

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF STATIONARY TERMINOLOGICAL VOCABULARY.

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Abstract. *This article is dedicated to the that structural-semantic analysis of re-realized stationary terminological vocabulary, the components of which have acquired a new meaning, in general, is not much different from joint word-term analysis. In general terms, however, in all cases of "comprehension", whether it be a separate verbal comprehension or an understanding of the term components, essentially the same laws apply. When making a term, the name of the subject with exactly the same characteristic symptoms is involved, which also distinguishes the terminating subject and reflects it in the naming of the subject.*

Keywords: *term, structural-semantic, meaning, word, translation, subject, vocabulary, analysis.*

Structural-semantic analysis and translation of stationary terminological consonants is significantly easier than that of compound words-terms. The grammatical formalization of all components of a terminological word compound facilitates the opening of semantic connections between components. If, for example, at a time when the structure of the joint word-term plate stretcher embodies various interpretations of the meaning of this term, the construction of the terminological vocabulary stretcher of plates expresses the essence of the concept in one sense.

The stationary word compound-in terms, usually the necessary and sufficient symptoms of the subject or phenomenon being terminated will be fully expressed.

However, one should keep in mind the feedback given above that the meaning of a stationary terminological word compound is not equal to the arithmetic sum of the word meanings that make it up. More simply, although a stationary terminological word is not equivalent to a free combination of words corresponding to it, even if the compound is very closely connected with the free combination of words corresponding to it. If it is forgotten that a stationary terminological word gives a uniform, holistic understanding of a compound (as opposed to a free combination of words) at all times, then the term soaring plane (glider – non – motorized flying apparatus) can be mistakenly translated through the aircraft-in-flight aircraft vocabulary.

Structural-semantic analysis of re-realized stationary terminological vocabulary, the components of which have acquired a new meaning, in general, is not much different from joint word-term analysis. In general terms, however, in all cases of "comprehension", whether it be a separate verbal comprehension or an understanding of the term components, essentially the same laws apply.

When making a term, the name of the subject with exactly the same characteristic symptoms is involved, which also distinguishes the terminating subject and reflects it in the naming of the subject. An external symptom between two objects (shape, color, volume), a function, can have something in common according to the homogeneity of concepts. It is this similarity that leads to the fact that the name of one object is attracted to make the name of another object. For example, in the making of the term leg of the undercarriage, the similarity between functions, that is, the human or animal foot and the chassis "foot", was used.

When making terms, we witnessed a re-understanding of the meaning of words or a new meaning, when researching the way simple words change meaning to form a term. However, this phenomenon is reflected to one degree or another in other types of term building. Therefore, the analysis of compound word-term and stem(base), the meaning of which is part of compound-terms, does not differ in principle from the analysis of independent word-terms formed by changing the meanings of simple words.

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