

# ANALYSIS AND TESTING OF LANGUAGE FEATURES OF MINING TERMINOLOGY

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**Аннотация:** В этой статье рассматривается анализ и тестирование языковых особенностей горных терминологии. Материалом исследования послужили лексических единиц с тематикой горной терминологии. Проанализируем и будем тестировать основные способы образования терминов данной тематики.

**Ключевые слова:** анализ, термин, горный, развития

**Abstract:** This article discusses the analysis and testing of the linguistic features of mountain terminology. The research material was lexical units with the subject of mountain terminology. We will analyze and test the main ways of forming terms of this topic.

**Keywords:** analysis, term, mining, development

**Anatasiya:** Ushbu maqolada tog 'atamalarining lingvistik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish va sinash haqida gap boradi. Tadqiqot materiallari tog 'atamasi mavzusi bo'lgan leksik birliklar edi. Ushbu mavzu atamalarini shakllantirishning asosiy usullarini tahlil qilamiz va sinab ko'ramiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** tahlil, atama, konchilik, rivojlanish

The formation of new terms as a result of the disintegration of a word into homonyms, that is, the acquisition by the same lexical unit of new meanings, is called the semantic way of forming terms. Over time, the various meanings of a multi-valued term may lose their semantic connection with each other and turn into independent words, that is, homonyms.

According to E.N. Tolikina, in most cases, the presence of repetitions in the terminology indicates the incompleteness of the selection of the sign, the disordered content of the terminological system <sup>[37, 61]</sup>.

the presence of obsolete names of objects, techniques, methods that operate with new concepts. As well as the revival of terms that did not function under the influence of certain factors.

The number of synonymous mining terms is 23 and they make up 46% of the total number of studied vocabulary.

The described methods of term formation by borrowing words and terms from commonly used vocabulary, other languages or terminological systems, creating synonyms and homonyms, reveal the lexical and semantic features of the functioning of the terms of the English mountain terminology. Based on the descriptions of these methods and examples, it is possible to accurately track changes in the terminology of the mining business, which gives reason to consider the Russian terminology system a living and constantly developing process.

The morphological method of creating new terms is in the literal sense of the word production. The morphological method means the creation of new words by adding word-building affixes to existing foundations. Using this method, new lexical units are formed, which is why modern linguists consider this method of forming terms to be the most productive. The need for a morphological method of forming terms is caused by the need to name new concepts, objects, techniques, etc., because of the rapidly developing mining technologies <sup>[35, p. 34]</sup>.

To date, in modern Russian, the problem of classifying word-formation methods and methods has not been completely resolved.

Affixation - the formation of new terms by joining to their basis of certain derivational affixes. The most productive ways of affixing are prefixing and suffixing.

The formation of terms using co- prefixes can be seen in these examples: acidity coefficient of mine water; compatibility; unknown mineral; violation of coherence; violation of convergence; subsection.

Examples of terms without the prefix can be traced on these examples: without reinforced concrete; non-productive consumption; non-ferrous metals.

The prefix after- has the meanings of "next", "back", "coming after". Examples of word formation of English mining terms can be seen in the following examples: - subsequent processing; gas after a mine gas explosion; additional quenching.

As for the inverse compounding, this term is understood as reservation, that is, the dismemberment of a previously non-derivative word by rethinking it and semantic convergence with other words [4, p. 47]. This morphological method of word formation of the terms of English mountain terminology was not found in the analyzed articles. Since this type of term formation is extremely rare.

Using the abbreviation method, 6 lexical units with the subject of English mountain terminology were formed, which make up 9% of the total number of terms studied.

Another way of forming the terms of the English mountain terminological system is conversion, that is, the transition of a word from one part of speech to another. Conversion as a method of affix less term formation is opposed to an affix method of term formation. The morphological paradigm acts as a derivative in conversion, namely, the ability of the paradigm and its endings to convey the meaning of a certain part of speech. The use of the term in a new syntactic function is accompanied not only by its use in the desired syntactic position, but also by the acquisition by the term of a new morphological indicator. Therefore, conversion is often attributed to morphological-syntactic methods of the formation of lexical units [34, p. 32].

With the rapid development of technology, as a result of which the emergence of new terms in the field of mining, the study of the linguistic features of lexical units of this subject is an integral part of the research of leading experts in the field of linguistics.

In order to determine the most productive ways of forming the terms of the English mountain terminological system, 132 lexical units were analyzed on the basis of material from journal articles.

An analysis of 82 lexical units to determine the most productive morphological methods for the formation of the terms of the English mountain terminology system showed that the most productive method is affixation, which is 65% of the analyzed vocabulary, 21% is occupied by terms formed using the compounding method.

Based on the analysis, we can conclude that the morphological method of forming the terms of English mountain terminology is more productive.

In the process of preparing the course work, the linguistic features of the English mountain terminology were studied. Based on the study, the following conclusions can be drawn: a lexical unit is a unit of language (word, term, stable phrase, etc.), which has a material nature of the main content, and the expression is in accordance with the rules for the design of a single word inherent in a given language; the term refers to units of linguistic and professional knowledge that ensure the effectiveness of intercultural communication; all terms with an English mountain theme are formed into one term system, which is part of the English mountain terminology; mining terminology, like any other, has its own morphological and lexical-semantic features of the functioning of the terms.

Based on the opinions of leading scientists in the field of linguistics, the language features of the English mountain terminology system, as well as the main lexical-semantic and morphological methods for the formation of terms functioning in the field of mining, were analyzed. 132 lexical units served as the analyzed material, 50 of which showed the most productive lexical-semantic methods of term formation. Based on their analysis, we can conclude that the most common lexical-semantic way of forming the terms of English mountain terminology is to borrow terms from other languages, terminological systems, or

common vocabulary. Such terms make up about 50%. The second common way is to create synonyms - about 46%, and the proportion of homonyms is only 4%. The remaining 82 terms showed morphological methods for the formation of the terms of English mountain terminology. Based on the analysis of these units, it can be argued that 65% of the terms of the English mountain terminology are formed using the affix method, of which 28% are formed using the prefix method, and 37% through the suffix. Using the compounding method, 21% of the analyzed terms were formed. Terms formed using the inverse compounding methods were not found, since this method of word formation is extremely rare. The lexical units formed by abbreviation make up 9%, and the formation of terms using conversion makes up only 5% of the total number of analyzed lexical units.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the goals set for this course work have been achieved. Also, all the tasks set are fully implemented, namely: the concepts of "terminology" and "terminology system" were formulated; studied linguistic features of the English mountain terminology system; the features of the functioning of the terms of the English mountain terminology are investigated; and also analyzed the linguistic features of Russian mining terminology on the basis of articles from the journals "Mining engineering", "Minerals & metallurgical processing".

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