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ABOUT AVIATION TERMS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article analyzes linguistic features of terms related to aviation. It is based on the fact that the terms differ from other language units by the complexity of their structure. In particular, the independent adjectives used in the form of phrases are rarely used in the vernacular; the terms are created on the basis of existing language units, compounds and are specific to specific segments of society. It is also proved by the examples that the terms used within a certain field of profession, and the specificity of sectoral speech, in contrast to general lexemes, is characterized by a clear sense of limitation, which creates a process of free association in terms and spiritual integration.

INTRODUCTION

The most important component of any field is terminology. In the terminological system of the language, different field lexical units, that is, terms, are distinguished by their special signs and are characterized by their field specificity and create certain semantic groups.

“Language is a wonderful phenomenon. Each word is its own small stable whole (system) with certain edges, sides and possibilities” [1:16]. “Furthermore, the word, as both a language unit and a speech unit, can express very complex aspects of specific relationships, characteristics, actions and situations” [2: 36-37].

The great linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, the founder of the system-structural approach, said: “Language is a system of elements that form a whole. The meaning of each element that makes up it

is based on the existence of other elements that make up this system at the same time” [3:147], proving that every system has the property of divisibility.

In any system, that is, as a whole, there are three things:

1. Wholeness, totality consisting of many elements.
2. Elements that make up the whole.
3. Stable relations between elements.

It is also important that a single whole (system) built on the basis of regular relations of a large number of elements enters into another whole (system) larger than itself as a small element. This situation is observed in all terminological systems that make up the vocabulary of the language [4:17].

LITERATURE REVIEW

The aviation terminological system of the Uzbek language is no exception. Underlying this terminological system are countless lexemes related to aeronautics and cosmology. All of them are united under the content field of “avia” with the general theme of “airways” and form a linguistic system of words and phrases expressing concepts related to socio-economic, international relations and technical fields.

Linguist M. Ergasheva thinks about the semantic field: “The semantic field has a complex linguistic structure as a separate language system. The structural core of the field is the sum of all paradigmatic groups. Paradigmatic relations are of a different nature and can be expressed using different classes of lexical units that are close by one or another meaningful sign. Paradigmatic relations differ in that they are not linear” [5:62], she says.

Although there are about 5,000 terms in the aviation terminology, most of them are lexemes related to aeronautics, cosmonautics, rockets, astronomy and technology. Analyzing these lexemes on the basis of certain paradigmatic groups and creating a vocabulary of various fields is considered one of the main tasks.

Y.N. Karaulov divides different areas of the vocabulary into semantic fields (for example, the field of happiness), lexical-semantic groups (for example, a group of words with the meaning of change), meaningful groups (for example, the name of birds), synonymous lines (for example, botir invariant meaning has a series), emphasizes the need to divide into onomaseological groups (for example, the expression of the concept of time using nouns in Russian) [6:314]. On this basis, the Russian linguist I.V. Sentenberg shows that the following main lexical-semantic paradigms are distinguished in the lexical-semantic system of the language, which are in the semantic relation of the hierarchy:

- 1) lexical-semantic field;
- 2) lexical-semantic groups;
- 3) meaningful lines;

- 4) ambiguous words;
- 5) synonymous, antonymic series, conversives [7:314].

When studying and researching aviation terms in the Uzbek language on the basis of lexical-semantic paradigms, it is necessary to rely on the opinion of the above scientists.

Uzbek linguistics also has a number of views related to the interpretation of the system (field) (such as I. Kochkortoiev, A. Nurmonov, H. Ne'matov, R. Rasulov, E. Begmatov, A. Sobirov, Sh. Iskandarova). In particular, although the theory of the field was somewhat illuminated by M. Abduvaliev, it was studied only in relation to the unobstructed category of the syntactic level [8:62]. T. Mirzakulov dwells on some morphemic features of functional-semantic fields [9:18].

Uzbek linguist Sh. Iskandarova "Content field includes a group of words specific to one word group, a group of words from different word groups that have a meaningful relationship with each other, lexical-grammatical (content-functional) fields, and syntactic constructions connected by transformational relations. paradigms, certain types of semantic-syntactic syntagms are also included. Despite the significant differences between them, they can be summarized based on one or another meaningful category. However, it is appropriate to distinguish the meaningful classes and meaningful areas of words from each other" [10:27].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Relying on the opinions of world linguists in this regard, the lexical-semantic system of units representing the "avia" term can be divided into 3 large lexical-semantic groups according to the degree of elevation around the globe, i.e. in the air:

- I. Lexical-semantic group of terms related to the field of aeronautics;
- II. Lexical-semantic group of terms related to the field of aviation;
- III. A lexical-semantic group of terms related to the field of cosmonautics.

I. *Dirigible* to the lexical-semantic group related to the field of aeronautics [fr. dirigeable – controllable] a light-than-air flying device that rises in the air with the power of gas filled into it, driven by a motor; *aerostat* [aero..+yun.states – stationary] light aircraft; *aviator* – 1 pilot of a balloon or light aircraft, 2 a traveler on an aircraft [11] (*balloons for Uzbek aviators are made at the Rusbal research and development enterprise of Russia* [12]) are included.

II. The units representing the lexical-semantic group of aviation are divided into two main content lines:

1. Terms representing civil aviation;
2. Terms representing military aviation.

1. Civil aviation is used for passenger and cargo transportation. There are also transport, sanitary, educational and sports and special works (communication, geological-research works) and others.

The lexical-semantic units representing the content range of civil aviation are divided into the following thematic groups:

- a) units representing flying machines: *airplane, helicopter, drone, biplane, monoplane, etc.*
- b) units representing parts of aircraft: *cabin, wing, landing gear, fuselage, aileron, elevator, flap, vertical stabilizer.*
- c) units used in air traffic management: *air route, runway, flight, dive, climb, etc.*
- g) units representing radio electronic equipment: *radio electronics, radio engineering, radio line, traveling wave, etc.*
- d) units representing personal nouns: *aircraft commander (Captain), co-pilot, flight attendant, flight engineer, flight engineer, flight attendant, flight operator, dispatcher, stewardess, etc.*

2. Military aviation or state aviation. Due to the fact that military aviation differs from civil aviation in terms of its mission and the presence of air defense forces and aviation weapons, the terms in this content line include units representing aviation weapons and are divided into the following groups:

- a) units representing flying machines and their parts: *fighter, bomber, generator, piston, spring, strut, motor mount, engine etc.*
- b) name units used in air traffic control: *proword (coded word and word combination), airfield dispatch center, heliport, sky traffic intensity, etc.*
- c) units representing radio electronic equipment: *indicator, repeater, radio signal, frequency, low-frequency amplifier, modulator, power amplifier, etc.*
- g) units representing aviation weapons and their parts: *projectiles, rockets, bombs, mini-torpedo oxylyvit, etc.*
- d) units representing personal nouns: *ATC dispatchers, AT repair engineers, AT repair aviatechnicians, etc.*
- e) units representing rank names: *sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, general, etc.*

It is difficult to imagine the aviation industry without aircrafts. Aircraft form the basis of this industry. In aviation, aircrafts are divided into two types according to their structure:

- 1) aircrafts – fixed-wing aircrafts, that is, airplanes;
- 2) rotor-blade aircrafts – rotary-wing aircrafts, that is, helicopters.

The above aircrafts are divided into microgroups according to the task, and the lexemes representing this type also form terms related to the field of aviation:

- transport* (cargo) – an aircraft designed for the transportation of goods, not passengers;
- fighter* – a combat aircraft flying faster than the speed of sound designed to repel manned and unmanned aerial vehicles, including destroying its ground (water) targets;

bomber – an aircraft adapted for bombing;

tanker – aircraft designed for in-flight refueling;

UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle), drone – an aircraft without a pilot on board;

reconnaissance – a military aircraft designed or adapted to carry out aerial reconnaissance with roles that include the collection of visual intelligence (using photographs), intelligence signals, as well as measurement and signature intelligence;

self-guided missile – used against land targets, maintained in the atmosphere and flying the main part of the flight path at approximately constant speed, designed to deliver a large warhead with high accuracy over long distances, modern cruise missiles can travel at supersonic or hypersonic speeds, self-guided and a non-ballistic type of missile capable of flying at a very low altitude trajectory.

The units representing the names of aircraft and engines mainly include the structure of the aircraft and the names of its parts. Most of these terms are borrowed terms.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Another important part of aviation is air traffic control. Communication between the operator, dispatcher and pilot is important. The following are additional examples of units representing names used in air traffic control: *controller, operator, aerodrome control center, hydrodrome, aeronautical information, air route, approach visual intercept height, heliport, final approach and take-off area, etc.*

Aviation weapons of aircraft include strike combat vehicles, targeting systems, weapons installation and control systems, and ground maintenance equipment for aviation weapons. A complex of all combat tools and systems that ensure their appropriate use is a complex of aviation weapons. Most of the units denoting aviation weapons and their parts belong to the category of borrowed words. Examples: explosive, tetryl, octogen, hexogen, tan, gunpowder, pyrotechnic, cap detonator, electric detonator, fuze tube, lead azide, insulated bushing, casing, electric igniter, contact stergin, phlegmatizer colloxylin and so on.

III. The lexical-semantic group of terms in the field of cosmonautics includes *astroorientation, astropolarimetry, space probes, space apparatus, space navigation, space rays, space rocket, space radio radiation, cosmodrome, theory of space flights, space for calculating trajectories, scientific and technical space rocket, space rocket.*

In the universal lexicon, there are lexemes that are not related to the field of aviation, but embody the terminological scheme “avia”, and they are also reflected in various dictionaries. We give some examples of them: such units as cabin, cable, ionosphere, atmosphere, spark, index, isotherm, wheel, sound wave, power, observer, ozonator, balance, vacuum, valve are among them. Among these

examples, the balance lexeme is explained as a universal lexical unit in the “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” as follows:

BALANCE [fr. balance – scales <lot. bilanx - two scales of scales] 1 Balance, equality. 2 economy. A system of indicators representing the ratio or balance of income and expenditure, which is constantly changing. Trade balance. Accounting balance. Balance of income and expenditure of the population. 2 Heat balance phys. tech Comparison of heat dissipation and consumption. Heat balance of the engine. 4 Active (active) balance; a balance in which the income (income) is greater than the expenditure, the surplus. 5 Inactive (passive) balance; balance less than income (income) and expenditure [13:147].

It seems that none of the meanings that can be given in the system of aviation terms are recorded here. After all, since the dictionary is popular, it is not advisable to look for the terminological meaning in every dictionary article. The word is characterized by its comprehensiveness and versatility in aviation terminology. For example, in the system of aviation terminology, the word balance is explained as follows:

BALANCE [fr.– balance] is the balance of the forces acting on the plane during flight with the origin relative to one or more axes of the coordinate system and the forces acting on the center of gravity [14:6].

In the semantic structure of aviation terms, the term “avia” can be leading, secondary, or peripheral.

Aviation terms are characterized by their special place in the lexical system of the language. Lexemes with the avia symbol can be in mutual generality and specificity, type-genre relations. Due to the wide range of lexemes used in the field of aviation, which represent the types of air transport, which are of great importance in the life of society, in particular, the terms used in the field of aviation cannot be completely delimited from the units of names in a similar field or in the common language. This requires that in the interpretation and lexicographical description of general and other field terms used in the system as aviation terms, in addition to deep linguistic knowledge, one should also be aware of the aviation field.

CONCLUSION

It seems that science has a clear system of lexemes related to the field of aviation, which find their clear expression in the linguistic landscape of the world, and some of the words in this terminological system have a high level of activity, and their meaning is understandable to everyone, while some of them are used as terms (terms) in a narrow circle.

A number of studies have been conducted in Uzbek linguistics on issues such as the nature and function of terms and their lexical-grammatical features, aspects of the terminological lexicon different from common words. Considering the same, we express some comments about some lexical-

semantic, grammatical features of aviation terms. A term is a clear expression in language of a concept belonging to a field or network of social activity. Some terms may be common to closely related industries or sectors. This indicates that there are certain relationships between those sectors. But the word field should not be understood in a narrow sense, i.e. it refers only to science and technology or culture. The term will be scientific. This scientificity is explained by the clarity of the expressed concept. There will be no emotionality and expressiveness in terms. Some adverbs expressing an emotional-expressive meaning lose their function in terminology and make a term that expresses a clear concept.

Due to the development of science and technology, the phenomenon of ambiguity in terminology, in particular, in the field terminological system, began to appear. In particular, metonymy, metaphor, multi-functionality (polyfunctionality) types of name transfer were observed in aviation terminology. If the transfer of name based on metaphor and function is distinguished by its quantity, the case of transfer of name based on synecdoche was not found at all.

In the aviation terminological system, as in other terminological systems, it is observed that lexemes occur according to the relationship of form and meaning. Phenomena of synonymy, homonymy, and graduonymy occur in the terms of this field. Currently, the introduction of international terms in the aviation terminological system has led to the enrichment of field terminology and the increase of synonymous terms. It was found that the phenomenon of homonymy occurs in the aviation terminology system as a result of the semantic formation of a sign, the disconnection between the meanings of polysemic words.

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