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SYNTACTIC RELATIONS IN NOUN-NOUN MODEL OF COMPOUND TERMS RELATED TO TRANSPORT SHPERE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT
Compound terms are important features of any specific domain. This is also true for transport sphere. The article illustrates the syntactic relations of transport terms between English and Uzbek languages. Particularly, these relations are analyzed in the model of noun-noun connection. Three ways of this connections in both languages are analyzed and highlighted with relevant examples.
KEY WORDS: *Transport Sphere, Terminology, Terms, Syntactics, Noun-Noun Model, Word Formation.*

INTRODUCTION

As in all languages, there are simple and compound words in Uzbek and English. Another aspect is that in these languages there is an opportunity to grammatically connect two or more words with independent meanings to form new terms. This process contributes to the further expansion of the scope of expressing concepts in one way or another and the stabilization of terms in the field, including the transport terminology system.

As is known, in linguistics it is not possible to express all terms and concepts only by means of root and compound lexemes. Constructed words are divided into simple and compound words. Compound words are written by adding or separating them according to the spelling rules. In such a situation, the widespread use of word combinations is natural. Compound terms are of great importance in the scientific study of terminological problems [1].

The issue of compound terms has always been one of the topical issues of terminology. This is explained by the fact that in scientific and technical terminology the share of compound terms is much higher than that of other types of terms.

Despite the large number of studies devoted to the study of compound terms, this issue has not lost its relevance even today. These units are interpreted differently in different sources. In the sources we can find such names as “multi-component terms”, “phraseological terms”, “terms in the form of word combinations”, “polylexeme terms”, “compound terms”, “terminological complexes”, “terms constructed in a syntactical way” [2]. This was also noted by O. Akhmedov. Since the problems of the field of terminology are studied scientifically, the special place of compound terms cannot be denied [3]. Continuing his thought, the scientist refers to the opinion of G. Bejenar, who conducted research on the medical terminological system. G. Bejenar, having shown that compound terms are formed on the basis of ready-made templates, emphasized that all compound terms are actually phraseological combinations. O. Akhmedov notes that although this idea, that is, some components of compound terms embody a portable meaning: ***konvert*** *usulida haq to‘lash, soliq to‘lashdan* ***bo‘yin tovlash****, byudjet* ***prognozi****,* ***o‘suvchi*** *qarz, javogarlikka* ***tortish***, the scientist does not agree with this idea and cites as a reason that the majority of compound terms are free combinations [3]. We also agree with O. Akhmedov that since the majority of such terms are free combinations, it would not be correct to consider them as objects of phraseology.

METHODOLOGY

We witness that the composition of two-component compound transport terms in Uzbek and English is mainly based on the **noun + noun** or **adjective + noun** model. Below we will analyze such compound terms. As in other Turkic languages, compound terms of the **noun + noun** type are formed in the relationship of the determiner and the determined. We can note that this phenomenon is also called “izofa” in some literature. A. Hojiyev notes that “the phenomenon of izofa is actually characteristic of Iranian languages, and is used in Turkic languages, in particular, in Uzbek, in relation to word combinations in the relationship of the determiner and the determined [4]”. A. Berdialiyev and H. Nosirov emphasize that the order of the components of word combinations used to express izofa in the Uzbek language is different from the order of the components of izofa constructions characteristic of the Persian-Tajik language. Since the Uzbek language is an agglutinative language, in izofa characteristic of this language, all the determining groups also follow the regularity of the order of the determiner-determined order of languages in the agglutinative construction [5].

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The words in compound terms have three types of determinants depending on the method of their connection.

1) Compound terms formed by **type I connection**s indicate the relationship of both parts by word order and intonation. There are not many such terms in the field of transport. For example, in Uzbek: *vagon restoran, uy barja, qaroqchi kema, havo puflagich, moy paypaslagich, navigatsion tizim, tranzit yuk, vacuum o'lchagich, plastik deformatsiya, yonilg'i taqsimlagich, etc*. In English: *restaurant car, berthing barge, pirate ship, air blower, dipstick, navigation system, transshipment cargo, vacuum gauge, plastic deformation, fuel distributor, etc.*

2) Compound terms formed by **type II connection**s indicate belonging to an object, thing or event. The main component of this type of term combinations is formed with the possessive suffix *-i* or *-si*. The subject component is without grammatical suffixes. Examples of such transport terms include: *stop signal**i**, platskart vagon**i**, tuproq qatlam**i**, passajir poyezd**i**, ta'mirlash yo'l**i**, yoqilg'i sath**i**, tezlik ko'rsatkich**i**, langar kema**si**, havo filtr**i**, alternator/generator podshipnig**i**, avtomobil yoritgich**i**, bola o'rindig'**i**, ballast qatlam**i**, quvvat kabel**i**, tormoz porshen**i**, kardan sharnir**i**, shatun bo'yincha**si**, yonilg'i bak**i.***

In the structure of English transport terms, the case of combining the focusing component of compound terms in the Uzbek language with the possessive suffix *-i* or -si does not occur. The meaning of these suffixes is provided based on the context during the pronunciation of terms in English. For example: *stop signal, couchette car, ballast bed, passenger train, cripple track, fuel level, speed indicator, anchor hoy, air filter, alternator bearing, automotive lighting, baby seat, ballast tank, battery cable, brake piston, cardan joint, crank pin, fuel tank, etc.*

In Uzbek, there are also a few terms formed on the basis of type II connection, but in English on the basis of type III connection. For example: *admiral barja**si** –admiral**'s** barge, admiral**'s** ship – flagman kema**si**, radiator qopqog'**i** – cap **of** radiator, poyezd dum**i** – rear end **of** train, manzil aeroport**i** – airport **of** destination.*

The grammatical features of such compound terms and their forms of expression in the translation from English to Uzbek are different, and the participation of word-forming (-i, -lik, -chilik) and form-forming affixes in the connection of components is also observed. In Uzbek, word-forming and form-forming affixes *-i, -lik, -chilik* are present in the last component of some compound terms, while some are present in the first component or may be present in both components of some. For example: *o'rin/joy sig'imli**ligi**, issiq**lik** o'tkazuvchan**ligi**, parvoz baland**ligi**, energiya tejamko**rligi**, kabina qulay**liklari**, aeroport sig'imli**ligi**, oquvchan**lik** chegaras**i**, suyuq**lik** nasos**i**, xavfsiz**lik** kamar**i**, xavfsiz**lik** yostiqcha**si**, baliq**chilik** kema**si**.*

In English, such affixes are used in compound terms with affixes such as *–ing, -ity, -tion: seat**ing** capac**ity**, heat conduc**tion**, flight altitude, energy conserva**tion**, cabin ameni**ties**, airport capac**ity**, yield stress, water pump, safe**ty** belt, airbag, fish**ing** boat/craft, etc.*

In Uzbek, some compounds formed on the basis of type II connections are also expressed in English as single-component terms: *priborlar ko'rsatkich**i** – gunner, temir yo'l mix**i** – spike, o'rindiq hajm**i** – seating, suyuqlik daraja**si** ko'rsatkich**i** – float, ko'rish sharoitlar**i** – visibility, ta'mirlash parcha**si** – patch, temir yo'l kesishma**si** – frog, kema oshxona**si** – galley, drfit qayig'**i** – drifter, kayak kema**si** – kayak, kichik razvedka qayig'**i** – scout, suv osti kema**si** – submarine, priborlar doska**si** – dashboard, moylash materia**li** – lubricant, yuk avtomobil**i** – truck, havo kemasi bort**i** – board.*

3) In the languages being compared, the first component of compound terms based on the true **type III** of the izofa is combined with the suffix *-ning*. For example, in Uzbek, such terms as *avtomatik uzatma**ning** tezlik sezgich**i**, taqsimlash vali**ning** podshipnigi, ilashish muftasi**ning** shlang**i**, yonish kamerasi**ning** hajm**i**, tirsakli val**ning** zichlagich**i**, bobina**ning** ulagich**i**, havo kemasi**ning** maksimal tezlig**i**, silindr**ning** ish hajm**i**, eshik**ning** suv o'tkazmas qurilma**si**.* The suffix *-ning* in Uzbek is replaced by the preposition *of* in English and can fully fulfill this function. For example, *coefficient **of** expansion, coefficient **of** friction, belt **of** rim, cap **of** radiator, condensate **of** gas, idle mode **of** an engine, rear enf **of** train, airport **of** destination, airport **of** departure*, etc.

The peculiarity of compound terms formed in this way is that the compound terms in the Uzbek language formed in this way are formed on the basis of the English type I: *taqsimlash vali**ning** podshipnigi – camshaft bearing, ilashish muftasi**ning** tepkisi – clutch pedal, tirsakli val**ning** sezgichi – crankshaft position sensor, kollektor**ning** flanetsi – exhaust flange gasket, bobina**ning** ulagichi – ignition coil connector, uchish apparati**ning** tormoz tizimi – decelaration devise, silindr**ning** ish hajmi – piston displacement.*

Compound terms formed in this way in the English language are mainly formed on the basis of the English type II: *coefficient **of** expansion – kengayish koeffitsent**i**, coefficient **of** friction – ishqalanish koeffitsent**i**, time **of** origin – jo'nab ketish vaqt**i**, belt **of** rim – gardish lenta**si**, cap **of** radiator – radiator qopqog'**i**, rear end **of** train – poyezd dum**i**, airport **of** destination – manzil aeroport**i**.*

CONCLUSION

The examples cited lead to the following conclusion: Uzbek compound terms with type II focus-focus relationship are used in their place in the structure of transport terms and correctly express the concepts. However, in compound terms in English, focus-focus relationships are not noticeable in spelling, and it is possible to determine them only during pronunciation, depending on the context.

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In addition, there are examples of overlapping types of type III in both languages, but they are very rare. From the examples given above, it was observed that the relations of the possessiveness in English and Uzbek transport terminology are different and occupy a unique place in the structure of compound terms.

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