

## THE FORMATION OF REALTOR TERMS IN ENGLISH

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### INGLIZ TILIDA RIETORLIK TERMINLARINING YASALISHI

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### ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ТЕРМИНОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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**Annotation:** This article is intended to explore the formation of terms in the field of real estate business. In the article simple terms and complex terms are taken to analyze term formation in English language.

**Key words:** real estate terms, complex terms, simple terms, semantic, general linguistics, development, polysemy, lexico-semantic term formation, synonym

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola ko'chmas mulk biznesi sohasidagi terminlarning shakllanishini o'rganish uchun mo'ljallangan. Maqolada ingliz tilida termin shakllanishini tahlil qilish uchun oddiy terminlar va murakkab terminlar tanlab olingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** rieltorlik terminlari, murakkab terminlar, sodda terminlar, semantik, umumiy tilshunoslik, rivojlanish, polisemiya, leksik-semantik termin yasalishi, sinonim.

**Аннотация:** Данная статья предназначена для изучения формирования терминов в сфере риэлторского бизнеса. В статье для анализа терминообразования в английском языке выбраны простые термины и сложные термины.

**Ключевые слова:** термины недвижимости, сложные термины, простые термины, семантика, общее языкознание, развитие, многозначность, лексико-семантическое терминообразование, синонимы.

#### INTRODUCTION (ВВЕДЕНИЕ / KIRISH).

Despite a significant number of studies devoted to the mechanisms of term formation, they still remain one of the key problems of linguistics. The main trend in term formation is the specialization of linguistic means used to express scientific concepts, as well as systematic and classification regularity of term-formation models, corresponding to such systematicity and regularity of the concepts they reflect. The processes of term formation are subject to the general laws of scientific and mental activity. Terms are created through the nomination of

concepts, objects and phenomena or as “a way of recording acquired knowledge” [1]. For this purpose, term formation has developed all the necessary means, such as term elements, term models and methods of term formation.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS (ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОД / ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR).

In a number of works, the opinion was expressed that terminology is a special system, different from the system of the “common language”, that synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, idiom, semantic development are

characteristic only of the “common language”, that the compatibility of terms is determined only by logical relations, and so on further. Let us consider to what extent the general linguistic properties of words are also characteristic of terms.

**Lexico-semantic term formation** is a method of linguistic nomination in which the main means of creating a new term is the semantic development of the word [2]. It is advisable to distinguish between such types of semantic development as: “... the complete transition of cumulative semantics into a newly formed term or its specialization - expansion, narrowing, partial use of the semantics of a word in the formation of the meaning of a new term (metaphor and metonymy)...” [1].

**In terminology, such general linguistic phenomena as polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, and homonymy operate.** Through common efforts in linguistics, the definition of a term as a verbal unit has been worked out, which, having a nominative function, must be monosemic, devoid of metaphorical character, extremely precise and not enter into synonymous relationships. Therefore, it is difficult to artificially avoid polysemy, and even more so synonymy, sometimes even impossible. Judgments about polysemy (or lexico-semantic variation) of terms are very contradictory. Some scientists consider polysemy, homonymy and synonymy unacceptable for terminology. Other researchers do not deny the polysemy of terms, but still consider monosemy to be the leading trend in the development of terminology. “The precision and unambiguity of a term is only a tendency, an ideal to which all terminology strives and should strive...” [6].

**DISCUSSION(ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/МУХОКАМА)** Features of term formation are associated 1) with linguistic means (units of the national language; borrowings from other languages and artificial formations), 2) with methods of term formation (semantic, morphological, syntactic), 3) with features of the formal and semantic structure of the term. Over the years, attempts have been made to classify the underlying mechanisms for the formation of new terms. In connection with the emergence of new concepts, “nominated by multicomponent phrases” [5], another way of term formation is the creation of abbreviations; a phenomenon that has been occurring recently - more

and more often and is capable of ensuring the fulfillment of the basic functions of the term [4].

Borrowing as a process of using elements of a language in another is due to the contradictory nature of the linguistic sign. Borrowed from approximately 50 languages of the world, lexical units make up almost 75% of the vocabulary of the English language and include layers of vocabulary borrowed in various historical eras and under the influence of various conditions of development and existence.

**RESULTS (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ / NATIJALAR).** Being the result of a long historical interaction of languages, borrowing as a process and borrowing as a result of this process are of significant interest for the history of language, within the framework of which not only the reasons for borrowings receive detailed coverage; but their languages are also sources. Also noteworthy are the ways, forms and types of borrowings, as well as the transformations that a borrowed word undergoes in a new linguistic environment. Borrowings are interesting, first of all, for the impact they have on the systemic structure of the vocabulary of a particular language, as well as for their special status in the language that borrowed them, if a number of genetic characteristics are preserved. From the point of view of the education and development of terminology, we can distinguish such types of terms as basic terms, that is, terms borrowed at the origin of this terminology from the terminology or area of vocabulary that underlay it, that is, was the basis for its formation. The proprietary terms of the terminology that appeared within a certain terminology are also distinguished **terms drawn from related fields of knowledge and used in certain terminology without changing their meaning.** **Proper terms** can be divided into *basic terms, formed from basic terms and naming concepts derived from the original ones* and *on complex terms naming concepts obtained by a logical product from basic or derived concepts.* The following also differ: *nuclear terms belonging to the core of a certain terminology and terms located on its periphery* [4].

Some linguists present a slightly different classification of groups of terms. For example, V. M. Leychik identifies **basic or core terms**, which, denoting the basic, *main concepts of the system of concepts of some specific field of knowledge* and (or) activity, *represent the core of the terminology*

system. **Derivative terms** denote specific or aspectual concepts comparable with basic concepts. **Complex terms** represent the arithmetic sum of two or derived concepts of a certain system of concepts. **Basic terms** form the foundation of a given area of knowledge, using concepts of basic sciences in the terminology system. **Attracted terms** are borrowed from related areas of knowledge and are an integral part of the terminology system. **General scientific** and **general technical terms**, as a rule, denote general scientific concepts have the same semantics in all areas of knowledge, but they concretize this semantics, being part of the terms of individual areas. Terms of broad semantics are used in many terminology systems, have their own semantics, are included in each of the terminology systems, retaining only the most general, non-terminological meaning [7].

E. I. Chuplina combines general scientific words, interdisciplinary terms (terms of cross-cutting disciplines) and words of broad semantics into one 28 integral object with systemic properties [9].

Our study examines the basic terms that denote the concepts used in the economic terminology system, basic sciences, and other fields of knowledge that form the foundation of this science and can act as elements in creating the basic terms of the terminology system under study. For example, in the economic terminology system under study, the following terms were defined as basic ones: **dividend, tax, money, capital, credit, price; purchase, wealth, rent, market, economy, economics, advance, value, stock, bill, account, invest, bond fund** and others.

**CONCLUSION (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ / XULOSA).** It is important to note that the terminology of any branch of science is characterized by a fundamental contradiction — the contradiction between the systemic nature of the terminology and the historicity of its formation. The system of terms reflects the system of scientific concepts. But the development of science, new discoveries lead to the restructuring of the old system of concepts, the concepts of science enter into new relationships. The scope of the concept, its character change.

Thus, K. Ya: Averbukh believes that “there is not and cannot be a concept, and consequently the term expressing it, that would not be systemically connected in a certain way by an organized set of concepts and terms isomorphically reflecting them, that each term exists only as a member of the

terminological system. Terminology as a system is opposed to a term as its element” [3].

But not all researchers, terminologists and linguists consider terminology to be a system. V. M.: Leichik believes that “a set of terms from a particular area of specialized activity only becomes a terminological system when it is subjected to targeted influence from specialists in terms of its unification” [7]. The criterion of the integrity of the system can be any semantic (meaningful) connection between the concepts expressed by them of the terms included in it and its relative stability. It can reflect the system of views in a certain area or the system of basic criteria that reflect the objects, methods operating in this area. And the integrity of the system of terms itself is determined by the concept of the connection between words within this system.

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