

## CLASSIFICATION PROBLEMS OF TERMS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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### ABSTRACT:

**A certain term can be used in many different ways. In morphology-linguistics it means word structure, in botany it means plant structure. The logical connection and the commonality of the task really move the term from one area to another. Depending on the closeness of the content, the terms form lexical-semantic rows. The term should be understood by a particular scientific community, and socio-political terms should be understood by the general public. It is better to use some terms in their own way, because they are clear to everyone.**

**KEYWORDS: terms, rules, problems, native language, linguists, translators, international terms, suffixes.**

### INTRODUCTION

The term is characterized by monosemy and the absence of synonymous lines. The absence of monosyllabic (explicit, specific meaning) and synonymous series occurs over time: the term narrows, privatizes. The word loses its expressiveness. The following should be taken into account when defining the term: conformity to the rules of the native language, conformity to the rules of pronunciation and melody. Comply with the general rules of existing words in the native language, word formation and the system of word combinations.

Synonymous series play an important role in the formation of terms. Over time, one of the synonyms is recognized as a term. For example: district, district, district, mirror, magazine, etc.

### STRUCTURE AND CONSTRUCTION OF TERMS

Terms are structurally divided as follows:

1. Simple terms. Such terms can be primitive or artificial: classification-classification, analysis-analysis, doctor-physician, income-income, etc.
2. Compound terms (syntactic construction). Application, paperwork  
There are also abbreviated forms of joint terms: vineyard-vinoprom, oil and gas construction-neftgazstroy, etc. They can also be abbreviated: UN, CIS.
3. Compound terms. New income - gross income, pen fee. Terms of this type are added in the form of horse + horse, adjective + horse, raivsh + verb.
4. Phraseological terms. White poem-white stix, red line-red line.
5. Semantic method. Methods such as metaphor, analogy, metonymy, synecdoche, and metathesis are used in this way. Apricots, apricot trees. The ear is like a human ear, like the ear of a pot.

Terms are formed with the help of words based on the native language or borrowed from other languages. For example: boopryamitel-rectifier, podtemnik-hoist. Some

terms are derived from the semi-shield method: aircraft, ultraviolet. Calculation seems like a convenient way. But it is better to use this method only when it is not necessary. Most terms are morphologically formed in a language. For example, there are many suffixes, such as -ness, -s', -ly, -er, which give a wide range of terms.

#### **TERMS OF CONSTRUCTION:**

The selection and use of terms is based on the following rules:

Terms must be unambiguous. It can be applied if different concepts are expressed in different areas. Morphology, like surgery. It is important to articulate the same concept. The term must be clear and concise. The term should be concise and not ambiguous. Available in native language, no foreign terms. The use of the term requires a certain system (ability to form and combine). The term should be understood by a particular scientific community, and socio-political terms should be understood by the general public. It is better to use some terms in their own way, because they are clear to everyone. For example: graduate student, policeman, passport, ocean, atom, budget, laboratory, etc. the preservation of the Russian-international forms of the terms ensures the convergence of science, the voluntary direction, with the modern advanced western science, and the strengthening of ties with them. In the current era of building a democratic state, the introduction of new terms should be done not by administrative command, but by persuasion, scientific and practical justification of the need to use this or that term.

**It is preferable to give some terms in two different rounds. There are two reasons for this:**

a) The meaning of the Russian-international term is broader and does not always

correspond to its Uzbek form. For example, a citizen does not always fit the term citizen. Because the term citizen is related to the Arabic word for poor, it also means poor, black people. Although the term norm is given as a norm, it also means rhythmic measure and order.

b) Giving terms in two forms is usually from dictionaries, and the text is given its preferred form.

When translating Russian-international terms into Uzbek, it is better to take into account their construction and variation. For example, a magazine is a newspaper or a newspaper is a newspaper.

#### **The following sources can be used to select the Uzbek type of terms:**

a) Terms related to colloquial language: militant-action, order-application, exhibition-exhibition.

b) dialect words: sinchi-expert, uvildiriq-salmon.

c) professional: coral, flower, rose, etc.

g) Old Turkic words: arghun-mangusta, soqoq-antelope.

d) derivation of terms from Arabic and Persian. Extreme caution is required in this regard. It is clear to everyone that if we give the words "album", "proofreader", "transport" as "complex", "correct", "cash", we will not be able to incorporate this situation into the language of science, as well as colloquial speech. It is not advisable to give the same institute in the form of a university, a stadium, a stadium, an airport.

So, there is still a lot of work to be done to find the Uzbek form of the term. The services of the Committee on Terminology, scholars and translators, especially the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences, should be of great help in this area.

Generalization and standardization of terms. Creating and improving glossaries is a

constant process. Generalization of terms is the unification of terms related to a particular field or discipline. Standardization, on the other hand, is about putting terms into a strict pattern.

**The stages in the formation of terms are as follows:**

1. With the emergence of a new concept, it is necessary to express it in language. In the process, various synonymous lines appear. Each of them can express some essence of this concept. Synonymy is a natural process in the formation of terms.
2. It is necessary to choose and generalize one of the various terms given the same concept. In this case, a term is chosen that expresses the essence of the subject.
3. The selected term falls into a certain pattern, standardized. The process is complex and time-consuming, taking into account the suggestions and comments of experts, linguists, translators and anyone interested in the field in general. The offer will be published in the press. The relevant organization then takes into account the ideas in the discussion and makes recommendations for approval and practical application of the general form of the terms. An approved term takes a standardized form and is introduced in science and dictionaries.

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