

THE IMPORTANCE OF AVIATION TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: The creation, regulation, lexical and grammatical research and interpretation of the system of terms in the field of aviation in the world linguistics terminology system are one of the specific directions of terminology. Research on specific features is an important factor in ensuring the development of the industry. This article discusses morphological structure of aviation terms. The purpose of the article is to analyze the role of aviation terms in the morphology of the Uzbek language and its definition. Also, according to the lexical and grammatical features, aviation terms in modern Uzbek language are studied. The conclusion is based on how important it is to study the terms encountered in the field of aviation from a linguistic point of view in today's rapidly evolving age of technology .

Key words: aviation sector, phrase, language unit, forming structure, lexico-grammatic, simple, compound, complex, aviation terms.

Recently, the media and social networks have been expressing different views and attitudes on current issues in the aviation sector of our country. It should be noted that the aviation market in the last three years acceleration of reforms such as liberalization, expansion of flight geography, introduction of modern management methods in the industry, modernization of passenger services, expansion of the competitive environment in the aviation industry show how its importance the study of terminology in this area today. Creation, regulation, lexical and grammatical research and interpretation of the system of terms in the field of aviation in the world linguistics terminology system is one of the specific directions of terminology. Research on specific aspects is one of the important factors in ensuring the development of the industry. In world linguistics today, the study of issues such as the term and its problems, the concept of the term, the lexical-semantic and structural form of the term has risen to a new level. In this regard, the methods of term creation and selection in modern terminology in all languages, their effectiveness, compliance and active use of terms in literary language norms, research on modern aspects of the structural layers of terms are on the agenda. These, in turn, create the need for scientific research of the structural, semantic, derivational, thematic, lexicographic features of aviation terms in linguistics. The extralinguistic development of terminology (ie, in connection with their scientific and technical progress), the deep penetration of science and technology into human activity, poses a number of important tasks for our linguists. Extensive

research has been conducted in this area in recent decades. However, there is no general understanding of the basic concepts, and there is still controversy about the place of the general theory of terminology in a number of scientific disciplines. According to UNESCO, there are 6,000 languages in the world, and advanced scientific terms are available in only 60 languages and cover about 300 professional fields.

Units of language terminological systems are characterized by general features, as well as sectoral specificity. In particular, the terms used in the socio-humanitarian, economic-political, natural, exact sciences, technical and technological fields are distinguished by special features. Today, there is a growing interest in terminology in the translation of aviation terms. At the same time, we also set the task of analyzing the terms encountered in this field as a linguist and studied the lexical-semantic, structural-grammatical features of aviation terms in the case of comparing them in three languages. Tasks such as determining the place of aviation terms in the Uzbek lexical system, studying the semantic-structural form, clarifying their variance, semantics, ambiguity relations, lexicographic interpretation determine the relevance of the research topic. Indeed, the granting of the status of the state language to our language has created the need to conduct business in the field of road construction, reading and teaching in the Uzbek language. In general, terms are characterized by the complexity of their forming structure from other language units. For example, in general, the use of units in the form of phrases as independent noun units is rarely observed. This is due to the fact that language is a social phenomenon, but the terms are specific to a narrow stratum of society and, in most cases, are created on the basis of existing language tools, combinations. Also, the fact that terms occur only in sectoral speech, by itself, leads to their infrequent use, which means that they cannot be used as linguistic units as common language units, leading to formal-semantic inconsistencies in most of the terms available in the terminosystem. Indeed, as it has been said, in such terms the tendency to form a free association, and in spiritual terms to round, the tendency to express a particular concept, prevails. We can observe a similar situation in the aviation terminosystem. In many cases, when we divide words into types, especially terms according to their structure, we come across simple, compound, complex terms in relation to units consisting of more than one core. In general, linguist R. Doniyorov divides terms into structurally simple and compound types. Linguist N. Kasimov in his book "Problems of scientific and technical terminology of the Uzbek language" (Problems of word acquisition and affixation) divides terms with more than one component into compound, pair and hybrid types. "Joint terms denoting scientific and technical concepts play an important role in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. Compared to the term "compound words" (собственно-сложные слова) in general linguistics, it is expedient to use a new lexical unit of the same type in terminological systems, ie a combination of two or more

independent terms or terminological elements - a new holistic term "compound term". The scientist V.V. Vinogradov's "... the laws of internal development of language in the field of word formation are especially obvious. The formation of new words takes place on the basis of the methodological idea that "the formation of new words is carried out in the language with the separation of new stems and the use of new affixal elements, as well as emerging models and types of word formation in connection with the development and improvement of word formation." However, the scholar also points out that compound terms differ from compound words in some respects. "For example, compound words can apply to all independent word groups. Compound terms, on the other hand, operate mainly within the noun category, and compound adjectives are considered only as a term element, i.e., as a defining component of a compound term. It should be noted here that word groups other than nouns can be a term, potentially, and they cannot be a term, in some cases. Their terminological character is determined by the context, for example, verbs cannot be a term even in the context of compounds. In doing so, the scientist, relying on the views of a number of scholars as a methodological basis, summarizes the views of researchers as "they are only verbal substitutes of terms, means of expression, but cannot be the name of events" and refer to their work. In addition to the scholar's opinion, it should be noted that verb terms are also common in terminosystems. For example, in aviation terminology, we can see that the words *ахборот бериш, аэрофотосуратга олиш, базани кўчириш, бомба ташлаш, модификациялаш* have a terminological meaning. The scientist distinguishes hybrid terms as a form of compound terms. "Hybrid terms are a new type of compound terms that have emerged in Uzbek scientific and technical terminology in recent years. A hybrid word in the broadest sense is a "hybrid" word made up of different language elements. For example, the term quasi-particles in physics is a hybrid word, which is a combination of the Latin word *quasi* (false) and the Uzbek word for particle. Thus, in Uzbek terminology, hybrid compound terms are mainly related morphemes of Greek and Latin prefix character as international terminology. For example, the first components of hybrid compound terms (aviation, *aero-*, *hydro-*, *ultra-*), such as *авиасаноат, аэрофотосурат, гидротузлар, ультратовуш*, are such international terminology, and the second components are Uzbek words. " In addition to the views of the scientist, we think it is necessary to note some of the objections in it. Because not all of the second components of these hybrid terms are, of course, Uzbek words. For example, words such as *саноат, сурат, заппа* are units of assimilation layer. Of course, hybrid terms, the next members of which are Uzbek words, are also common in the road terminology system. Based on the above, we have decided to divide the terms related to the aviation industry into three major groups according to their structure: a) simple terms; b) compound terms; c) complex terms. Simple terms. Simple terms are monosyllabic and have a formal-spiritual integrity. Examples: *ballistik*,

ventil, ventilyator, vertolyot, vint, dvigatel, desant, indikator, kommutator, mayoq, manevr, meteorologiya, model, navigatsiya, operator, orbita, oriyentir, parashyut, radar, radiator, razvedka, raketa, ratsiya We have classified the terms of this group into following subdivisions: 1) Simple: aviatsiya, signalizatsiya, stabilizator, snaryad, trenajyor, fyuzelyaj, ekipaj, eskort (military unit (aircraft or group of ships) assigned for observation and inspection), etc. 2) Terms formed by adding suffix: dinamit-chi, zenit-chi, mosla-ma, motor-ist, motor-lashtir-moq, motor-li, parashyut-izm, parashyut-chi, parashyut-chilik radio-lash-moq and others. Compound terms. Compound terms are formed when more than one stem becomes a complete compound word. In the system of terms related to the field of aviation, we can come across in this types. Here are some examples: aviakompaniya, aviakompas, avialiniya, aviamodelchi, aviamodelchilik, aviatashuvchi, aviapochta, aviatrassa, avtopilot, bombaotgich, gidrosamolyot, radioaktivlik, radioaloqa, radioapparat, , radiolokatsiya, radiolokator, radiomayoq, radiomarkaz, radiometr, radionavigatsiya, radiopelengator, radiopriyomnik, radiosignal, radiostansiya, radiotexnika, radiotutish, radioto‘lqinlar, radiouzatkich, radioo‘lchashlar, radioelektronika, radioqabulqilgich (radiopryomnik) and etc. Complex terms. As mentioned, it is possible to observe the predominance of the amount of complex terms in all terminosystems. The same can be said about the aviation terminosystem. Compound terms, like other complex lexemes, consist of more than one lexical unit (core) and are often in the compound state. Examples: tayanch aloqa uzeli, ballistik raketa, bombardimonchi avitsiya, bort jurnali, boshqariladigan zenit raketasi, boshqaruv pulti, boshqaruvning operativligi, desantchilar jangovar mashinasi, detonatsiyalovchi shnur, yoqilg‘i quyuvchi samolyot, jangovar samolyot, zanjirli reaksiya, zenit raketali kompleks, kosmik apparatlar orbitalari, masofali boshqaruv, masofa o‘lchagich, metrik o‘lchovlar tizimi, navigatsiya asboblari, olis masofalarda harakatlanuvchi aviatsiya, and so on. The results of the analysis show that aviation terms have a special place in the lexical system of the language. Also, due to the fact that aviation lexemes have a general-specific, species-gender relationship, which includes a wide range of aviation lexemes, the importance of air transport in the life of society, the terms used in the field of aviation are considered. In p cases, strict delimitation from other sectoral lexicons, as well as from common-sense units, is a difficult task. This requires a deep linguistic knowledge as well as knowledge of aviation in the interpretation and lexicographic description of general and other industry terms used in the system as aviation terms. In any developing country, the aviation sector is one of the priorities of state economic policy. Over the past period, the country has taken consistent measures to develop the aviation sector, including the renewal of the aircraft fleet, ensuring a high level of flight safety, improving the infrastructure of airports, air traffic control and training of highly qualified specialists. New technologies are being introduced into production and modern technical means

are being widely used. Aviation is developing on the basis of world standards, and this field is developing rapidly as a separate area of technical science. As a result of the development of the industry on the basis of the principle of harmony of science and industry to a high level of quality during the years of independence, there have been huge changes in its terminosystem. Prior to independence, the science and industry in the field were conducted mainly in Russian, so the layer of aviation terminology, which is one of the internal microsystems of the Uzbek language, remained underdeveloped. As a result of the status of the Uzbek language as the state language, the system of office work in this area, the training of highly qualified specialists in secondary special and higher education has been radically reformed, and education has been conducted in the Uzbek language. This required the performance of certain tasks to review the language units belonging to the terminological system of the field, to create a term, to master the term, in general, to improve the process of terminology. At the same time, the existing units of many other terminosystems in the Uzbek language have taken place in the aviation terminosystem with the semantic "avia", while many words and phrases of a general nature have gained terminological significance. However, there are many problems in the terminology of the industry, which shows that the need to further improve and develop the process of terminology is one of the most pressing issues.

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