterized by the same semantic harmony, as a result, they cannot be distinguished as a group of separate compounds without certain conditions. Funktsional nuqtai nazardan yellow union- sariq ittifoq(sariq kasaba uyushmasi), quiet diplomacy - sokin diplomatiya , political party- siyosiy partiya (a worker organization which is dominated or unduly influenced by an employer and is therefore not an independent trade union), electoral system - saylov tizimi .From a functional point of view, combinations, vague terms such as yellow union, quiet diplomacy, political party, electoral system... However, according to the degree of unity of meaning, it is possible to include the yellow union-yellow union, quiet diplomacy-quiet diplomacy combinations into phraseological units and political combinations, party - political party, election-election system meaning is equivalent to the sum of the meanings of the words included in it. According to A. V. Kunin, such phrases, on the one hand, are repetitive units of the language, and on the other hand, they are formed according to the generative model of a variable phrase, that is, a variable-stable formation, therefore, the study of phraseology should not be an object [Kunin, 1996]. Thus, non-one-word terms representing special concepts can be called compound words, subject to a broad approach to the definition of compound words; within the narrow approach, joint terms are distributed between the lexical and phraseological funds of the language. Foreign linguists use names such as specialized combination ("specialized") in addition to terminological ("terminological combinations") to denote word combinations used in a certain field of knowledge.

Terminologically specialized compounds already exist in the concepts of these researchers (including other lexical units that are not monosyllabic). Thus, P. Patino defines a specialized (terminological) combination as "a type of expression consisting of at least one term that serves as the main component." In this case, the main component is a noun, and nouns, verbs, adjectives or adverbs that have a

direct syntactic relationship with it can play the role of a compound. However, there was not always a "terminologically dominant" noun in word combinations. For example, in the combinations political system / (political system), political process / (political process), not a noun, but an adjective defines the terminological combination. Taking a similar point of view to P. Patino, M. Lorente and others consider that the basis of the terminological combination is the term; at the same time, terminological/specialized combinations form a special group of lexical combinations in specialized speech, it is suggested to consider the word combinations representing a certain concept as joint terminological units that are part of phraseology only when they are used together. The root term is allowed to belong to another part of speech: verb, adverb, adjective, which emphasizes that combinations of words with the root term represented by a noun are more prone to lexicalization. Thus, the following approaches to the definition of a terminological combination can be distinguished: in the works of some authors, a terminological combination is a combination of an already existing noun with other lexical units, while other researchers define a terminological combination as a specific word will consider the connection with They, in turn, believe that both approaches can be combined.

Taking the term "terminological combination" as a specific concept, we can distinguish two types of these linguistic units. The first includes the so-called "term-former" or "term-former" combinations, that is, word combinations that are associated with a certain concept only when used together. Compound sentences forming a term are divided into two groups according to the level of semantic harmony of the components.

Combinations of components with an average level are usually formed on the basis of metaphorical or metonymic transfer, as a result of which they can retain some expressive color, but one of the components is not necessary, for example, the term: to gain a seat - (o'rinni egallash (parlamentda) ; — — "seat" in English and "stul" in Uzbek), to go to the country (umumiyl saylovni chaqirish (brit.)). A distinctive feature of such compounds is that they are defined in the dictionary; however, they do not necessarily have a high frequency level. Term-forming joint positions with low semantic compatibility of components include word combinations whose meaning consists of the sum of the values of the elements contained in them, for example: majority vote - ko'pchilik ovoz , to hold negotiations - muzokaralar olib bormoq. Compounds of this type are characterized by high frequency, mostly neutral connotation and go beyond phraseology in the narrow sense. It should be noted that terminological combinations in different languages may have different

degrees of coherence. By the second type of terminological combinations, or "terminological" combinations, we refer to combinations of terms with other words (terms or non-terms) that, when used together, do not form a new term. It is the frequency of the second type of compound words that makes them a stable language formation; when consolidated in the dictionary, such compounds become lexicalized, pass to the category of term formation and complete the terminological system of a certain field of knowledge.

From the properties of terminological compounds and natural language compounds in their similarities and differences. Next, we will compare the characteristics of terminological and frequently used compounds. According to M.-K. L'Homme, special lexical combinations of words and frequently used combinations do not necessarily have the same characteristics. Other researchers, on the contrary, do not see any particular difference between natural language compounds and terminological compounds, except for the tendency to predominate among the final compounds with the N + V (noun + verb) structure. We believe that properties such as combinative limitation, degree of elementalization, transparency and permeability of meaning are necessary properties of terminological and frequently used compounds. The differences between terminological combinations and natural language combinations are primarily related to the frequency of use, since the former is limited to a specific subject area. Another important feature of terminological combinations is that in many cases the same word combination can be used with different terms.

For example: to cast one's vote, to submit one's vote, to split one's vote –(ovoz bermoq, o'z ovozini topshirmoq ((sizning) ovozingiz), ovozni bo'lmoq ("ovozni bo'lish – turli partiyalardan turli lavozimlarga nomzodlar uchun ovoz berish) and it seems that these collocations are united by only one term (vote). In our opinion, this approach is related to N. N. Amosova's classification of phraseological units, which, along with constant context units, includes several possible The scientist calls such compounds "phraseoloids", that is, they contain units that have access to the phraseological fund of the language, further limiting the location and relevance of it. Thus, we can conclude that the components that make up terminological combinations have a lower degree of combinatorial limitation compared to natural language combinations. Finally, there are studies that confirm that specialized or terminological compounds have a limited "set" of patterns from which they are composed, in contrast to commonly used compound compounds, which are characterized by a variety of such patterns. The analysis of the lexicographic

material shows that in Uzbek and English terminological dictionaries N+N, Adj+N, V+N are the most structured two-component compounds. (N+V type.).

Conclusion

Thus, the research allows us to draw the following conclusions. Terminological combinations are interpreted differently in modern linguistics. There are three main approaches to identifying and understanding these types of compounds:

- 1) terminological combination, terminological phrase, and compound/non-synonymous terms are used as interchangeable terms;
- 2) terminological combinations are only non-lexicalized terms, that is, terms that are not recorded in special dictionaries and do not have a definition;
- 3) terminological combination - regardless of its presence / absence, the term element in its composition is a combination of words related to a certain concept;
- 4) the basis of a compound sentence is a term (mainly a noun) combined with other words (terms or non-terms). At the same time, some scientists following this approach do not rule out the possibility of words moving from the category of terminological combinations to the category of combined terms, subject to a number of conditions.

To simplify linguistic terminology, we propose to treat a term combination as a separate term, as opposed to compound terms or compound words that form a term. Compounds containing vocabulary and terms related to certain concepts of a certain field of knowledge are also formed statistically stable, they contain a term, but do not form a new term (however, under certain conditions they have the possibility of passing into the category of term generators).

References:

1. Mehmonova, Y. (2022). LEXICO- GRAMMATICAL RESOURCES OF FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE IN THE TRANSLATION OF TEXTS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK.
2. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(2), 349–353.
3. Chorikulovna, M. Y. (2022). Syntactic and semantic analysis of word combinations in the English and Uzbek languages. Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT, 2(5), 199-206.
4. Mehmonova Y. C. Lexical And Grammatical Collocations in the English Sentences //Eurasian Research Bulletin. – 2022. – T. 8. – C. 43-47.

5. Tuyboeva , S. . . (2022). LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION IN UZBEK AND FRENCH . Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(3), 184–187.
6. Mehmonova, Y.C., 2023. Typology of Collocations in the English and Uzbek Languages. Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education, 2(2), pp.1-4.
 - a. 6.Mehmonova Y. C. Lexical And Grammatical Collocations in the English Sentences //Eurasian Research Bulletin. – 2022. – T. 8. – C. 43-47