

The Role of "Waste Water and its Treatment System Terms" In the Field Terminology System

Khurramova Dilobar Mukhtorovna

A senior lecturer, PhD

Lutfulla Kurbonov

International Innovation University (Uzbekistan)

Abstract: Many terms used in the system of terms used in the field of wastewater and its treatment system are distinguished by special signs. The terminology of the studied wastewater and its treatment system is mainly composed of terms borrowed from another language and combined into the meaningful field of "wastewater", which are important components of this field. The article also discusses the role of "Waste water and its treatment system terms" in the field terminology system.

Keywords: lexical level, meaningful field, waste water, waste water treatment system terms, terminosistem, biopool, landscaping areas.

The direct connection of the language with the life of society is first of all expressed in its lexical system. The development of science, without a doubt, requires the emergence of special words to express the studied object. The development of technology, culture, art, socio-political life creates its own special words. Such a situation occurs at different times in different parts of the Earth, and it becomes the material form of different languages. Therefore, the role and importance of "special words", that is, terms, is increasing in science. The formation and development of the terminology of each language takes place on the basis of the laws of word formation of this language and in strong connection with its lexicon.

In linguistics, the change of terms and the emergence of new terms are inextricably linked with the development of science and technology. The linguist scientist L.I. Bozhno states the following about this: "Under the influence of technical development, terminology changes on the basis of two interrelated laws, firstly, in connection with the laws of scientific and technical progress, and secondly, in connection with the general laws of language development" [4]. The fact that the technical qualification is now getting out of a certain narrow scope and gaining a mass character, and the fact that specialists of various fields widely use the achievements of science and technology in their daily activities requires the elimination of the inconsistency between the high demand for terms and its current state. Because the more important the development of science and technology is in life, the more important are the terms for its acquisition, management and development. In this respect, the regulation of terms is of great scientific and social importance.

Terminology schools operating in world linguistics, in particular, such as "Russian Terminology School" in Russia, "Vienna School of Terminology" in Austria, and "Prague School of Terminology" in Czechoslovakia, testify to the important place of terms in the life of society, in every field of science [2]. Also, the work of international terminology standardization committees such as INFOTERM, TERMNET, ISO, ISO 860, and the international terminology

standard "ISO 704" created by their efforts shows that the role of terms in our life is incomparable.

It is known that any technical-technological process that occurred in the life of the society, discoveries made, innovations in the fields of science are expressed in certain terms, as a result of which the terminological apparatus of the language is enriched. In other words, the entry and stabilization of the phenomena of existence into a special expressive form in the linguistic consciousness causes the emergence of terms in the language [1].

Regarding the need for criteria for selecting terms for an explanatory dictionary, no clear conclusion has been reached about the definition, and the term has been interpreted differently in linguistics. Despite the fact that countless studies have been done in world linguistics on the problems of terminology, there are still about twenty definitions of "term" in scientific use [7]. Terminology is a scientific and technical process, specialized units that reflect knowledge in various fields of science. Terms have a special place in the naming and description of scientific concepts in the field of science and technology, no field of science can be imagined without terms. Each field of science has its own terminological system with which it works. According to another author, unambiguous words and phrases that express the exact name of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture, and art are called terms [2]. From this explanation, we can see that the main feature of the term is to name a concept related to a certain field.

Academician A. Khojiyev's special dictionary explains the term as follows: "Terminus (lat. terminus-chek, limit, border mark). A word or phrase that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology and other fields, the scope of use of which is limited to these fields; term Terminology is different from words in expressiveness and emotionality...".

P. Nishonov, who studied the legal terminology of French and Uzbek languages, explains the term as follows: "Terms are semantically limited to a special field and are a lexical unit expressing the concept related to this field."

According to Sh. Kochimov, "the term is a word or combination used in the process of knowing and mastering some objects that express professional meaning, express and shape professional understanding and the connections between them from the point of view of specific professions" [8].

Danilenko V.P. lists the following characteristics of the term:

- "1) a term is a linguistic unit, word or combination belonging to the language of production, science and technology, which is a type of general literary language that performs a special task;
- 2) a term is a specialized name of a specific thing-subject, material, abstract concepts;
- 3) a specific definition (definition) is necessary for the term, with the help of which the content of the relevant concept can be expressed more clearly, which allows to distinguish one concept from another, and at the same time, it allows to place a certain concept in a certain classification series, and its distinguishing features are clearer. can show" [5].

Glushko M.M. states that "a term is a word or phrase for expressing concepts and designating objects that have clear semantic boundaries due to their strict and precise definition and therefore are the same in the relevant classification system"[8].

Therefore, terminology is defined as a system of terms interacting with the system of concepts of a particular science. Terminological systems develop together with the progress of science. The use of terms is subject to certain controls, unlike words in common use.

It should be noted here that the units of the terminological system of the language are characterized by their sectoral specificity, along with having the noted common features. In particular, many terms used in social-humanitarian, economic-political, natural, exact sciences and technical-technological fields are distinguished by their special signs. We also observe this in the system of terms used in the field of wastewater and its treatment system. The terminology

of the studied waste water and its treatment system consists mainly of borrowed and compound terms.

In the system of terms of waste water and its treatment - the terms joining the meaningful field of "waste" are important components of this field. They are characterized by their inclusion in the lexical system of the special field of the Uzbek language - wastewater and its treatment.

For all the terms wastewater and its treatment system, the integrated concept of "wastewater" serves as a unifying element. For example, it is denotative sema archisema for all terms in the following examples:

A biopond is a facility with a specified depth and size, with granular filtering materials such as slag, expanded clay, small stones, and gravel laid at the bottom, widely used in the biological treatment of wastewater. The cleaning process in the pond is carried out with the help of unicellular and multicellular benthic algae, spore plants, plankton and other microorganisms, as well as aquatic plants planted in the biopond, which feed on the dissolved substances contained in the wastewater. Favorable conditions for the living of microorganisms and other algae are created in the biopond.

The landscaping area is a specially prepared land area that is used for both wastewater treatment and agro-industrial purposes in the biological wastewater treatment method. In such conditions, cleaning is carried out under the influence of the sun and air movement, and the life activity of plants. Landscaping includes bacteria, higher plants, benthic algae, algae, and invertebrates. After biological treatment, the waste water of the lands in the improvement area is used for the purpose of greening of coniferous plants, various vegetables, as well as trees. This complex term is also called "filter fields" in some literature.

It is characteristic that the terms of waste water and its treatment may be directly specific to the system of this field, or they may have been adopted from another system into the system of lexemes of the system of waste water and its treatment. For example, the following terms are used only in the system of wastewater and its treatment terms: discharge facilities, waste materials, sewage ponds, natural pollution, artificial pollution, mechanical treatment of wastewater, chemical treatment of wastewater, biochemical treatment of wastewater, pollution of wastewater, generation of wastewater, biofilter, clarification of wastewater, required level of treatment, clarification of wastewater, clarified water, sour wastewater, ozonation, quality level of wastewater, properties of wastewater, waste water, degree of dilution of wastewater, wastewater composition, water self-purification process, special water treatment facilities, amount of wastewater, wastewater consumption, industrial wastewater, alkaline wastewater, pump, activated sludge, etc.

There are terms in the terminology of wastewater and its treatment system that are widely used in other fields, but in the field of wastewater and its treatment system, they are distinguished by the common unifying theme "Wastewater generation and treatment". These terms include wastewater and the following terms used in its treatment: chemical reagents, lime, limestone, heavy metals, liquid manure, sediment, organic matter, petroleum, suspended matter, shovel, tray, ditch, mineral acid, pump, adsorption, algae, reed, pipe, foam.

In the field of waste water and its treatment system, words that have the terminological term "specific to waste water" and are described and explained in the general lexicon of the Uzbek language with an emphasis on this term in special terminological dictionaries. too many. Examples of such terms include: sewage, sediment, sediment, lime, mud, collector, sprayer, grinder, waste, waste, waste, waste, disposal, area, dirty, dirt, pond, fence. , such as Khaskash. In many cases, it is difficult to strictly demarcate some terms used in the field of wastewater and its treatment system from other lexical lexicons, as well as common units. This situation requires that, in addition to possessing deep linguistic knowledge, one should also be a specialist in the field of wastewater and its treatment system in order to interpret and give a lexicographical description of general and other industry terms used in this system as terms of wastewater and its

treatment system. does. For example, in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the lexeme Aqova is explained as a universal lexical unit as follows:

1. Effluent Water that enters areas such as ponds and fields from one side and leaves from the other side. Irrigation by draining is watering the crop by draining water from the edges and irrigating the crop.
2. Waste water, sewage, dirty water. While he was washing his hands, he involuntarily thought of the song he was staring at the sewage flowing in the pipe. N. Qilichev, Chigirig.
3. portable s.t. It's a remnant of what happened, a consequence. Bulturgi is a workaholic. It seems that this was a cold conversation that lasted for a long time. A. Mukhtar, Silver fiber. Although they didn't say exactly that, the flow of the conversation led to that. "Youth" [3].

As can be seen in the explanation, aqova was considered mainly as a term that represents the process of irrigation of crops.

It seems that in this comment, none of the meanings - semes that can be given in the system of wastewater and its treatment terms are mentioned here. This can be justified by the fact that since the dictionary is popular, it is certainly not advisable to look up the terminological meaning in every dictionary article in it. The lexeme of wastewater is distinguished by its comprehensiveness and versatility among the terms of wastewater and its treatment system. In our language, this term is also used as dirty, waste, discharge, liquid, dirty, dirt. Each of them has a common theme of "fluid" in this system.

Aqova lexeme is distinguished by its comprehensiveness and versatility in the system of field terms. Aqova lexeme appears in this system as a dominant lexeme that summarizes and unites their meanings, and this situation is also evident in its semantic structure:

Wastewater is atmospheric (oil) water used for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes, and water that has passed through a certain polluted area.

This meaning of the term-lexeme is a derivative sememe, that is, a terminological sememe, which grew out of the second meaning of the polysemantic lexeme Aqova. The terminological meaning is formed based on the emphasis on the function of the denotation in the field of wastewater and its treatment, and the second sememe in the universal lexeme of wastewater is reduced to the level of a simple seme in this semantic structure, and the sememe is narrowed at the level of the seme.

Therefore, the terms wastewater and its treatment system have a special place in the lexical system of the language. In our linguistic mind, the concept of wastewater is embodied as a system consisting of waste water used in our daily life, industry, production, and a set of its treatment and reuse. But it is impossible to imagine sewage without the process of formation, its composition, cleaning methods, various compounds used in the cleaning process. In our minds, the linguistic expression of sewage is manifested as used, dirty, unfit for drinking and use, as well as cleaning it and reusing it for certain purposes. Effluent is expressed in a dialectical whole with the concepts of generation, purification and reuse, and generation, purification and reuse with the concept of waste.

Dividing the terms of wastewater and its treatment system, which is the object of our research, into thematic groups, revealing the linguistic nature of each thematic group, allows for a deeper study of the essence of the terms that are combined on the basis of the concept of wastewater. After all, when studying the terms of each language in a functional aspect, analyzing them by dividing them into thematic groups is important in determining the semantic nature and functional characteristics of the terms.

The field of wastewater and its treatment is characterized by the fact that it is relatively young as a type of professional activity of people and a separate branch of knowledge, therefore its development inevitably requires the development of the terminology of the field of professional and scientific activity in a certain field. In addition, terms differ according to the characterization

of literary and philosophical literature, they form practical terminological tools and methods for presenting new, special concepts.

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