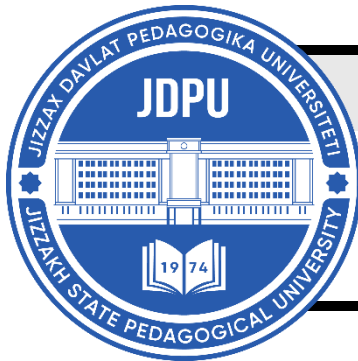


**MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**DECIPHERING THE FOUNDATIONS: INVESTIGATING
FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC TRAITS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY IN
ENGLISH***Zebiniso Ravshanjon qizi Nazarova**Assistant Lecturer**Kokand State Pedagogical Institute**Kokand, Uzbekistan**E-mail: bonunazarova095@gmail.com***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: translation of terminology, phrases, psychological terminology, semantic syntax, functional syntax, derivation, semantic changes

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Abstract: The proposed article concentrates on the useful semantic parts of the interpretation of descriptor meaningful expressed phrases (TS) in the English language, mirroring the logical ideas of brain science. The paper endeavors to foster techniques for making an interpretation of TS, taking into account the syntagmatic parts of the cooperation of the implications of its parts. The primary consideration is paid to deciding the impact of the highlights of the improvement of the phrased significance of the TS on the decision of the strategy for its exchange in interpretation. On the premise of a near examination of the utilitarian, lexical-syntactic and derivational elements of the TS of the English and Uzbek dialects, the accompanying gatherings of descriptive word meaningful expressions are recognized, contrasting in the degree of semantic combination: sans non, somewhat free, moderately free also, free. It is inferred that the course of change of the TS from English into Uzbek is impacted by such factors as the degree of semantic combination of the TS and the open meaning of its descriptive part.

INTRODUCTION

In the vast realm of psychology, language serves as a fundamental tool for conveying intricate concepts, theories, and phenomena. Within this linguistic landscape, the co-occurrence of

words, known as collocations, plays a crucial role in shaping the understanding and discourse surrounding psychological phenomena. This introduction marks the initiation of a scholarly exploration into the structural-semantic features of psychological terminology collocations in English, aiming to shed light on the underlying patterns and nuances that govern their usage. As a discipline deeply rooted in understanding the human mind and behavior, psychology relies heavily on precise and nuanced language to articulate complex ideas. The terminology used in psychological discourse is not merely a collection of isolated words but a dynamic network of interconnected concepts and meanings. Collocations, which refer to the habitual pairing or grouping of words, offer a window into the underlying structure and semantics of psychological language. The investigation into the functional-semantic traits of psychological terminology collocations in English holds significant implications for various stakeholders within the field. For researchers and scholars, a deeper understanding of these linguistic patterns can enhance the accuracy and clarity of scientific communication, facilitating the dissemination of research findings and theoretical frameworks. Practitioners, including clinicians and therapists, can benefit from insights into how specific word combinations evoke particular connotations or associations, thereby refining their therapeutic techniques and interventions. Additionally, educators tasked with imparting psychological knowledge can leverage insights into collocational patterns to enhance pedagogical approaches and promote deeper comprehension among students. Against this backdrop, this research endeavors to systematically analyze the structural and semantic characteristics of psychological terminology collocations in English. By employing quantitative and qualitative methodologies, this study aims to uncover recurrent patterns, semantic associations, and pragmatic functions inherent in these linguistic units. Through this investigation, we seek to contribute to the growing body of knowledge surrounding the language of psychology, offering valuable insights into how words combine to shape our understanding of the human psyche and behavior. In the chapters that follow, we will delve into the methodological framework guiding this research, explore relevant literature on collocation theory and psychological terminology, and present findings that illuminate the intricate interplay between structure and meaning in the realm of psychological language. Ultimately, this inquiry aspires to advance our comprehension of how language functions as a vehicle for expressing, analyzing, and interpreting psychological phenomena, thus enriching both theoretical discourse and practical applications within the field.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Non free TC, in which not individual parts are reevaluated, yet their blend inside the system of an expression, fathomed as a fundamental semantic unit and corresponded with a specific logical

idea. A descriptor meaning a distinguishing highlight in such expressions carries out a dominantly delegate role (for instance, traditional molding - old style molding).

1. The getting of such TC is typically done with the assistance of following, which saves the primary upsides of the parts in the interpretation. The need to safeguard persuasive elements is because of the great degree of completion of these qualities in the semantic design of the first TC. The improvement of thoughts regarding the indicated meaning can prompt the comprehension of the distinguishing highlight as a free term component that connects with a different logical idea.

2. Somewhat free TC, in which the descriptive word has an expressed significance. Such a modifier can signify an element that at first went about as a with no obvious end goal in mind picked reason for naming another logical idea and shaped a phrased importance during the time spent working (for instance, operant molding - operant molding). The acquiring of such TC is typically done with the assistance of record and/or literal interpretation, since the protection of the outside type of the first term makes it conceivable to work on the foundation of an association between the TC and the idea it indicates.

3. Generally free TC, in which the descriptor signifies an element that mirrors the fundamental property of an item or peculiarity. Not at all like without non TC, in which the decision of the trait fundamental the selection depends on the abstract impression of the assigned item, individual experience information, affiliations, and so on, in generally free TC, the modifier from a specific perspective carries out a predicative role, giving data important to the right figuring out the quintessence of the subject (for instance, weak populaces - populace bunches with mental problems). Such descriptive words will more often than not split away from the signification. This makes sense of the somewhat low degree of semantic combination of generally free TC. As currently noted, in the interpretation of such TC it means a lot to safeguard the essential significance of qualities, since it keeps on being perceived as the reason for the development of a subsidiary phrased meaning. Be that as it may, at times, when it is unimaginable to find an interlingual equivalent that precisely conveys the semantics of the first word, a graphic interpretation can be utilized. For instance, extraneous reasoning (lit. distracting thinking) - shallow reasoning, failure to zero in on the primary subject of the discussion; asyndetic reasoning (lit. unionless reasoning) - an infringement of reasoning, appeared in a steady and unmotivated change in the subject of discussion.

The utilization of moderately free TC in the recognizing capability, at times, prompts the way that the component signified by the descriptor starts to be grasped as a steady substance that corresponds with a specific logical idea. Such descriptors frequently become a derivational reason for descriptive things (for instance, the weak populaces (populace bunches experiencing mental issues) - the defenseless, a crippled individual (an individual with inabilities) - the incapacitated).

4. Free TC, in which the modifier or verbal thing goes about as an atomic part, and the descriptor has a free expressed significance (for instance, scientific treatment - measurable mental and mental consideration; social treatment - conduct treatment). For phrases, the atomic part of which is planned as a modifier or verbal thing, a low degree of semantic combination is trademark, because of the way that the meaningful kind of articulation of a subjective trademark or cycle prompts specific semantic changes in the design of the TC. Specifically, stressing the subjective qualities of an item prompts the comprehension of this element as a specific stable substance that has limits, and hence is equipped for addressing a component without spatio-worldly qualities, in reflection from characteristic transporter. In a logical text, descriptive word or verbal things act principally in a nominative capability, consequently, in interpretation it is essential to protect the persuasive highlights that underlie the phrased importance (for instance, conduct treatment - social treatment). Nonetheless, in situations where verbal things with procedural semantics are comparable in their capability to the predicative, interpretation at the expression level is regularly utilized, permitting the substitution or exclusion of the descriptive part of the TS. For instance, Legal treatment of guilty parties requires unique information about the law enforcement framework, and the character qualities and/or conduct regularly saw in wrongdoers.

- To give mental and mental help to hoodlums requires specific information on the law enforcement framework and a comprehension of the character as well as ways of behaving that portray crooks. The relative examination of the derivational and lexico-syntactic highlights of the mental terms of the English and Uzbek dialects showed that the accompanying elements impact the course of progress of the TC from English to Uzbek: - the degree of semantic fortitude of the first TC: the higher the semantic reliance of the TS parts, the more significant is the safeguarding of persuasive elements in the interpretation that underlie the semantic design of the expression. The primary implications of TC with high semantic cognizance are not expose to reconsidering in that frame of mind as autonomous semantic units. Because of relationship with another meaning having a place with a unique field of information, the TC is reevaluated as a fundamental semantic unit in which individual parts are without free phrased meaning. Their exchange in interpretation with the assistance of following permits you to save the inside type of the language units, mirroring the perspective of the nominator regarding the matter of assignment. While deciphering to some extent or moderately free TC, wherein modifiers either as of now have a free expressed significance or structure it, the undertaking of stressing their association with the assigned idea comes to the front: in such cases, record/literal interpretation can be utilized (if the "outsider" outer structure doesn't make it troublesome laying out an association with the assigned idea) or interpreting with the assistance of an interlingual equivalent word that most precisely conveys the arising phrased meaning. - the degree of open meaning of the attributive descriptor in the synthesis

TC: in the event that the modifier that is important for the TC, acting fundamentally in a delegate capability, has a low informative importance, it is sufficient to keep its inward structure in the interpretation; in the event that the modifier, which is essential for the TC, has a high informative importance, meeting in its capability with the predicative, in interpretation the accentuation is moved to the exchange of phrased parts of its substance. Closing the conversation of the impact of the practical, lexical-linguistic and derivational elements of the English language TC on the decision of the technique for their interpretation, we note that in the logical writing, obscuring of the limits among terms and non-terms is normally demonstrated as one of the wellsprings of interpretation hardships. It appears to be that the methodology proposed in this paper to the thought of the highlights of the improvement of expressed significance in the substance construction of the TC, considering the collaboration of its derivational and syntagmatic perspectives, can act as a reason for creating interpretation strategies that consider the powerful idea of the cycles of wording and determinology.

In practical terms, our research has implications for various stakeholders within the field of psychology. For researchers and scholars, a deeper understanding of psychological terminology collocations can enhance the precision and clarity of scientific communication, fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange across disciplinary boundaries. Practitioners stand to benefit from insights into how specific word combinations shape therapeutic interactions, influence client perceptions, and inform clinical practice. Additionally, educators can leverage knowledge of collocational patterns to design more effective instructional materials and pedagogical approaches, thereby enhancing student comprehension and retention of psychological concepts. Looking ahead, the study of psychological terminology collocations in English represents a dynamic and fertile area for further exploration. Future research endeavors may delve into cross-linguistic comparisons, investigating how collocational patterns vary across different languages and cultures. Additionally, advances in computational linguistics and natural language processing techniques offer exciting opportunities to analyze large-scale corpora of psychological texts, uncovering hidden patterns and semantic associations that may elude manual inspection.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research journey has illuminated the intricate interplay between language and psychology, focusing specifically on the structural-semantic features of psychological terminology collocations in English. Through a comprehensive examination of these linguistic units, we have uncovered recurrent patterns, semantic associations, and pragmatic functions that underpin the communication of psychological concepts and theories. Our investigation has revealed that psychological terminology collocations are not arbitrary combinations of words but rather reflect underlying cognitive processes, cultural norms, and communicative conventions

within the field of psychology. The structural arrangements of words within collocations are not random but are governed by syntactic constraints and semantic coherence, serving to convey specific meanings, evoke particular associations, and facilitate efficient communication among practitioners, scholars, and educators alike. Moreover, our findings have highlighted the dynamic nature of psychological language, which evolves in response to changing theoretical frameworks, empirical discoveries, and socio-cultural contexts. Collocations serve as linguistic markers that capture the zeitgeist of psychological discourse, reflecting shifting conceptual paradigms and emerging research trends over time. In sum, our investigation into the structural-semantic features of psychological terminology collocations in English has deepened our understanding of the intricate interplay between language and psychology. By shedding light on the mechanisms through which words combine to convey meaning and shape discourse within the field, this research contributes to the ongoing dialogue surrounding the nature of psychological language and its role in advancing knowledge, promoting understanding, and fostering positive change in individuals and communities alike.

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