



ABOUT WORDS AND TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

The term has a singular or unambiguous tendency; the term has a clear, nominative function, to which emotionality, the meaning of the term, is equal to the concept; the term is stylistically neutral; terminological vocabulary is a separate system, and so on.

Keywords: modality functions synonyms, term, word, terminology, system, lexical, language, emotionality, expressiveness, homonyms, antonyms, word group, opposition

Introduction

Terminology is a group of specialized words and respective meanings in a particular field, and also the study of such terms and their use, the latter meaning is also known as terminology science. A term is a word, compound word, or multi-word expressions that in specific contexts is given specific meanings — these may deviate from the meanings the same words have in other contexts and in everyday language. Terminology is a discipline that studies, among other things, the development of such terms and their interrelationships within a specialized domain. Terminology differs from lexicography, as it involves the study of concepts, conceptual systems and their labels (terms), whereas lexicography studies words and their meanings.

Terminology is a discipline that systematically studies the "labelling or designating of concepts" particular to one or more subject fields or domains of human activity. It does this through the research and analysis of terms in context for the purpose of documenting and promoting consistent usage. Terminology can be limited to one or more languages (for example, "multilingual terminology" and "bilingual terminology"), or may have an interdisciplinarity focus on the use of terms in different fields.

In fact, if we want to focus on the differences between a term and a simple word, it is useful to look at the views of scholars in the field and to resolve the opposition between the term and the simple word.

Typically, scholars point to the following features of terms:

- 1) The term has a singular or unambiguous tendency;
- 2) The term has a clear, nominative function, it is emotional, expressiveness, modality functions are not inherent. The term has this feature





stores both in context and out of context;

3) The meaning of the term is equal to the concept;

4) The term is stylistically neutral;

5) Terminological vocabulary is a separate system, etc.

In the above, the scholars are clear and complete about the nature of the terms recorded. These characters are extremely characteristic characters for the term methodological neutrality of terms, terminological vocabulary separate system (system) is a system only in the field in which it is used appears as an element), the term performs a function tribes. Terms can be distinguished from ordinary words by these signs. The fact that the term is a special term is obvious in the field in which it is used discarded. It becomes a simple word when you switch from one system to another. For this reason M. Mukarramov also said that the word "joint" in linguistics, ie in phonetics, is a term, "young joints "and" hand joints "as parts of the human body emphasizes. In the above article, V.G. Gak distinguishes between a term and a word shows that the relationship can be studied in three ways according to the plan of expression:

1) A planned lexical unit - a simple word;

2) A planned lexical unit - a term;

3) Two-plan lexical unit - a simple word in one place, in another place is a term.

The ongoing reforms in the socio-economic, financial, political and legal systems of our country are increasing the number of international terms entering the lexical level of the language. This situation requires people working in this field to have a complete and accurate knowledge of the terms and concepts of their profession. The term is derived from the Latin word "terminus", which means "end", "check". ", " Border ", " end ".

VN Shevchuk defines the term as follows: "Term" is a word that in the Middle Ages meant "to determine", "to express".

1. The lexeme "term" in Old French means "word." AA Reformatsky explains: "A term is a word that is limited to its individual and special features, it is a single, clear word in the fields of science, technology, economics, politics and diplomacy.

2. It has its own strict and clear semantic boundaries and interpretation, expressing a specific object or concept without expressiveness." VP Danilenko clarifies the term as follows: "The term (s) is a dictionary. is the exact name and definition of the lexical units of a particular science and field"

3. BN Golovin on the term: from a professional point of view the term refers to certain professional concepts.





4. A similar interpretation can be found in the work of V.M. Leichik. In his view, a term is a lexical unit of a particular language that expresses general, explicit, or abstract concepts in the science and practice of specific and specific fields.

G.Abdurahmanov, Doctor of Philology, writes: "The accuracy and rigidity of the terms show the level of science, education and culture of this nation. The development and regulation of terms vary in different areas of science and depend on the development of a particular science. As this development continues, new terms are constantly emerging and regulating will be In general, the elaboration and arrangement of terms in the mother tongue is a necessary resource for both textbooks and manuals and for teaching in the mother tongue. The fact that the terms are not worked out and regulated also affects the style of speech."

5. So, the regulation of terminology, its proper translation is an important issue not only in the scientific field but also in social life.

The term is derived from the Greek word terminus, meaning check, boundary. It is a term used in science, technology, agriculture, art and culture. Terminology is the study of terms and a set of terms.

Terminology is sometimes replaced by terminology. But this is not true. The term refers to a narrower term than the term. The word is Arabic. It is not understood by the people and has not become the norm. Terminology issues have always been one of the most pressing issues in linguistics has been Because the definition of the place and function of terms in the lexical layers of the field allows to correctly understand the content of the concept. units that perform a nominative function are considered to be terms.

Defining the term, A. Reformatsky concludes that "... terms are special words." having its own sound shell, the smallest unit of speech used in various grammatical meanings and functions, which can express the concept of things in existence, the relationship between them, or the relationship between them, is the appearance of a lexeme in speech with a specific form and function. It serves as a building material for S. ran, but, unlike it, does not convey a message or a complete idea. It is lexical and grammatical.

In the case of combining meanings, S. belongs to a particular group of words, which in turn represent all the grammatical meanings predetermined in a particular language system. In linguistics, "S." The term is also used to refer to a lexeme and is called a lexical S. For example, the word "word" is the same as "word formation" and "artificial word «used in the sense. The state of a lexeme in speech is also known in linguistics as a word form, a lexeme form, or a morphological word. S. has a sound and meaning side. However, any sum of sounds cannot be S. It makes sense for a





sound or sound combination to be S., that is, certain speakers of a language must be able to understand or convey something to each other through these sounds. The meaning of S. reflects the dialectical relationship of generality and singularity, stability and variability. is an important factor. The ambiguity of S. is the same due to the variability of meaning. The speaker's attitude to what is being called is the emotional aspect of s.'s meaning, which expresses the speaker's intuition, his personal opinion. s. forms a specific system in language that is a system it is based on s.'s grammatical features (word groups), s. construction connections and semantic relationships (synonyms, homonyms, antonyms).

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