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ANALYSIS OF TERMS MADE BY MEANS OF AFFIXATION

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the that the specialization of suffixes and prefixes has to some extent also been carried out in geology and medical terminologies, where the Terms form a system made mainly of Latin and Greek stems. It is in other languages that a similar case is expressed, in particular. This phenomenon, in turn, did not remain unaffected by the Uzbek language. In the terminology of other fields and networks, no systematic specialization of suffix meanings has been conducted. In this case, suffixes acquire a much wider meaning by indicating the category to which the terminating concept belongs.

Keywords

terminology, specific, suffix, system, language, prefixes, translation, language, meaning, specialization.

Attaching specific terminological meanings to certain suffixes (at least acting on conjugation) is a characteristic aspect of special terminology. This is especially characteristic of the terminology of chemistry, where the specialization of suffixes is carried out in a rather complete way. Here, for example, in English, the names of the main organic compound and halogens (a group of chemical elements consisting of chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine)are made using the suffix-ine (amine, fluorine), non-basic organic compounds are made using the suffix-in (salicin), and the names of acetyl-line carbohydrates are made using the suffix-yne (propyne).

The specialization of suffixes and prefixes has to some extent also been carried out in geology and medical terminologies, where the Terms form a system made mainly of Latin and Greek stems. It is in other languages that a similar case is expressed, in particular. This phenomenon, in turn, did not remain unaffected by the Uzbek language.

In the terminology of other fields and networks, no systematic specialization of suffix meanings has been conducted. In this case, suffixes acquire a much wider meaning by indicating the category to which the terminating concept belongs. For example, nouns with a suffix (made using) meaning worker-specialist are made

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almost exclusively using the suffixes-er,- or, and-ist: designer ("constructor"), operator ("operator"), aerodynamicist ("aerodynamic"), etc.

The suffixes - Er and-or are commonly used to make machine, mechanism, tool, device, and similar terms: computer ("counting machine"), seam – welder ("ratchet lever machine"), ejector ("ejector" - steam-powered mechanism). Nouns in the sense of a concrete object are mostly made using-ing, -ment and other suffixes: casting, weldment. Nouns in the abstract sense are mostly made using suffixes-ing, -(t)ion, -ness, -Ty, hood, and others. The suffixes-Ness, -ty, -hood mean trait, trait, and adjectives, the suffix-ing is often applied to represent a technological process and actions in general, while the Ionic suffix -(t) is used for the purpose of representing action: turning – combing, channeling, programming, rotating, smoothness, velocity– speed, probability.

In the English system of making technical terms, the flexion of the plural-s (in grammar: the ending of a word that changes in speciation or tuslation) can also serve as a word–making function: "Hydraulic controls (- control system) and bucket–tipping mechanism are under fingertip control (- button control)". The translation of the entire sentence takes on the following appearance: "the hydraulic system of control and the actuation of the thrust mechanism of the cowsh (funnel)by buttons".

It is also characteristic of the active use of a number of non-productive or non-universal suffixes and prefixes for technical terminology. Thus, suffixes in the English term-making system-ment (treatment, weldment),- ance, - ence (inductance, incidence), which are less productive in the nationwide language, are also widely used.

The term-making system also often uses the adjective-wise, meaning "in the direction, in parallel", and the suffix-making. Terms such as Chordwise – "parallel to the chord, at the width of the chord (wing)", streamwise – "located in the direction of the surface", slantwise – "slope, slope" were formed using the suffix given above.

Some of the suffixes and prefixes used in the system of making technical terms do not exist at all in the universal language. For example, in the English system of making technical terms, the prefix as - appeared, which was used together with past contemporaries and gave the meaning "the immediate state acquired by the subject as a result of passing through the process expressed by the adjective": as-cast, as-welded, as-finished and – "direct casting, welding, after receiving without any additional processing". In chemistry terminology, the prefix "nor" (from the normal word) has occurred to represent the total loss of periodic compound chains, e.g.

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But, without a thorough analysis of the context, it is safe to limit yourself to comparing only relevant verbs. First of all, the translator is obliged to clearly and clearly imagine the subject in question. To do this, it is noted that the interpreter must always carry out the structural-semantic analysis of terms on the basis of the analysis of the context. The single linguistic study of the term should be combined with the analysis of the concept under consideration, which is carried out from a technical point of view. This can be illustrated in the example below. The text, which addresses the automation of stanzas, says: "...the rapid movement of the follower in negotiating the profiles would normally cause the servo motor to run at excessive speeds".

To follow states that the meaning of the verb ("to follow") and the context are spoken in the context of a section of the copier stanza device that rotates the contours of the copier (the detail Model). At first glance, it is as if both the meaning content of the term and the given small context, that is, the passage in which the term is encountered, are listed in the "English-Russian dictionary of metal and machine detail processing": (copy stanza) as if confirming the correctness of the meaning of a rotary or copy shaft (metal groove).

However, when the entire article is read carefully, the repeated use of the stylus – term with a similar meaning makes the translator alert. The term is similarly rendered in dictionaries as, "circular shaft". In general, the presence of synonymous terms meaning exactly one concept is a characteristic feature of English terminology. Despite this, an attempt is made to circumvent them, and if exactly one article contains synonyms-terms, the translator is necessarily obliged to check that there is really no difference between them, that they are exactly alike. The above example shows that the same mentioned case, that is, the two terms actually turned out to be relative synonyms, rather than absolute (absolute) synonyms with respect to each other: the follower is a "generally circular mechanism", while the stylus comes into the field as its separately derived and simplest type. In contrast, the translation of the whole sentence gives the following appearance: "the rapid movement of the rotary mechanism in the rotation of the copper contours usually causes an excessive increase in the number of auxiliary motor rotations".

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