ON THE LEXICAL-SEMANTIC GROUPING OF THE TERMS WASTEWATER AND ITS TREATMENT SYSTEM

Abstract. In this article, the issues of dividing the terms of wastewater and its treatment system into thematic groups, studying the characteristics between them, and determining the place of the field terms in the general structure and analyzing them in the form of an integrated system are highlighted.

The lexical system of the language is considered a specific whole, which consists of "thematic groups" united under a certain generality of content. Each thematic group unites a number of lexical-semantic groups. Each member of a group united to a lexical-semantic group on the basis of a certain sign must repeat the theme that is the basis for joining this group. In turn, the lexical-semantic groups in the language system consist of certain lexical lines. The lexemes that make up one lexical line should also have a certain common sign - a unifying (integral) sema, and the lexemes in these lines should be separated from each other by mutually different (differential) sema.

Terminology is defined as a system of terms interacting with the system of concepts of a particular science. Terminological systems develop together with the progress of science. The use of terms is subject to certain controls, unlike words in common use.

It should be noted here that the units of the terminological system of the language are characterized by their sectoral specificity, along with having the noted common features. In particular, many terms used in social-humanitarian, economic-political, natural, exact sciences and technical-technological fields are distinguished by their special signs. We also observe this in the system of terms used in the field of wastewater and its treatment system.

In the system of terms of wastewater and its treatment - the terms joining the meaningful field of "waste" are important components of this field. They are characterized by their inclusion in the lexical system of the special field of the Uzbek language - the formation of wastewater and its purification.

Various wastes are produced in almost all human activities. Among these wastes, liquids are extremely dangerous and are called sewage.

Wastewater is divided into the following categories according to its characteristics.

1) types of wastewater according to the nature of the water;
2) types of waste water according to the generated area and indicators;
3) according to the cases of continuous flow of waste water into the waste water networks;
4) ways of quantity of contaminated wastewater.

In addition, water is divided into consumers and users. Water consumers (many branches of industry, agriculture, etc.) consume water. Water users do not actually consume water, but use it for specific purposes (water transport, hydroelectric power, etc.). Therefore, from the ecological point of view, water consumers are more dangerous than water users, but water users also contribute to water pollution (river, sea transport).

Linguistic representation of wastewater and its treatment system in language, linguistic ideographic and thematic interpretation also rely on this objective division.

In order to study the terms of a specific field, to determine the laws of its development, to determine the place and importance of the language in the general terminological system, attention
is paid to researching them on the basis of thematic groups. First of all, - writes A.A.Reformatsky, - terminology is a distinct and, at the same time, rather noticeable and calculated sub-system within the general lexical system of a particular language, which in turn is divided into smaller systems by thematic groups. will fade." Of course, these thematic groups are formed not randomly, but on the basis of specific requirements, on the basis of strict distribution. "...in terminology, it is necessary to note such a feature that words are not simply grouped in an arbitrary order, but based on the classification of a specific discipline or field, which creates a separate paradigmatic...". [3:121]

It is important to note that studying the vocabulary of a language or a part of it divided into specific groups has its own importance. E. Begmatov writes about this: "Dividing words into thematic groups makes it possible to determine the richness or poverty of the lexicon in a particular vernacular language, information about the socio-political life, economy, cultural life, religious views of the people. It is clearly expressed in the thematic groups of the word". In monographic studies dedicated to the study of some terminological systems of the Uzbek language (works by S. Ibrohimov, A. Qasimov, R. Doniyorov, etc.), a separate thematic group is divided into lexical-semantic groups, i.e. microgroups special attention is given. Therefore, we also decided to divide our research object into certain microgroups. All terms in the field of wastewater and its treatment system form one of the terminological systems of the language. This system, in turn, consists of certain groups, in other words, thematic groups.

Waste water and its treatment system is an area that includes complex processes. First of all, the lexeme "wastewater" occupies a central place in the thematic system of wastewater. The wastewater thematic system forms a microsystem in its place, and field terms are divided into the following groups:

I. Terms expressing the places of waste water production and the level of discharge.
II. Terms that describe the wastewater treatment process.
III. Terms expressing concepts related to wastewater system facilities, equipment, devices.
IV. Terms expressing the names of substances, high and bottom algae in the composition of wastewater and used in the treatment process.

Each member of each thematic group listed below is further subdivided into sub-groups.

It turns out that the terms wastewater and its treatment system have their place in the lexical level of the language. Most of the terms used in the field are available in the universal lexical system of the Uzbek language. However, this does not mean that they do not belong to a certain terminological system. For example, the verb "to return" has a different meaning in the common lexicon, but in the terminology of the field it is used as "the name of the process used in wastewater treatment". It seems that this sememe in the specialized, narrowed form of the lexical meaning in the universal lexical system is unique only to the terminological system of wastewater.

So, the terms in each thematic-content group and sub-groups are evidence of the observation of people and scientists, their unique ingenuity and sensitivity in naming each concept.

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