THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WORD, ATAMA, ISTILOH IN UZBEK AND COMPILING TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES

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Abstract
Language is complex phenomenon, influenced by majority of systems. Fixing a word for a specific meaning and attaching cultural meaning to words becomes challenging. Here translators and dictionary users get confused. This article introduces the differences between word, term, atama, istiloh in Uzbek and shows the stages of compiling terminological dictionaries, and classification of terminography and terminological dictionaries.

Keywords: term, atama, terminography, compiling dictionary.

Introduction
Words and phrases used in special fields in linguistic research are interpreted as terms. Most linguists argue that the term is, first of all, an equal member of the lexical system of the language. The word term comes back to Medieval Latin 'terminus-term' in the meaning of "limit in time, set or appointed time", and 'end, boundary'. Terminological systems appear and develop in the holistic language system in accordance with its general laws. There is no insurmountable boundary between the term and the word, they do not differ significantly in "form or content" A term is essentially a word, but a separate type of word.

Terminology can be defined as a system of terms related to the system of concepts of a particular discipline. "A terminology is a set of terms representing the system of concepts of a particular subject field". A system of specific terms corresponds to any system of concepts. The development of terminological systems goes hand in hand with the development of science. Moreover, in contrast to common words, terms are consciously introduced into scientific and practical circulation. "Terms do not appear, but they are "invented" and "created" when needed".

Word, term, ("atama", "istiloh" in Uzbek language)

The main difference between a term and a word is the nature of reference. Term is characterized as mono-referential in a very specific concept at high degree   relating to a specific area or field or discipline. It involves linguistic (lexical, syntactical and semantic) as well as concepts (generic, portative and casual) restrictions.   Scholars worked out and made clear the distinction between 'word' and 'term' quoting the renowned scholars of the fields.

Pearson quoted Sager's distinctive definition between 'terms' and 'words':

"... the items which are characterized by special reference within a discipline are the 'terms' of the discipline, and collectively they form its 'terminology'; those which function in general reference over a variety of sublanguages are simply called 'words' and their totality is the 'vocabulary'".

In this regard, we need to return to the ideas that have been said and are being said about the use of the word term in the Uzbek language, the synonymous relationship between "atama" and "istiloh". Over the last 10-15 years, the use of "atama" instead of the term has been artificially activated due to some subjective assumptions. Even the word terminology has been officially replaced by the word "atamashunoslik". These words have been stamped in manuals and pamphlets published in the past, in more than 50 terminological dictionaries. It is true that in our language, if we find a mutually acceptable equivalent to a particular intermittent word, it is necessary to replace it. However, in the above case, that is, when using "atama" instead of the term, the very fact that the definition of the term is confirmed by the definition of the term indicates that such a substitution is unacceptable. A. KHodjiev also expressed reasonable opinions about the wrongness of such a change, its causes and consequences. We think that, hence, the word term refers to words and phrases used in a field or branch of science, "atama" is expedient to use the word in a broad sense in relation to conditionally given names, including names of geographical objects, toponyms. It is not advisable to use "istiloh" in the name of the ever-evolving concepts of science and technology. However, the use of this word in historical texts does not seem to raise any objections.

Kinds of Terminology and Function

According to scholars working in the field of terminology mentioned the kinds of terminology:

 Classical terminology: in which terms must be univocal (monosemous), its value defined by external, nonlinguistic reference points, e.g. ISOs.

 Descriptive terminology: Terms can be called the special use of polysemous words defined in the dictionaries.

Socio-cognitive terminology: it discusses the cognitive aspect of terminology in domain-specific language related to verbal, situational and cognitive contexts of various discourses.

The function of terminology is to identify the precise association between the term and concept, while the term exists already. Jennifer Pearson mentioned two kinds of terminologists: "Traditional Terminologists" who study terms in isolation without its context, and "Modern Terminologists" who keep in view its usage determining its meaning according to textual variations. The term as a lexical unit belonging to a limited lexical layer is the main object of terminological research, an important source for the creation of terminological dictionaries. While lexicology deals with the study of lexical units of common language, lexicography deals with the theory and practice of creating dictionaries by collecting, arranging and describing these lexical units. Similarly, terminology is a branch of science that studies specific lexical units – terms. The terms are mainly used in the creation of dictionaries, and the set of dictionaries created by many linguists and specialists is called "terminological lexicography", "scientific and technical lexicography". After linguists A. A. Reformatsky and A. D. Hayetin, S. V. Grinyov proposes to use the term terminography, which is synonymous with the term lexicography, instead of this compound term and describes it as a theory and practice of compiling special or terminological dictionaries.

It is clear from the above that terminography deals with the creation of terminological dictionaries, both theoretical and practical aspects of terminological activity. Nowadays, in terminology, a terminological or special dictionary is a type of encyclopedic dictionary that covers, explains and interprets the names of concepts and objects in a particular field of knowledge and science and technology.

A terminological dictionary can explain only a narrow field of terms (for example, a dictionary of botanical terms), or it can cover terms of different, usually related fields of knowledge (for example, a dictionary of computer science terms). However, the terminological dictionary should be monolingual (summarizing the terminology of a particular field in one language and interpreting it in the same language) or bilingual, trilingual and multilingual (terms of one language are terms of another language or other languages can be explained by).

Terminological dictionaries usually cover synchronous material, but they are becoming more and more important not only in the history of relevant terminology, but also in the history of the language in which these terminological dictionaries are created.

Terminograpy

The creation of terminological dictionaries, namely, terminography, is an integral part of general lexicography, although most of the processes in them are similar, but they also have many differences. In particular, the classification and definition of terms differs significantly from the classification and definition of words in the common language.

Carolina Popp mentions that terminography is the practical side of terminology. It compiles, classifies and properly organizes nomenclatures which are terms sets of a particular field. It is a practical discipline of applied science based on theoretical foundation. Its objectives and aims being a practical activity, as Carolina suggested, are to solve problems of communication.

The pamphlets and manuals published in different years of the last century give clear instructions on the terminographic activity, ie the work of compiling terminological dictionaries, which consists of several stages, and what should be done at each stage. Linguist S. Akobirov, based on the "Note for workers on the regulation of scientific and technical terminology" of the Moscow Committee for Technical Terminology, recommended that the work on terminological research and terminological dictionary must be carried out in 6 stages and classified each stage.

Stages of compiling terminological dictionary

S.V. Grinyov, on the other hand, studies the views of a number of terminologists on how many and what are the stages that represent the sequence in the work of creating a terminological dictionary, and defines them into four.

In the first stage, the type of the future dictionary and its main characteristics - the lexical layer to be classified, the purpose and function of the dictionary, the range of users of the dictionary, aspects of vocabulary coverage and description, the approximate size of the dictionary, the criteria for selecting specific vocabulary to be included in the dictionary, the structure of dictionary articles and, in general, the dictionary, etc.

In the second stage of the work lexical material (words and phrases) is collected and a list of special lexical units to be classified in the dictionary is compiled. Special lexical units are selected by dictionary compilers from pre-defined sources (scientific and technical literature, normative and technical documents, dictionaries, etc.) in accordance with acceptable, official criteria. When choosing a special vocabulary, each lexical unit is copied on a separate card and placed in alphabetical order.

In the third stage of compiling the dictionary, the special vocabulary included in the dictionary is directly analyzed and described. According to the purpose and tasks of the dictionary, synonymous, hierarchical and associative relations between the

selected lexical units are defined and noted, they are described or equivalently selected from foreign language materials, lexical units described where necessary are provided with grammatical characteristics. The combination and structure of articles are determined, the main and additional indicators are formed.

In the fourth stage, the results of terminological work are formed in the form of a concrete dictionary, the prepared material is edited, the links between individual articles of the dictionary are identified and checked, the Introduction part is prepared, the publication of the dictionary is carried out.

Conclusion

Lexicology deals with the evolution of the vocabulary units of a language, lexicography is a lexicological study, but it has already been defined as a special technique, the writing and compilation of dictionaries, widely refers to the principles that underline that process of compiling and editing dictionaries.

Terminology, being the science of creating terms and putting them in use, play a key role in the life of a translator and interpreter. It is evident from the above discussion that term is different from a word as term contains a concept in a specific domain. Terminography means the science, work of describing terminology and it is a practical discipline.

It is evident from the above discussion that in Uzbek language, we use term, atama, istiloh for different purposes, and their usage in various fields.

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