



Semantic, Morphological, Syntactic Formation of Psychological Terms

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 05 Sept 2023 Accepted: 10 Dec 2023	<p><i>This article provides a brief overview of the formation and construction of psychological terms. Moreover, the article considers psychological terminology in terms of justification and construction based on simple terms and examples.</i></p> <p>Keywords: <i>Adjectives, Semantics, Morphology, Syntax, Affixes, Terminology, Social Sciences, Compound Words</i></p>
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1. Introduction

In all the works devoted to psychology, the units that represent specific concepts of one or another field, and mainly perform the nominative function, are considered to be terms. Currently, the growth of the issue of terminology, on the one hand, is seen as the increase of new concepts due to the dynamic development of science, linguistics, philology, psycholinguistics, and on the other hand, it is explained by the need for a deeper study of issues such as the development of the formation process and function of terms.

Terminological systems have different ways of getting rich, the main one is word formation. In contrast to the general literary language, the following three methods are mainly used in the creation of terms: 1. Semantic 2. Morphological 3. Syntactic

In Uzbek linguistics, the change of word meaning, the transfer of meaning, the connection between some meanings of polysemantic words is broken, and the formation of a new word through the specialization of some of them is semantic or It is called lexical-semantic construction. It is known that the meanings of words in the language can change in different ways. For example, a change in the semantics of a word occurs mainly on the basis of semantic transformation, such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and function. According to the unanimous opinions of linguists, metaphor plays the main role in creating a term using the semantic method. Because new terms are created based on some feature of common literary or living language words, for example, similarity in form, uniformity in color. The creation of Uzbek psychology terms by a semantic or semantic-syntactic method consists in using purely Uzbek or Arabic and Persian-Tajik words that have been used in the Uzbek language in a new, economic sense. After analyzing the examples collected from psychology, psycholinguistics textbooks, training manuals, terminological and explanatory dictionaries and other sources published in Uzbek language, it is a witness that lexical units taken from several layers of the Uzbek language lexicon have become economic terms. we will be In this place, the meaning of these words has changed or is used in a figurative sense. Such compound terms, which make up a certain part of Uzbek psychological terms, as in other fields, the importance of the second part of the compound, which has undergone semantic transformation, is great in expressing concepts logically, meaningfully and grammatically. It became clear that in psychology terminology there are fewer terms that mean its parts than terms that mean the whole name. It is known that lexemes whose meanings have been transferred from a specific terminological system or a general usage become the "property" of another field, and express the concepts of this field both individually and in the context of certain words (that is, as part of a combination). takes For example, let's take such a concept: Affect (Latin affectus - mental excitement, interest) is an emotional, exciting process that occurs in a short period of time and with intensity: a strong that occurs due to the weakening of control over behavior, behavior emotion (anger, fear, hatred, joy). Experts emphasize that there are normal and pathological affects, as well as individuals who are more or less prone to affective reactions. It is a normal mental state of a person not to give free rein to feelings in relation to an affective reaction. Affectionate people tend to cause confusion in the crowd. However, in psychological terminology there are examples that confirm that

semantically and syntactically formed, that is, compound terms can be used frequently. We refer to some examples to confirm our opinion. Understanding is a mental process of transferring mental content from the unconscious to an active symbol form, which makes it possible to convey this content to other people. To understand, to inform oneself, one's own experience, feeling, need, interest, etc. means to explain to oneself. To understand is to give an account of something to oneself. Subjectively, it is a clear and controlled perception of this or that situation, experience, etc.

Applied psychology is a complex of practical knowledge and technologies used in solving practical tasks in various areas of social practice. An important feature of applied psychology is that it is always possible to show the consumer or the customer that one or other tasks are being solved for their benefit.

Intellect is the ability to know all the highest things in the spiritual and spiritual activity of a person, exactly as they are, the ability to think abstractly and create concepts.

Morality is one of the forms of social consciousness. A set of stable norms and rules that regulate people's historically formed behavior, behavior, standing, social and personal life, as well as their relationships with society.

Attraction - (Latin word - *attrahere* - to like, attract to oneself) - is an emotional feeling that explains mutual mobility, liking and liking based on a positive attitude of one person to another person.

A social norm is such a category of personality that it is a demand for actions developed by the society in relation to the behavior of its members and recognized by the majority.

Social sanction is a punishment and incentive mechanism that controls the non-observance of norms in personal behavior.

Targets of talent are natural grounds for the development of abilities (their biological basis). They can be congenital or acquired. They should be distinguished from unrealized abilities. The difference is that the signs of talent are such biological aspects of human characteristics and qualities that they are later added to one or another ability as its component. The same biological aspect can be included in several abilities and can perform the role of talent targets in such a composition.

Individuality is a system of unique characteristics of a person as an individual, a subject of activity and a person. The existence of individuality is the basis of an individual approach to education, upbringing, active relationship with him. "Reaching everyone" is the ideal of such an approach. The denial of individuality (due to ignorance, belief or a poorly understood action, for example, due to the worship of simple formulas of technical or universal ideas) necessarily leads to a number of negative consequences (interpersonal and intrapersonal tension, inventions, psychological injuries, conflicts, participation as the results of nervous conditions of adults and low efficiency in education, training, work).

Intellect, mind is a stable unique and developing system of characteristics and qualities related to cognitive activity throughout human life, the ability to rationally perceive internal and external life situations, including the social environment. Usually, depending on the subject's field of activity, social intelligence, technical intelligence, humanitarian intelligence, verbal, i.e. verbal, non-verbal intelligence are distinguished.

Scientific psychology is a technology and complex branched system of symbols used to determine the laws of development, emergence and existence of human and animal psyche. The main task of scientific psychology is not to identify new things, but to acquire reliable knowledge on the one hand, and on the other hand to determine where it is reliable, and where it is false and uncertain.

Social institution is a category related to changing the worldview of people as a mental readiness to perceive and accept social events, objects, and social groups in a certain way and establish relations with them.

In order to give a clear definition to the concept of human, it is necessary to define the most important features that distinguish it from other biological beings in the world.

Humanism - humanism is a worldview imbued with the ideas of looking at people with love, respecting them, improving the material well-being of people, and caring for the development of high spiritual qualities like people.

Honesty is control and moral evaluation of the moral standards of a person in a certain society.

An ideal is the highest goal of aspiration. In a narrow sense: a model that represents a person's abilities.

Illusion is a phenomenon of the cognitive process consisting of incorrect (inadequate) perception of things and events that directly affect our body parts.

Insight – clarification. Sometimes the solution to the problem suddenly appears like a bright star. Such a psychological state is called enlightenment in psychology.

Socialization is the process of acquisition of social experience by a person and its active use in the process of life activity.

Image - an image

The simile principle of metaphor plays an important role in this process. One of the common ways of creating lexemes in Turkic languages is to create words through affixes. The scope of this method of creating terms expanded further in later periods, as evidenced by the fact that the terms belonging to the terminological system are created using the same method. It is known from studies on terminology that in one terminological system, the formation of terms by the method of affixation is somewhat active, while in another it is less productive. For example, in the terminologies of science, musicology, and Uzbek, many affixes are involved in term formation, but in the terminologies of diseases, medicine, and chemistry, the number of term-forming affixes is quite limited. At the present stage, the number of basic terms used in the field of psychology is more than a hundred. These include terms that are originally Uzbek (some of which are common in Turkic) or borrowed (they take the root status due to the fact that they are not divided into morphematic parts in the Uzbek language, regardless of whether they are artificial or compound in the surrounding language). Here are some examples of basic psychological terms: communication, mind, conscience, hypothesis, attention, mind, behavior, individual, perception, will, etc. As it can be seen from the examples, at the current stage in the psychological terminological system of the Uzbek language, basic terms that are simple in terms of structure and considered as integral roots occupy a significant place. At the same time, it can be seen that hundreds of artificial terms have been created on the basis of simple terms in psychology terminology. In the psychological terminology, it can be seen that the terms of the same field are formed with the participation of the following affixes. 1. The suffix -lik, which is very active in the Uzbek language, forms names of various categories in the first case. In the terminological system of psychology, he creates many terms meaning a person working in a field of psychology: friendship, humanitarianism, morality, intelligence, sociability, superficiality, simplicity, hypocrisy, compatibility, etc. 2. With the presence of the affix -kor: This affix forms the noun of a person engaged in the cultivation of the thing-subject understood from the base: selfless, hypocrite, entrepreneur, thrifty, etc. In fact, this word maker, who created lexical units from Arabic lexemes, has been actively participating in a number of terminological systems. This can be clearly seen in the example of the following psychological terms: consciousness, mind, woman, society, etc. In these works, it was emphasized that one of his main tasks is to create abstract nouns. Due to the fact that psychology deals with more abstract concepts, in its terminological system, many terms were formed using the suffix -like.

In short, in the psychological terminological system of the modern Uzbek language, the formation of terms by the morphological method is quite active, because various affixes or affixoids are widely used in this process. So, the introduction of new terms in the period of globalization led to the enrichment of psychological terminology. In the psychological terminology (terminology) of the Uzbek language, as in other terminological systems, a unique way of expressing psychological concepts by means of compounds has been decided. This situation leads to the emergence of hundreds of psychological terms in the Uzbek language. In all terminology, compound terms with two or more components are used. In this field, two-component terms are distinguished by their quantitative abundance. We refer to the "Dictionary of Psychological Terms" again. In the dictionary, as mentioned above, there is an explanation of the total compound term, most of which consists of two components: applied psychology, group dynamics, world image, deviant behavior, social norm, social sanction, etc. Most of the psychological terminology has two components

4. Conclusion

Due to the formation of compounds, it was considered necessary to consider below the methods of grammatical composition of such compounds (the formation of compounds with three or more components is caused by the same factor, so we will not dwell on them separately). It is known that in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, two-part terminological combinations are made based on the language material, mainly on the basis of noun+noun or adjective+noun model. Accordingly, below we will look at these compounds separately. I. Compound terms formed in the noun+noun model. As in other Turkic languages, in Uzbek, noun+noun type compounds are joined by suffixes. Such an addition has 3 different forms. The interdependence of both parts of the compound formed by means of the first

type of isofa is determined by word order and unifying tone. In the world of psychology, such combinations are few and far between. The following are examples of their sentence: world image, group sanction. From the examples, it can be concluded that the second type of isophasic compounds is used in its place, that is, it expresses the concepts correctly.

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