

## SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL VIEWS RELATED TO TERMS AND TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

*Xojimirzayeva Gulmira Baxriddin qizi*

*Master student of Turan international university*

*PhD Zebo Botirova Hakimjon qizi*

*Docent of Namangan state university*

*E-mail: ziziko\_90@mail.ru*

### Annotation

The rapid development of information and communication technologies and digitization in the world is the reason for the emergence of modern concepts in this area. In its place, scientific problems such as determining the lexical-semantic features of new terms related to the field, improving acceptable methods in translation, and creating trilingual dictionaries are considered urgent.

**Key words:** information, terminology, systems, lexical-semantic, development, terms, concepts, science.

**Introduction.** Understanding field-specific concepts and using specialized terminology in the work process is a very important factor and is of great importance in the development of any field.

One of the main reasons for the ever-increasing amount of information and data is the use of the most modern technologies, which, in turn, has encouraged the emergence of a highly informed society. Today, describing the terms related to the ICT field, cross-linguistic analysis, determining the characteristics of terms in translation, and solving lexical-semantic problems are one of the important tasks facing world linguists.

If the scientific and technical terms in any language are considered from the linguistic point of view, the existing technical terms of any language form one of the terminological systems of this language. In particular, ICT terms are part of the scientific and technical terminological system in English, Uzbek and Russian languages and are considered as the newest developing field terms.

Terminology can be interpreted as a science that studies the collection, definition, formation and presentation of lexical units related to a special field, that is, terms in one or more languages.

The terminology has various definitions. Terminology - 1. A set of terms related to a specific field. 2. Studying the typology, origin, form, meaning and application of special lexical units; the field of science that uses them, harmonizes and forms them.

Terminology issues are interpreted in dictionaries as follows:

The definition of terminology in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language is as follows. Terminology lot. Terminus – border + wool. Logos is science. doctrine. 1. A set of terms used in a field of science, technology, profession. Technical terminology. Military terminology. Scientific terminology. Terminology of the Uzbek language. 2. The field of linguistics dealing with the study and regulation of terms. Terminologist. Terminology section.

Special lexicon, i.e., term, is defined as "words and word combinations that express a special concept and are used to name the objects of a special field."

According to L. Alekseev, the relationship between word and term "is based on the principle of derivation: the word is primary, the term is secondary, derivative. The term is a recoded symbol.

According to H. Felber, the term "terminology" has three different concepts: 1. Terminology is an interdisciplinary science, which studies terms, symbols, etc. that express a specific concept. 2. Terminology is a set of terms representing a system of concepts related to a particular field. 3. Terminology - the promotion of concepts of the specific field expressed by terms.

J. Sager defined the main concepts in terminology. Expressing the opinion that terminology names concepts, he identifies three main meanings of the term "terminology" and defines it as follows: a) activity: the process of collecting, describing, standardizing, presenting and spreading terms; b) theory: hypotheses, methods and results that describe the relationship between the concept and the term; s) dictionary (lexicon): dictionary of specific field (concepts).

E. Wright and G. Budin, thinking about the significance of terminology in what areas, defined the following: scientific-technical translation; scientific and technical communication, standardization; system of information exchange and information management; management of relationships in the field of science in a single and multilingual environment; language planning (language planning).

According to the definitions of S. Pavel and D. Nolet, terminology is, firstly, "a set of specific words related to science, art, author or social object", and secondly, it is a means of communication within a specific language.

Uzbek scientist Kh. Dadaboeve stated that the main source of enrichment, completion and improvement of the terminological system of the modern Uzbek language, as in other languages, is undoubtedly its vocabulary.

By a number of scientists, the word terminology is used mainly in two senses:

1. Terminology is a set of words and phrases expressing a specific meaning in certain fields.

2. Terminology is a separate aspect of linguistics that deals with the study of the rules related to the place of terms at the grammatical level and their use in language.

In the dictionary "The World Encyclopedia Dictionary" terminology is defined as follows: "Termonology - the special words or terms used in science, art, business and economy".

O. Akhmedov looks at terminology as a naturally formed lexical layer, and emphasizes that each unit in it has its own clear expression and limits for consumption, and optimal conditions for "living".

**Conclusion.** The fact that terminology is considered an independent field of science becomes clear when it is approached from the point of view of its applications. Terminology has the characteristic of information, and its nature is shown by what information is required by the users of terminology services and how much money they are willing to allocate for this. A terminologist creates a database with a specific structure by studying the needs of users of terminology. However, the data warehouse to be created depends on the nature of the data to be collected - the terms and principles of their selection and presentation.

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### **Scientific and theoretical views related to terms and terminology in linguistics.**

#### **ANNOTATSIYA**

Terminologiya o'zining umumiy xususiyatiga ko'ra lug'at qatlami bo'lib, ijtimoiy hayotning ko'pgina sohalari fan, texnika va boshqa sohalarda qo'llaniladigan atamalar yig'indisidir. Terminologiyaning o'ziga xos xususiyatiga ko'ra, fan yoki texnologiya muayyan ishlab chiqarish sohasiga tegishli atamalar yig'indisidir. Har bir fan va texnikaga tegishli atamalar birlashtirilib, terminologiya deb ataladi. Umumiy ma'noda ishlatiladigan atamalardan farqli o'laroq, ular ma'lum darajada nazorat qilinadi.

The rapid development of science and technology, production, the processes of globalization and integration in the world, the intensive interaction of world languages create the basis for the steady growth of the vocabulary of languages.

It should be noted that the effective use of the rich experience of world linguistics in the study of textiles and light industry in the Uzbek language, the compilation of dictionaries and to some extent the regulation gives good results. From this point of view, it is important to study the Uzbek textile and light industry terminology in a comparative aspect with its English alternatives.

Terminology is a set of terms in a particular field of knowledge or production, as well as the doctrine of the formation, composition, and function of a term. The subject of the general theory of terminology is: the creation and use of special words, with the help of which the knowledge accumulated by mankind is accumulated and left for the future; improvement of existing terminological systems; search for optimal ways to create new terms and their systems; involves the search for special features specific to the terminology of different fields of knowledge.

"Terminus" means "to determine, to define" in Medieval Latin. According to the authors of the Great Oxford Dictionary, it is under the influence of this meaning that the English word "term" was formed.

Since the 1930s, the terms have become a separate object of study for linguists. Successful development of theoretical problems of terminology has led to the emergence of a new scientific discipline of "terminology" aimed at the creation of the term and the formation of the laws of operation.

A.N. Kojin argues that "the subordinate term element emerges as a semantic alternative to the determiner: it limits the scope of the concept being defined. In this way the grammatical ruler in the compound establishes the boundary line between the

concept represented by the word and the concept formed by the word grammatical subordination of the systemically oriented subject matter; the specific features of the word being identified in the compound ensure the semantic unity of the compound being terminated”.

At present, large-scale research is being conducted by specialists to study the formation, development and peculiarities of certain terminological systems in different system languages. Nevertheless, the controversial problems of terminology have not yet lost their relevance and at the same time await their perfect solution. In this sense, the various innovations that have taken place around the concept of the term, the developed scientific-theoretical views and research results have attracted not only linguists, but also experts in other fields, and remain one of the most pressing issues.

The emergence of the term in a series of epochs in various systematic languages, although we can approximate the history of its origin, the medieval Latin *terminus* (Latin - border, meaning to limit) and the ancient Greek *logos* (meaning "concept", "doctrine"). we can note more precisely the origin of the word terminology, which is formed from the interlocking of the words *terminus* and *logos*. The concept of the term was first used in several senses, such as the divinity of boundaries, and then the boundary stone, the final or complete place, the address. In the Middle Ages, the word *terminus* (something) was used to mean and define.

Another novelty in world linguistics in the early nineteenth century is the processes associated with the nature of the creation and creation of terms. Linguists have begun to take different approaches to the creation of the term, to clarify its linguistic features. In particular, G. Kitrij compared the terms with mathematical formulas: "Terms are used when people communicate for a specific purpose."

In our opinion, such ideas are denied by modern terminologists at the current level of development of science and technology. The main reason for this is that the expressions, gestures, scientific and other terms created by advanced technologies make up a large part of the written and oral lexical units used in general use. Despite the fact that many studies have been conducted on the formation and development of terminological systems in different languages, as well as their specific linguistic features, this problem has not lost its relevance. Nowadays, the concept of the term is of interest not only to linguists, but also to specialists in various fields.

Terminology is a layer of vocabulary by its general nature, and many areas of social life are a set of terms used in science, technology, and other fields. According to the specific nature of terminology, science or technology is a set of terms related to a particular field of production. Terms related to each science and technology are combined and called terminology. Unlike terms used in general terms, they are somewhat controlled.

Dictionaries and textual materials are the sources that provide the linguistic activity and structure of the field terminology, so the study of terms, mainly in the following two ways, is particularly relevant:

1. Study in terms of dictionaries.
2. Study in terms of text situation.

Academician V.V. According to Vinogradov, there are two approaches to the creation and definition of the term: "structural-linguistic" and "spiritual-semantic", historical, cultural and historical, conditioned by the development of this or that science, this or that production, and this or that system of crafts. In terms of traditions, these two sides are connected.

Thus, the term is a special word, more precisely, a word with special functions. A term is a word or phrase that has a specific semantic scientific character and represents a specific meaning within a particular discipline. It is understood that the term sometimes loses its terminological character in context and is used as a simple word. It should be noted that when a word is expressed as a term in a particular field, all other meanings are ignored.

Each term must have an expression that clearly and completely describes the characteristics of the reality, object, or event. The term is included in the level of general dictionaries because it is inextricably linked with a particular scientific concept, and the term reflects the results of scientific research and their theoretical concepts.

Terminological dictionary is a definitive lexical part of the field of science, which develops in connection with social, scientific and technological progress, is rapidly and dynamically replenished.

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