

TERMINOLOGY AS A SPECIAL BRANCH OF LANGUAGE

Shamsiyev Kakhramon

Ibragimova Dilbar

Saidova Kamola

Samarkand State Medical University

Department of Languages

Abstract: The vocabulary of the sphere of diplomatic relations of English, Russian and Uzbek languages has been intensively developed in the last decade. The vocabulary of the sphere of diplomatic relations between Russian and Uzbek languages was not the object and subject of a special study to present day. A comparative study of the vocabulary of the sphere of diplomatic relations of English, Russian and Uzbek languages will reveal similarities and differences that are of great theoretical and practical importance.

Keywords: lexical unit, vocabulary, terminology, linguistic principles, dictionaries, inter-language.

The problem of studying terminology is one of the most important tasks of modern linguistics. There is a large number of works studying the main point of the term, its linguistic and semantic components and reveal the content of this concept. Some authors even expressed the idea of creating a general theory of terminology, but the attempts to separate the study of terms to a separate linguistic discipline have not given a positive result. One of the proponents of the creation of a new science of "terminology" was A.D. Khayutin, who in the early 1970s singled out three main directions of its development:

- general terminology which defines the features of terminology as a system on the basis of general linguistic principles;
- terminographic, which is actually a comparative study, the purpose of which is to compile different terminological dictionaries;
- specific terminology which deals with the study of specific terms and terminology in different languages or in specific fields of knowledge (private linguistic research).

The subject of our attention is a comparative analysis of the foreign trade terminology of English, Russian and Uzbek languages, and it is obvious that this comparative study is connected with the solution of practical problems, and with the choice of inter-language lexical equivalents in the languages being compared.

However, some specific applied problems cannot be solved without considering, at least briefly, the fundamental theoretical problems in the field of terminology. The

study of any terminological system begins with the clarification of what is actually understood by terminology. There is an extensive bibliography on this subject, so we give only some of the most interesting definitions.

Most authors who studied the problems of terminology agreed that there is no generally accepted definition of the term "term". Some researchers give ten or more definitions of the term, made from the point of view of different sciences in which terminology is used.

There is no doubt that the term always denotes a concept. Linguistic science in the definition of the term tends to identify and describe the language properties of terminology; this leads to the question: which lexical units can be considered terms. This rather common opinion is based on the fact that the cognitive activity of mankind has always passed and passes through the naming of objects of reality, the identification of their distinctive features through vocabulary definitions. Therefore, "in European languages the system of nouns is so developed, there are so unlimited possibilities to form verbal nouns and abstract nouns, formed from the adjectives, that the basic composition of the terminological list for these languages may be enumerated mainly by nouns". Lotte also noted that "the following main categories of concepts terminate: processes (phenomena), objects, properties, units of measure", that are, basically nouns.

A famous researcher of legal terminology Khizhnyak also believed that modern terminology can be represented with sufficient completeness by nouns and phrases based on them, but after analyzing a large number of legal texts came to the conclusion that "depriving verbs and adjectives of their terminology status in legal terminology has no basis".

It should be borne in mind that the adjectives and verbs will be part of the phrase on the basis of the noun, provided that they are combined with the basic concept of a common terminological meaning.

We introduce several definitions of terminology. Terminology is:

- words and verbal combinations that correspond to the concepts of a particular science and enter into systemic relations with other similar words and verbal combinations, forming with their help a special closed system;
- a set of interdependent lexical units serving to denote the concepts or branches of human knowledge, which in turn forms a system of its concepts;
- a set of terms, and the term, in its turn, is "a lexical unit of a specific language for special purposes, denoting (concrete or abstract) conception.

Thus, it is possible to denote the features of terminology:

- belonging to a certain area of knowledge;
- belonging to a certain closed and strict system within the given field of knowledge;

- relevance with a certain concept.

We should pay attention to the fact that in the above mentioned definitions there is no such feature as the nominatives of the term. Many linguists consider the nominative function to be one of the distinguishing features of the term, but we, taking into consideration the works of the authors of the above mentioned definitions, agree with the opinion of A. A. Reformatsky, who noted that the nominative function is inherent in all nouns and it is not a specific characteristic of the term.

Terminology refers to the field of vocabulary; the totality of terms in a certain field of science, technology, production, the field of art, social activities is associated with the corresponding system of concepts. Terminology is "a special part of vocabulary, the most accessible to conscious regulation and ordering".

The terminology of any scientific field is not just a list of terms, but a semiological system, that is, the expression of a certain system of concepts, which in turn reflects a certain scientific worldview. The emergence of terminology in general is possible only when science reaches a sufficiently high degree of development, i. e., the term arises when a given concept has evolved and formed so widely, so that it can be given a definite scientific expression. It is no accident that the most important means of identifying the term from non-term is to check whether the word can be given a strict scientific definition.

The terminological system must correspond to the level of modern development of this branch of science and technology, the field of human activity; it is historically changeable and has different sources of formation. Having identified the concept of terminology, we can begin to analyze the concept of the term.

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