

# Analysis of the Use of Mining Terms in Theory and Case Processes

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**Abstract:** Scientific and technical terminology is a very interesting area of vocabulary. In our time, when science and technology are rapidly developing in all spheres of human activity, issues of terminology are becoming especially relevant. The formation process of special field terms, as a rule, passes through two historical stages - spontaneous and organized and purposeful. If the first is related to the formation of a professional scientific mining industry, the second is related to its high level of development.

**Keywords:** Terminology, mining terms, theory and cases, component, methods and model

In continuing the structural-semantic analysis of the terms from the terminology of the mining industry system in the Uzbek language, the terminological sign that reflects the connection between the meaning and structure of the term, as well as the process of expressing the meaning described through the components of the term at the level of external form, is considered using methods and models. Thus, in this paragraph, we will consider the relationship of motivation with educational models within the framework of the studied term system.

Studying the terms of the mining system of the Uzbek language through foreign acquisitions, along with word formation, becomes of great importance for studying the specific features of the relationship between the structure and mono-semantics of the terms.

It is known that in all languages, the process of creating words occurs in a different way, which is due to their linguistic features. As mentioned above, due to its uniqueness and long history of development, the Uzbek language can be concluded that each word is suitable and contains a separate lexical meaning. In this regard, it should be assumed that the Uzbek vocabulary is highly motivated. Its terminological layer is no exception.

The motivation of the term in the Uzbek language is manifested through the components of the internal form corresponding to the models of word formation at the external structural level. Thus, within the structural-semantic analysis of the term system, it is appropriate to comprehensively consider the motivation processes of terms and word formation. However, there are some features that should some features should study in mining terms in the Uzbek language.

It can be assumed that the substantive type of terminological compounds is the most characteristic of term systems because the concepts they denote in most cases indicate objects or events. It is characterized by the grammatical relations between terms in Uzbek, which includes several theories, events and processes. Local scientist T. J. Ernazarov, who made a great contribution to the study of the lexicology of the Uzbek language, calls such combinations of components represented by specific terms and terminological combinations "lexical complexes" and analyzes several types of connections between their components. If we transfer these analyzes to the level of terminology, we can talk about the types of connections and expressions between elements of Uzbek terms or entire terminological expressions:

- **Attributive type of expression.** This is a type of binding that defines several component streams that have a common representational relationship between them. The order of the constituent parts of the terms with this type of use must necessarily correspond to the grammatical structure established in the Uzbek language.

- **Type of equality theory.** Equality between the terms is established. In addition, the relationship between them can be synonymous.

These types emphasize the formation of lexical complexes as a result of use, and therefore it is possible to talk about the presence of previously listed types of connections in the composition of compound words. Taking into account all the listed features of the formation of lexical units and

terms in the Uzbek language, we can analyze how the external form of the terminological unit develops, its connection with the components of the semantic level.

It was found above that it can happen at the mono-semantic level in the system of terms, and phonetics is not specific to terms. The semantic type is determined by the motivation at the level of transferring the internal form of the word from the general vocabulary to terminology. It is also worth mentioning that morphological motivation includes lexical and structural types depending on the feature implemented in the word (motivation with one root or one structural word).

It is important to study the ability of the internal form of Uzbek terms of the analyzed terminological system to contain metaphorical content, which is aimed at facilitating the understanding of how the meanings of the term are related to the word in the common language, thus facilitating the translation of such terminological units.

Unfortunately, the expression of mining terms in Uzbek is little studied among local linguists, which causes problems in finding an approach to its study. Based on this, taking into account the specific features of the Uzbek language, 43% of term combinations and 57% of simple terms were identified from all analyzed mining terminological units. First, let's look at the representation of common terms and the corresponding word formation models.

Mono-semantic 80% terms form the basis of the dictionary in the system of studied terms.

1. Semantic-based terms. This type of term can be associated with the concept of a polysemous phenomenon, a process, because it reflects the transition of the meaning of the word from the general vocabulary to the terminology by comparing it with a certain reality outside the limits of the special technical language. Because polysemy is not very developed in the mining terminology system, the terms included in it do not have a semantic motivation, and the following can be distinguished from several examples of such terms identified during the analysis.

It should be noted that semantic terms are formed by the mono-semantic method of word formation. The analysis showed that all examples of this type of event, process have a metaphorical nature.

2. Morphologically based terms. It is based on morphemes that make up 85% of mining terms in the Uzbek language. All examples combine the signs of lexical and structural theories at the same time, and through analytical observation, we found out that not only word-forming affixes in the Uzbek language but also syntactic relations in the terms formed by compounding can serve as a structure. Thus, we can determine that morphologically based terms in the Uzbek mining system are formed by combination: arched stiffener - arched stiffener - arachnoid (arochnoe) rebro jestkosti - from separate fixed belts (metal, iron) installed perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the working mine at a certain distance from each other -concrete) frame support consisting of: noun+verb; Mineral rocks- Mineralnye kamni- Mineral rocks- Lexically: "mineral", "stone", the structure is a copulative syntactic relation; motivational meaning: "seed stone"; method of term formation: combination; term formation model: noun + noun.

Hence, we see that the constituent formations in the terms formed by reasoning are mono-semantic unity relations. The learning models shown in the examples of terms proved to be the most effective way to form terms by adding words.

According to the morphological type, the word-forming affixes or semi-affixes, which embody the residual lexical meaning, can also perform the function of structural motivation. Such an impulse is revealed in terminological units formed by the affixal method.

In the analysis of the process of studying the terms of the mining industry system in the Uzbek language, it is possible to identify a large layer of terms that contain the signs of theory in the internal form. As we mentioned above, the basis of all examples of terms with a mono-semantic unit is the metaphorical transfer of meaning, which is connected with the transition of this type of meaning from common language to terminology. However, it turns out that the metaphor in this system of terms is characteristic not only of terms formed by mono-semantic units.

Among the basic terms of mono-semantic units representing theory, phenomena and processes, we can distinguish the following:

(claw paw), due to the similarity of crushed coal with the paw of an animal;

(tail part) (machine, mechanism) and (back). It is known that the tail is the part of the back

of the animal's body. This feature became the basis for transferring the meaning from the common dictionary to the terminology. In the mining system, this term can be observed in the theory of the tail of the conveyor.

The expression models of simple terms from mining system terms in the Uzbek language look like this. Terminological compounds deserve special attention in expression, because they are units characterized by external level models.

During the analysis of the expression system of the mining industry in Uzbek terminology, it was found that all its terminological combinations, that is, 461% of the studied terms, are expressed in terms of lexical and structural structure. In this case, the whole word component of the lexical combination is aimed at expressing syntactic relations between structural units. The study showed that all terminological combinations of this term system form meanings that determine the theory, phenomena and processes of expression.

From the point of view of the analyzed terms, it can be divided into terminological combinations: Chain conveyor-"chain", "chain network", "conveyor", "belt conveyor"; process system representation term relationships; Rotation frequency-"rotation", "rotating device", "frequency", "optical frequency"; term relations representing the phenomenon system. The above models of the mono-semantic formation of terminological units in the Uzbek mining system are the main ones. It can be seen from them that the term system is represented by two- and three-syllable terminological units.

The analysis of the system of terms showed that there are types of units of terms and examples of this type are components in the lexicographic form. Such terms preserve the mono-semantic relations between the elements included in the composition, which serves as the basis for the constituent part of the terminological units.

Analyzing the examples of terms with the expressive system, it can be noted that the full-fledged terminological combination results from the interaction.

It should also be noted that the unique method of the studied system term is based on the principle of preserving morphemes capable of conveying meaning without the participation of components. In addition, the expression of the term always leads to a logical conclusion of its full form.

Therefore, the results of the analysis of the terms of the mining system proved that the Uzbek terminology is at a high level, that is, the meaning of the units can be understood in separate elements. However, it can be said that the definition of the term always creates a comprehensive idea that the specified term units represent an event or process, so it is important to understand how its external form is structured, which we believe defines its meaning more clearly.

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