



IMPORTANCE OF USING TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation

Today richness of Uzbek terminology is mainly due to the use of other languages and word formation is giving. The main factor that determines the stability of a particular terminological system in a particular field is its regularity. Terminology has its own peculiarities. For example, if the common language is synonymy, harmony, and richness of the language, it is a negative phenomenon in terminology. The Uzbek language has gone through a well-known path of development.

Keywords: vocabulary, terminology, linguistic, terminological relation, communication, definition, "special vocabulary".

Introduction

Terminology is (terminology and logic) - 1) an area of vocabulary; specific science, techniques, production. A set of terms related to the relevant system of concepts in the industry, arts, and social activities; 2) Linguistic terms study of terms. Terminology is a specialized vocabulary in a narrow area. Terminological vocabulary develops with it as an integral part of the national language vocabulary, and undergoes all processes of development of society and language. A specific terminology is formed in that language only when a particular field or science is highly developed. The development of terminology, the ways of enrichment: different vocabulary, new vocabulary, lexicalization of certain verbal categories, semantic overlap of vocabulary, etc. Today richness of Uzbek terminology is mainly due to the use of other languages and word formation is giving. The main factor that determines the stability of a particular terminological system in a particular field is its regularity. Terminology has its own peculiarities. For example, if the common language is synonymy, harmony, and richness of the language, it is a negative phenomenon in terminology. The Uzbek language has gone through a well-known path of development. Work in the terminology of the Uzbek language was carried out in the 50s of the last century by the Language and Literature Committee at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR (since 1931-37), then by the terminology department at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.





Materials and Methods

The term is derived from the Greek term terminus, which means border. It is a keyword in science, technology, agriculture, the arts and culture. Terminology means a set of terms and definitions of terms. The term vocabulary is sometimes used in the terminology. But this is not true. The term is a narrow term with respect to the term. The term is Arabic. It is not understood by the people and is not the norm. Terminology has always been a pressing issue in linguistics. Because of the role and function of terms in the dictionary of the fields, it helps to understand the meaning of the concept. In terms of terminology, terms are defined as units that have definite definitions of a particular area, and which are mainly nominative. A. Reformaty, when describing the term, concludes that "... terms are special words". A. Kalinin calls the words used in certain disciplines and business as "special vocabulary" and divides them into two groups:

1. The special vocabulary is primarily the terms.
2. Special vocabulary also includes professionalism in addition to the terms.

He also explained, "The difference between the term and professionalism is that the term is a name, a term that is completely formal, accepted and legalized in a particular science, industry, agriculture, or technique, and professionalism a profession, is often a semi-official word, which is often translated into a live language but without a definitive, scientific definition of the concept. "

R. Doniyorov responds to this view by saying that such a strong claim is, in fact, a continuation of the views of some "scholars" who regard language as classical. Commenting on the term H. Jamolkhanov writes: "The terms are nominative units that specialize in science, technology, literature, art, and other areas, and whose concepts are limited to a particular area: flowerpot, shoulder (in botany); square (in geometry); possession, cross section (in linguistics); rhyme, standing, weight (in literary studies). The development of terminology, the ways of enrichment are different: the use of words from other languages, the formation of new words, the lexicalization of certain verbal categories, the semantic overlap of vocabulary, and the enrichment of the Uzbek terminology today is happening. The main factor that determines the stability of a particular terminological system in a particular field is its regularity. Terminology has its own peculiarities. For example, if the common language is synonymy, harmony, and richness of the language, then Terminology is a negative phenomenon. For example, in the Uzbek language, the term semiconductor is used. This in turn complicates the process of learning - teaching and sharing information. For this reason, the terminology of the language is constantly regulated in all languages whose terminology is well established. Regulation is based on known





terminological norms. In the development of terminology it is also important to publish special dictionaries of science.

Results and Discussion

The term "terminology" in modern linguistics is used in different meanings. In accordance with the structure of this term (it is a combination of the word "term" and Greek. Logos - "word, doctrine") it denotes the doctrine of the terms, the section of linguistics (lexicology), engaged in the study of terms, or the corresponding scientific (applied) discipline. However, in this sense, the named term is used extremely rarely. Recently, to denote this concept, some linguists use the term "terminology", which is similar in structure. A terminology in linguistics is most often called a set of terms used in a particular language or in a particular field of activity of people. In the last value, i.e. To denote the concepts of a certain field of knowledge or any field of activity, the composite term "terminological system" or the complex formation "terminological system" created on its basis is often used. In understanding the term as a unit of terminology, or an element of a terminological system, the opinions of linguists differ significantly, which is reflected in the definition (explanation) of this concept by different scientists. It is quite obvious that the term, like any other symbolic unit of the language, has an exponent, or signifier, and content, or signified, but researchers have different ideas about the exponent and the content of the terminological sign. The exponent (signifier) of a terminological unit is traditionally considered a word, although most modern linguists as an exponent of a term consider not only a single word, but also a combination of different words, more precisely, a phrase. When defining the concept of a term as the closest generic concept, some scientists call the word, respectively (for example, the works of R. A. Budagov, A. A. Reformaty, M. I. Fomina, H. M. Shansky), others - word or combination of words, phrase, expression, compound name, etc. (the works of O. S. Akhmanova, B. N. Golovin, A. V. Kalinin, V. I. Kodukhov, R. Yu. Kobrin, and others). At present, it seems, no one doubts that the term can be not only a single word, but also a phrase, although there is no complete clarity on the question of which phrases can be terms and which ones are not. There is no consensus on the question of the morphological properties of the term, its part-related affiliation. Some linguists recognize in terms only nouns and substantive phrases, i.e. phrases with a reference word - a noun, others do not consider this feature mandatory for the term, i.e. recognize significant words in terms of different parts of speech and phrases built on their basis, called compound terms. In modern linguistics, the first point of view prevails, which seems more convincing. According to A. I. Moiseyev, for example, "the linguistic form of





expression of terms are nouns and phrases based on them." According to him, "terms are words and phrases of a strictly nominative function, namely, a certain type of nouns and phrases based on them," "this is a strictly nominative part of special and general vocabulary and phraseology in the form of nouns and phrases based on them". The validity of this view of the term is confirmed, in particular, by the fact that "only certain categories of nouns and stable combinations based on them have a nominative function in the strict sense." As for the words of other parts of speech, they are indirectly related to terminology. According to B. N. Golovin, the terms are limited to "the properties of the parts of speech: the adjective, verb, adverbs are not included in terminological relations independently, but through the medium of a noun."

Conclusion

The question of the origin of the language, the first language, has been of interest to mankind since ancient times. Since ancient times, there have been many theories and teachings about the origin of language. However, these theories and doctrines have not yet completely resolved the question of the origin of language.

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