

Compound Terms Formed on the Basis of Similarity Association



Linguistics

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Mirsanov Bobomurod Muhammadievich

The senior teacher of Samarkand Agricultural Institute.
City Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Abstract

This article explores the complex terms formed on the basis of comparative associations of mental representations of humans and their motivation based on encyclopedic dictionaries.

As the title suggests, it is about compound terms. The following questions such as “In how level is the study of the compound terms in the Uzbek linguistics? What is the relation of compound terms with compound words?” that you have to answer are inevitable. That is why we give consciousness about it.

Compound terms have not been studied as separate research object in Uzbek linguistics. Its study is carried out at the level which compound words are studied in the Uzbek linguistics and on the basis of it. Some notes related to the interpretation of compound terms appear almost in all works devoted to some terminological systems. However, issues related to the motivation of compound terms are almost not resolved in these works.

We can give the research of A.Madvaliev on the topic “The properties and regulating issues of the compound terms” devoted to compound terms, as the first work [4, p. 47-65]. The author interprets their attitude to the parts of speech by examining the combination of compound terms with the study of compound words: “For example, compound words can be applied within the range of all independent parts of speech. Compound terms are usually used with noun parts of the speech” [4, p. 48]. Also, he emphasizes that the lack of cohesion among linguists in terms of orthography of compound words impacts negatively on the definition of orthography of compound terms. In addition, the sources and types of compound terms, their some semantic features, their codification and application, the principles of regulation in this area are stated.

In recent years the denial of formed compound words with composition method causes certain difficulties in illuminating the object of our work. Particularly, the necessity and the conditionality of component which consists of the basis of word formation and word particle in formation of word, the absence of these components in compound words, besides, the nonentity of clear system in occurrence of compound words, that’s why, the absence of composition method in Uzbek language are emphasized in reference book of A.Hojiev “The system of forming words of Uzbek language”, in his comments related to the formation of word [7, p. 8-11].

We give the summary of the author:

“Conclusion: 1. the occurrence of lexemes because of different way (different cause, phenomenon) is not considered creating word with the method of word formation. Hence, they are not object of the word formation system.

2. The presence of more than one linguistic meaning-part in the composition cannot be a sign of “compound word” or sign of formation with compositional method. There is not compositional method (add a word) of formation of word in Uzbek language.

3. There is a phenomenon formation word with auxiliary such as *kam*, *xush*, *ham*, *qil* in Uzbek language. But it is not right to consider it as formation word with compositional method, to say words which are created with them, as the “compound word” [7, p. 8-11]. Taking into account the above mentioned opinions, we recite the origin of our object from the point of view of the formation, rather than the creation in our work.

When we look at compound terms, we can see particular attendance of the metaphors or the metamorphoses in their formation, together with this; we can understand the traces of the phenomenon of the ellipse on them. It is difficult to explain the meaning and motivation of the compound terms formed in this manner at first glance. Because, complication related to metaphors and the metamorphoses are hidden on them. In the compound terms thus formulated, there is a relationship of imaginations specific to psyche of the human to similarity association or approachable association. These two laws reflect the imaginary relationships between the learned thing - the phenomena and the events and things that are being learned. These links and relationships also represent in the nomination.

The secondary nominations appeared on the basis of this associative relationship, in some cases, signs existed in a single denominator, may be revive imagination of two objects. For example, among the mammals, the name of animal, *qo'yho'kiz*, appears in this way. One of the names of vegetable plants in this way is *sholg'omkaram*. We should show to this the word, *zubrabilon*, created in Russian language, as an example. We give encyclopedic descriptions in order to understand how the secondary names appear and their motivation in short form.

Qo'yho'kiz– it consists of single species and constitutes a special seed. It comes into the family of celestials of species of double hooves. Although the appearance of the body is partly similar to the bull, but many characters (the structure of the tooth, external appearance) are close to the sheep, in particular, it is also called as *muskusli qo'y* because of its meat smells musk during breastfeeding time. Some people call it *muskusli ho'kiz*... The length of the body of *qo'yho'kiz* is 2,5 m, the height of body is more one meter, the male weight is 300, the weight of the females cannot exceed 100 kg ... (3Э, 141).

Sholg'omkaram. – is the type of cabbage with thick, fat stem as the stem of turnip (like the bush). It is eaten either raw or boiled. Vitamin C is particularly more in that it is even better

quality than white cabbage which is used in cooking food. There are some types of eatable and dried... (БЭЛ, 138).

Zubr is a kind of wild boar. It belongs to the family of celestials of species of double hooves.... Presently, aurochs are not appeared savagely in their natural habitat areas, but they are stored and bred in special sanctuaries... Aurochs is like a bison in North America, they are close relatives. Aurochs is one of the largest animals in the mammoth, with a length of body of male aurochs 3.5 m, height of 1.9 m and a weight of up to 1000 kg. The females are smaller than men...

Aurochs joins the bison and gives breed a suitable fertility called *zubrizon* ... (3Э, 61-62).

Bison - is a wild type of seed of the bulls. It belongs to the family of celestials of species of double hooves... Nowadays a few thousand of bison are mainly preserved in the sanctuaries... The length of the body of male bison is 3 m, the tail is about 50 cm, the height is about 2 m, and the weight is about 100 kg. The females are smaller than men ... When bison also couples with cattle, creates cross-breed a suitable fertility... (3Э, 20-21).

Above mentioned descriptions of **qo'yo'kiz** and **sholg'omkaram** are the name of the mammals and vegetable existing in objective reality. *Zubrizon* is the name of the animal that has come into being through human intervention. We see that these names are a striking example of a secondary nomination as a result of associative thought by the human.

Similar phenomenon to the experience of aurochs and bison, was also conducted in the condition of the Central Asia. There is information about it in the encyclopedia:

Xachir— domestic animal; the cross-breed of horse (filly) with donkey (jennet).... *Xachir* (mule) is similar to the horses with its body, width of thorax and its speed, is similar to donkey with its resistant and efficiency, the size of head, the length of the ear, the straight of the neck, and the thickness of the neck. It lives 40-50 years. It has ability to work 30-35 years. It is less vulnerable to contamination, is better adaptation to the climate, it does not choose the feed, it does not need to care. Its color is different. The male and female of *xachir*(mule) are neuter. They do not give breed, but sometimes the female of *xachir* (mule) has character to breed run away stallion or jennet donkey. The male of *xachir* (mule) grows up at 1.5 years old. It is able to work from 2-3 years old. When it is 4 years old, it will get an advanced labor animal... (O'zME, X letter, 92)

Here, the animal which was created as a result of the combination of horses and donkeys was given a separate name, the name of the animals which were joined, was not cross-breed.

However, as above mentioned, the names which were appeared joining names of denominator on the basis of images of the two denominators are very rare phenomenon.

Now, we pass on to the interpretation of the compound terms formed as a result of the invigoration imagination of another object because of existed sign in one object. They are formed

on the basis of the relationship between the imitation object, the imitation image and the imitative symbol. In these compound terms, the object of imitation represents a generality; the image of imitation represents a peculiarity and a distinctive sign of the denominator which represents the generality. The imitative symbol serves as a link that links the generality and the peculiarity in this process. In addition, the role of ellipsis is also involved in terms formed in this type. There are following types of them: **Mammal - mammal**

Itsichqonlar - a family of rodents group, it consists of one seed. There are 13 types. They are spreaded in Central Asia, Eastern Siberia and North America ... There are 5 species in other mountains in Central Asia. The species called tailless mouse is found in deserts (UzME, I letter, 397).

Dumsiz sichqonlar (tailless mouse), itsichqonlar, tiyinsichqonlar - ... The length of the body of tailless mouse is 15-20 cm, the teeth are 26, and the hind legs are slightly shorter than the front leg. The tail is not visible from the outside, and its fingers are covered with wool as fingers of animals which live in cold areas (ZE, Mammals, 154).

The reason for called *itsichqon* in both of the encyclopedic descriptions is not explained. The authors always do not pay attention to the motivation of the name.

Name was formed on the basis of the similarity association. The object of imitation - mouse, image of imitation - dog, imitative symbol - unknown. Perhaps there is a similarity between the facial structures.

Yo'lbarsot– is one species of zebra, which is the wild horse nowadays. It belongs to the family of horses of odd-hooved species. It is spread in South and South-East Africa. The appearance of the body looks like a horse than a donkey. The height of the body is 130 cm, the head is longer, the ear is small and the horn is wide. It has a short and standing mane on its neck. The tail is longer than the other zebras. Its wool is also long. There are also some local species of this horse-legged zebra - *kvagga* (also called *yo'lbarsot*) ... (ZE, Mammals..., 74).

Name was formed on the basis of the similarity association. The imitation object is horse, imitation image is tiger, and imitative symbol is the ornamental patterns on the outside appearance.

Kalamushkengru, potaru– a species of the most popular mammals with sack... One species of this well-known species is *kalamush kengru* or *potaru* which lives in East Australia and the island of Tasmania. Its head is long, its legs are short and its tail is like a rat. *Potaru* is the largest among these species. The length of the body is 0.4 m, its tail is to 0.25 m, and the figure is shortsighted. *Potaru* does not jump like a kangaroo, but moves the back legs one after the other like jerboa... (ZE, Mammals, 77).

Name was formed on the basis of the similarity association. Imitation object is kangaroo, imitation image is rat, imitative symbol is similarity its tail to the tail of rat. Ellipse: the kangaroo which structure of its tail likes a rat - **kalamushkengru**.

The Mammal - The Reptile

Yo'lbars suvilon— a species of family of the adders... It lives in or near the water, in gray and humid lands near water. The length of its body is about one meter ... The color of its body is in harmony with the environment in which it lives, it serves to protect it, and it is called a “tiger” adder for its colorful patterns to look like a tiger skin. Its food is frogs... (ZE, Amphibian and reptiles, 161).

The name was formed on the similarity association. The imitation object is a adder, the imitation image is a tiger, imitative symbol is similarity the snake pattern to the pattern of tiger's skin.

Qoplon chiporilon— belongs to the seeds of the crept spotted-snakes of family of adders. The color of this snake is very beautiful and colorful ... The skin is like a leopard's skin, that's why it is called *qoplon chiporilon* ... The length of the its body is about one meter long and around its body has 25-27 row coins ... (ZE, Amphibian .., 92). It is described why this snake is called *qoplon chiporilon* in the encyclopedic.

Yo'lbars piton - is a type of snakes. It is included in the seed of python of the family of boa constrictors ... The tall of *yo'lbars piton* isl not be more than 3.5 meters... Its head is light brown, its forehead is reddish dark gray, its shoulder is dark, and is covered with yellowish gray... The dark red eyebrows on both sides of its body are long and thin ... Different bags, shoes for women are made from the skin of **yo'lbars piton**.

The name was formed on the basis of the similarity association. The imitation object is a python, the imitation image is a tiger, the imitative symbol is similarity the pattern in the skin of snake to the pattern of tiger's skin.

The above observations have shown that the law of similarity association is valid in giving names to the mammals. In this process, the symbol gives direction to the nomination, can be vary in the object which is given the name: being in appearance, in some parts of the body, in skin patterns, in color and tint make the basis of the imitation.

It is seen phenomenon like this in the type of the mammal - the reptile: In such case, the name of the mammal is the distinctive symbol, it is considered the determination of reptile. In such compound terms, the dialectics of the categories of generality, proprietary and divergent categories of philosophy is demonstrated.

The mammal - the fish

In the zoological terminology system, the terms used in the mammal-fish model are widespread. Because the things and events in the world have their private and common features. There is a need to give name things and events which have mutual generality, in language, in turn, to give name representing their particular features and their differences. To satisfy this need, it is often referred to a secondary naming method. The secondary naming is perfectly suited to the language-conservative principle. This is because a new linguistic association is not created, but the existing names are interconnected mutually and a new unit which to give name to thing or event, is created. By doing this, are expanded the expression opportunities of the linguistic units in the language. The names of fish such as *buzoqcha baliq*, *buyvol baliq*, *qoplon akula* in the mammal – fish model of the zoological terminology of the Uzbek language, are names appeared in this method. The qualifying component belongs to a secondary naming, the qualitative represents distinctive element of the denominator which component indicates. If you can pay attention, it has own basis to use this component as a descriptor: the names of the mammals, leopards, calves, livestock breeds, which are the proper names of the animals, but here they serve to record to be attracted with private features of the fish into naming and the distinctive marks of the fish. Such use can be explained by the psycholinguistic phenomenon - imagination association. In this process, the imaginations about the mammals – leopard, calves, livestock breeds which have been already the knowledge of the human, the imagination about fish species which first time are being observed, are interconnected mutually associative relationship, are given names the unnamed species of the fish on the basis of similarity mark between them. The similarity in fishes provided motivation for the new species. Here we can see the names of the fish and their motivation which is formed the mammal – the fish model.

Buzoqcha baliq - This fish belongs to the family of the bush fish. It lives in lakes of the island of Luzon (Philippine archipelago) and in the salty water (ponds) accumulated in the seas. The youngest of today's vertebrates: the tall of its adult huge male is 11, the size of the female about 14 millimeters ... The claws of it and other bull fish accumulate on the river mansion in very large amounts every month, in particular, after three days after the moon full, and they eat food at that time (ZE, The fish..., 149).

“The size of the fish are different, while the size of the fish, *pandaka* or *buzoqcha*, which lives in the Philippine islands, is about one millimeter, the size of shark can reach up to 15 meters” (ZE, The fish ..., 170).

Because *buzoqcha baliq* (the calf fish) is the smallest fish among the family of the bull fish, it is called this name. The name is taken squandering from the Russian language. Because this fish does not live in Uzbekistan.

Buyvol baliq - is one of a kind of carnivorous species... It spreads across rivers in North America. It looks like carp with its appearance, but it is distinguished by the abundance of its teeth, its thinness, and it is placed in one row. It is eaten by different small and invertebrate

animals. One of the important fish that is hunted, the amateur fishermen hunt for it (ZE, The fish..., 83).

There is no indication of the name's motivation. Only the appearance of the fish gives a little information about the fish. Determination component is in metaphorical character. It is taken squandering from the Russian-language (рыба-буйвол). It has been translated to a bit specific.

Buqa akula, shoxli akula - is a kind of the species of sharks, belongs to family of horned sharks. It spreads in the subtropical region of the Indian and Pacific oceans. It lives places bear the coast, under water. The size of the head is big, that's why it is called *buqa akula* (bull – shark) (ZE, The fish ..., 25).

The motivation of the name is based on the likeness of the head of shark with the head of bull. Determination component is in metaphorical character. It is taken squandering from the Russian-language (акулабычья, акуларогатая). (ZE, The fish..., 50-51).

Buqa baliqlar (the bull fish) - is one of the largest families of the bone-fish. There are more than 200 seeds... There are the types of them such as brown bull fish, sutsical bull fish in Central Asia... The bull fish is the beaked fish, its height is 20-foot-long, its weight is 90gr (ZE, The fish ..., 50).

The motivation of name is similar to *buqa akula* (the bull shark). Determination component is in metaphorical character.

The mammal - the shark

Yo'lbars akula (Tiger shark)– belongs to the family of blue sharks. It is spread all over the tropical and subtropical regions of the oceans. Usually its height is 4-5 meters; its weight is 500-600 kilograms. Sometimes it is 9 meters long, too. Its beak is blunt, its teeth are big, its body is grey, it has the rows like the tiger which consist of dark brown spots slope and across in the back and on the sides in its youth. That is why it is called the tiger shark (ZE, The fish ..., 29).

It is evident that the motivation of the nomination was interpreted in the description, and it is taken squandering into the Uzbek language from the Russian language (акулатигровая).

Tulki akula (The fox shark) - is a kind of species of sharks, into the family of herring sharks. It spreads the subtropical part of all oceans... its height is up to 6 m, half of it consists of a sieve, its weight is up to 450 kg. Its sieve like a twisted sickle, is very long and large, that's why it is called the sea fox ... Usually, it eats shoal of fish, and sometimes with huge invertebrate animals... Sometimes, it beats with its tail fish and birds which sailing into water so hard, making numb them, and eats them. (ZE, The birds ..., 27).

In the description is explained the motivation of the name of the shark. The name is in metaphorical character, because it is based on similarity association. The fox shark is taken squandering from the Russian language (акулалисица).

The astronomy – the fish

Oybalig (the moon fish)– is from the family of the obscene. It spreads in tropical and moderately climatic seas. Its height is 3-5 meters, and its weight is about 140 kilograms. The body is in the disc form, the teeth are joined with each other, it is formed a plate shape. Its skin is thick and covered with small capillary bone edges ... (ZE, The fish ... 164)

The name is the result of the imitation association: in the abdomen of the fish's disc-shaped body, half-moon appears in the form of seven-day moon, in white color. This case is shown in a colorful picture in the table. The motivation of the name is based on colour, it is specific to metaphorical copy.

Yulduz kambala (the star cambala)– is specific to the family cambala... its eyes are in left side. Its height is up to 54 cm, the weight is up to 4 kg... It eats with invertebrate animals and small fish... (ZE, The fish..., 87).

There is not any information related to naming in the description. There are many spots like a star on the skin in the given picture in the table. That is why; it may be called star cambala (yulduz kambala).

The Astronomy - the reptile

Yulduz toshbaqa (the star tortoise)– is a kind of the tiny family of land tortoise. This tortoise spreads in India ... The length of the bowl is up to 26 cm ... The upper shield of the bowl is in the form of a dome, and the center of each plate is like a star. Therefore, it is called “star tortoise” (ZE, The amphibian ..., 59).

The motivation of the name is clear in the description.

Oy ilonlar (The Moon snake) - is seed of snakes ... They are spread in Central and South America ... Its height is no more than a meter ... All the young individuals have the same light red color and have a pattern consists of dark spots on its skin. While it becomes larger, the color becomes thicker, the surface of the body becomes black, while the abdominal side of the body becomes white, and it becomes the same white color (ZE, The amphibian, 94).

The name is the product of the color association. Its motivation is understood by the encyclopedic description. This is especially evident when the snake moves.

The Astronomy – the shark

Yulduztikanli akula, akula – alligator - is a kind of family of sharks, it consists of specific family... There are no sticks in the back sieve, and there are one or two sharp pointed teeth (thorns) on the large placoid coins like a shield. The height is to 3 meters, weight is to 220 kg ... (ZE, The fish .., 25).

In the description, the information that points to the name of the fish is incomplete, but the sharp thorns on its coins point to the *tikanli* (*thorny*) word, this situation is not sufficient to base the star component. Perhaps, there are strikingly-shaped spots under the thorns, these marks are small, and officially they are not visible for seeing.

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