

REQUIREMENTS FOR TERMS AND MODERN CONCEPTS OF "TERMINOLOGY", "RELIGIOUS TERM" IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article highlights issues regarding linguistic interpretation the concepts of "terminology". This article looks at different opinions of some linguists who approached to the definition of that very term differently and from their own perspectives. It is also indicated that when studying the vocabulary of the language, several explicit features of the terms should be the focus of the linguist's attention.

Key words: "terminology" in linguistics, religious terminology, specific lexical features

Linguists began to deal with the issues of linguistic interpretation of the concepts of "term" and "terminology" in linguistics at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. The concept of "term" is interpreted differently by different scholars. In each interpretation, it is possible to understand (note) some essence, sign or demand for the term. A.A. Reformatsky "terms - these are special words limited to their special function; words tending to have the same meaning as concrete expressions of concepts and names"[101, 115] considers that A. Ya. Klimovitsky explains that "a term is a word (or word combination) whose linguistic sign depends on the corresponding concept in the system of concepts of this field of science and technology" [70, 32]. Thus, the terms belong to some field of science. Terms are not considered independent by themselves, they serve to express ideas with other lexical layers. However, they are deliberately listed in dictionaries, and there are glossaries of terms in every field of science.

D. S. Lotte mentions that "terms exist not only in language, but also in the structure of certain terminology. If in common language (outside of this terminology) a word can have many meanings, it acquires the same meaning when it falls into a certain terminology. A term does not need a context like a simple word, because it is part of a certain terminology, it can appear instead of a context, for example, it can be used separately in the texts of registers or orders in technology, for which it must have a single meaning in the language" [78, 71]. Based on the above, it should be noted that one of the distinguishing features of the terms is their general ambiguity.

They are used in texts and speech related to literature or some field of science and technology. English and Uzbek languages are rich in various fields of science, culture, technology, including religious terms.

In the words of the language that is used everywhere, the term language is one of the main elements of the vocabulary, especially in the Uzbek and English languages. This indicates that when studying the vocabulary of the language, various specific features of the terms should be the focus of the linguist's attention. The language of science exists and develops only when each term of this language is developed. Defining and classifying terms is one of the mandatory requirements for scientific languages. As mentioned above, ambiguity is an element that is not inherent in terms.

However, it can be noted that one term is used in two or more meanings in modern Uzbek and English languages. Another characteristic of terms is that if the word has an independent meaning and is explained, the term requires a scientific explanation (definition). In this regard, the classification should take into account all the lexical-semantic signs of the terms and their relevance to the field. Aristotle stated that in the classification of terms, it is necessary to determine the kind of relationship (relationship) between concepts, which is the main norm today. Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations are also important, meaning that each of the four norms is the focus of terminologists. First, the term is classified using a definition.

Most scholars believe that the concept itself or the object and the word used to describe the concept and the object are proportional to the definition. It stipulates that the definition should cover, as far as possible, the material-spiritual, mental, external and internal types and pictorial characteristics of the term. Other requirements for terms are brevity and simplicity. These requirements can be factors in terms of accuracy and sensitivity. To form terms, the methods and elements of word formation can be used - prefixes and suffixes, prepositions and then auxiliaries, helpers understand the meaning and their use.

Therefore, simple and understandable terms should be printed as much as possible. In this case, the problems of ambiguity, polysemy, homonymy and term equivalence conditions can be solved, because most of the terms are created on the basis of a known language that is used everywhere, their regulation and operation is important. What has been said also applies to religious terminology, because the adoption of religion has given impetus to the development of all socio-political and philosophical terminology in general, and religious terminology in particular. Religion was one of the aspects of social life that created the ground for the development of this group of lexicon. The role of religion was not limited to the formation of religious terminology. N.B. According to Mechkovskaya, "the history of civilizations and writing testifies to the fact that new systems of writing were created for religious purposes related to prayer" [Mechkovskaya 1998: 28]. Thus, all the requirements that

we indicated above allow us to correctly use the principles and laws of contrastive linguistics to study the word formation and structural-semantic analysis of religious terms in the languages being compared. It should be noted that according to the analyzed religious terms in English and Uzbek languages, the current terminology in both languages cannot be developed without a deep study of the specific lexical features of the terms and the publication of general and field-related dictionaries.

A large number of definitions of terminology can be found in the current linguistic literature, which undoubtedly indicates a high level of attention to this problem and a variety of approaches to its research. It should also be noted that the word "terminology" has only one meaning and does not have a clear definition, therefore, in our work, we tried to identify the general features of the system of terms, as well as those differences that allow us to classify them.

Indeed, for example A.V. Superanskaya gives several definitions of the word "terminology": 1) a set or vague set of general scientific terms; 2) a set of terms (concepts and names) of a certain field of knowledge (construction terminology, medical terminology, etc.); 3) the doctrine of formation, composition and operation of general scientific terms; 4) teaching about the formation, composition and operation of terms in a certain field of knowledge used in a certain language and their equivalents in other languages; 5) general terminological doctrine [Superanskaya 2009: 14].

Based on these definitions, it can be assumed that the first two definitions are correlated with the system of certain concepts of knowledge, and in the last three, the concept of terminology is related to the science of the system of doctrinal concepts. Thus, concrete analysis of religious terms in genetic and lexical-semantic aspects is carried out taking into account both types of mentioned relations.

Refernces:

1. [Superanskaya 2009: 14].
2. Mechkovskaya 1998: 28
3. D. S. Lotte" [78, 71].
4. A.A. Reformatsky
5. A. Ya. Klimovitsky