

TERMINOLOGY FUNDAMENTALS OF LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT:

The science of terminology is relatively young. It "originated in the bowels of lexicology as one of its sections" [26, 283 p]. The development of the theoretical foundations of terminology began in the 1930s. The founder of terminology is considered to be the Austrian scientist O. Wüster, who later headed the Austro-German school of terminology. The main terminology was based on the research results of E.K. Dresena, D.S. Lotte, G.O. Vinokura, A.A. Reformatoskogo. The development and formation of terminology is a process in which several stages are traditionally distinguished. The first stage can be called a pre-stage or preparatory (from the Renaissance to the beginning of the XX century). During this period, individual scientists tried to systematize the terms of specific sciences, but this work was fragmented and disordered. The second stage in the development of terminology is characterized by the separation of the subject of terminology - the term, D.S. Lotte develops the basic principles of the theory of the term. In the 30-the 60s of the 20th century, the foundations of terminological schools were laid. The development of terminology is associated with the names of such scientist's as G. O. Vinokur, L. A. Kapanadze, T. L. Kandelaki, and others.

KEYWORDS: recognition of terminology as an independent, complex scientific science, problems of studying terminology and

terminology, peculiarities of the term emphasized by S.V.Grinev, concepts of "terminology" and "terminological system", the structure of terminology theoretical and practical, several directions of modern linguistics

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Research in the field of terminology:

Researchers in the field of terminology in the late 60's - early 80's solved the problem of the specificity of the term, its place in the lexical system of the language. This stage was marked by the emergence of monographs, scientific and technical dictionaries, and the recognition of terminology as an independent, complex scientific science. The first claims that the science of terms is an independent field of knowledge appeared in the late 1960s. Their authors are B.N. Golovin and V.P. Petushkov. After 1972, when the tasks of the new science were described in detail, the term "terminology" became firmly established in Russian literature. Terminology studies have been conducted by A.S. Gerd, R.Y. Kobrin, V.P. Danilenko, V.L. Nalepin, L.B. Tkacheva, K. A. Averbux, et al. The "maturity" stage of the scientific discipline of terminology can be called the 80s of the XX century: the production of textbooks and manuals continues, terminological centers are functioning. Scholars like V.M. Leichik, S.D. Shelov, S.V. Grinev, Y.N. Marchuk, A.V. engaged with problems on terminology in the 1990s, there was a stagnation in the development of science for political, economic, and other reasons, and

work in the field of terminology lasted only until the end of the twentieth century. The predominance of final-stage practical developments over theoretical work by V. A. Tatarinova is characterized by the creation of the Russian Terminological Society, and it leads to the emergence of new names in science like L.M. Alekseeva, M.N. Volodina, I.S. Kudasheva, G.P. Melnikova. The problems of the study of terminology and terminology have not only lost their relevance today but have become even more important in connection with the international processes taking place in modern society. V.A. Tatarinov writes, "the name of the discipline - terminology - appeared when the object of the science of terminology was finally defined" [81, 156 p]. Terminology includes the achievements of science, linguistics, philosophy of social research. Thus, the terminology is "Linguistics and a special dictionary, a complex scientific discipline formed primarily based on the study of terms" [26, 10 p]. Each science has its research topic and object, research methods, theoretical base. When considering a subject and object issue, the following should be indicated. Terminology is the subject of terminology, based on the analysis of terms, their structure, order, standardization. However, the process of forming a scientific discipline took place mainly based on linguistics (the term and its function in this language were studied), so the term is also a subject of terminology. The term is an element of terminology, which is the subject of terminology. As noted above, due to a certain "youth" of this science, some concepts are considered controversial, such as the concept of "term". Every linguist has an ideology of perceiving a particular concept, so there are many definitions of the term. Nevertheless, S.D. Shelov the numerous formulas of the term mainly do not preclude the understanding of the subject of the terms. The definition of the

term can be given from different perspectives. The philosophical and epistemological definition emphasizes that the terms cover the results of cognition in the material form [34, 12-13 p]. In the logical definitions of the term, the connection between the term and the concept is first put forward. Thus, N.I. Kondakov calls the term "the exact name of a firmly defined concept" [153,594p].

Conceptual terms are divided into conceptual and explanatory terms. In this regard, V.P. Danilenko [32, 15 p] and T.L. Kandelaki [38, 7 p] shows that this term is a lexical unit that requires definition. In terms of semiotics, it is a character (word or phrase) used as an element of the character model of a particular field of knowledge or activity [49, 26 p]. The lexical definitions of the term are divided into two groups. D.S. Lotte considered terms to be special words in natural language structure [50, 8-36 p]. L.M. Alekseev distinguishes between special words of two classes, terms, and therms that differ in their functions. In terms of the term and its functions, the author "understands a linguistic sign that represents an abbreviated specific (scientific or technological) concept that can then be used to define a new term; ... terms form and accumulate knowledge" [98, 66 p]. Several researchers have identified G.O. Vinokur remains faithful to the point of view. In the 1930s, he argued that "Terms are not special words, only words with special functions" [20, 5 p]. In most cases, the terms are lexical units of the relevant natural language. A single and identical lexical unit can exist in a language both as a term and without a term. In this case, we need to consider the processes of terminating and abolishing a lexical unit and focus on the function of the word. However, from a terminological point of view, many other aspects are also involved in defining the term. Undoubtedly, the lexical unit

is the substrate of the term (lat. Substratum - base, liner). The signs of a term in which specific concepts are expressed form a logical superstratum of the term. "The important and formal features of a term are located between them, which constitute its terminological essence. In other words, the term is a complex three-layered lexical unit" [49, 31 p]. According to the problems of studying the term and terminology, is a special, professional application, the scope of which is limited to a specific field of knowledge. This term is a linguistic sign that reflects the scientific understanding of a specific field of professional knowledge "[92, 10 p]. Thus, the terminological definition of the term can be formed as follows: is a lexical unit of language for specific purposes and represents the concept of a specific theory of a particular field of knowledge or activity that is generally explicit or implicit "[49, 31-32 p]. We accept this definition as a term that serves us. In this regard, it is necessary to distinguish between the term and the word of the common language, the name of the term, professional phrases A.V. Superanskaya divides the lexical richness of the language into general and special dictionaries containing terms and names of different fields of knowledge [79, 25-26 p]. V.N. Portyannikova described "a professional dictionary as a dictionary that developed during the production of the craft and reached its peak" [62, 3 p]. The difference between a term and a word in the professional vocabulary is explained by A.V. Kalinin: "The term is an official word of science, industry, agriculture, technology, concept, and professionalism, which is given in a formal, accepted, and legitimate way. it is not a rigorous scientific definition of the concept "[37,140 p]. This term imposes certain requirements as the subject of terminology. The term requirement refers to characteristics

that the term "ideal" should have. D.S. Lotte identifies many requirements in his "Fundamentals of Building Scientific and Technical Terminology," including accuracy, lack of conciseness synonyms, uncertainty, and stylistic coloring [50, 30-75 p]. However, according to many terminologists, modern terms do not always meet these requirements. For example, L.A. Pekarskaya calls for requirements for the term "partially or not at all feasible" [60, 22 p]. At this stage in the development of terminology, scholars often refer to terminology. Note that the signs of a term and the requirements placed on it do not always coincide and are clearly stated in a particular terminological unit of a particular language. Among the distinctive features of the term mentioned by S.V.Grinev is the special field of use, the use of the term to name the concepts of a particular field of knowledge, semantic accuracy, as well as the existence of a definition that differs from the interpretation of a commonly used dictionary, the concept of relative independence; context and clarity, stylistic neutrality associated with the nominative feature naming function [26, 28-33 p]. One of the main features of S.D. Shelovatama is his terminology. The author notes that "four of the five features that distinguish terms as special words and distinguish them from the general language fund are still unclear, such as clarity, emotion and expressiveness, nominative, and the fifth systemic nature" [95, 22 p]. identify several signs, including:

A) Draws a conclusion that makes a sign terminological in the sense of a term relevant to any field of knowledge.

B) The terminology of a symbol is determined only concerning the system of explaining its meaning, for example, concerning the system of definitions.

C) The larger the terminology of a symbol, the more information is required to determine its

meaning according to this explanatory system [95, 23 p].

The set of terms constitutes the terminology. Consider terminology as 1) a system of terms in a particular field of knowledge; 2) the whole set of language terms, ie terms; 3) the science of studying terms (terminology). B.N. Golovin defines terminology as “a set of terms related to a field of professional activity that is interconnected at the conceptual, lexical-semantic, derivative, and grammatical levels” (25, 10 p). As a result of systematization, analysis, and normalization, terminology emerges in the form of a terminological system “a set of terms regulated by fixed relationships between them, reflecting the relationships between the concepts called terms” [26, 17 p]. Terminologists argue that the consistency of terminology develops depending on the internal coherence of the relevant science, in particular the existence of clearly defined thematic groups, and manifests itself in certain phrases. Under the terminological system, V.M. Leichik refers to a specific field of knowledge that understands the “linguistically familiar model of activity” [47, 13 p]. In another work, the author emphasizes the difference in the formation of terms and terminological systems: “a set of terms can be formed spontaneously or consciously. In the first case, we refer to a self-evolving set of terms, which can be called terms, in the second case, a set of terms formed by terms, with a terminological system” [49, 107 p]. The concepts of “terminology” and “terminological system” were coined by R.Y. Cobrin states: “Terminology is a system, but its system features must be clearly expressed in the system features, as opposed to a clear terminological system” [42, 9 p]. Distinguishing the above concepts, the author states that “the system of terms is an ordered and combined terms that are expressed in the thesis of

scientific and technical terms, normative dictionaries. If the terminology is a real object, then the system of terms is always a formalized description of the real object” [42, 10 p]. It has some features that belong to the system of terms. V.M. Leichik defines it as structural, logical, linguistic, and model formation. These include the following features of the system of terms: integrity, relative stability, structurality, meaningful linguistic connection [49, 120-122 p]. As an independent scientific discipline, terminology must have its research methods. Given the formation of terminology based on other disciplines, this scientific discipline makes active use of all methods. Three of them are currently distinguished: linguistics, methods of related sciences, and terminology. Based on the fact that the bottom layer of terms is words and phrases of the common language, the main methods remain linguistics. Methods of linguistic analysis include historical-descriptive, structural analysis, distribution analysis, and more. In the process of text analysis, logical classification methods, mathematical and statistical methods are used. Sociolinguistic methods are used in the study of the social functions of the term. Recently, there has been an increase in the number of relevant disciplines and disciplines that can use terminology: philosophy, epistemology, logic, classification theory, semiotics, and more. As V.M. Leichik points out, “terminological methods can be divided into three bases: the result of the application, the source of appearance, the nature of the implementation” [49, 168 p].

The structure of terminology usually divides into two sections: theoretical and practical terms. Theoretical terminology is the analysis of these terms and terminological systems, the laws of their creation and operation [49, 19 p]. Practical terminology deals with the problems of applying the

principles of theoretical terminology in practice in various areas of terminological work: editing, translation, teaching, creation of terminological dictionaries [26, 246 p].

The methods of theoretical terminology include the following:

- The method of transition from the sublingual layer to the terminological layer in the analysis of terms and their combinations;
- study of the conceptual structure of terms and combinations of terms;
- methodology of terminology; the method of analyzing the text in the text.

Methods of applied terminology include the following:

- Methods of combining terms;
- Methods of normalization and harmonization of terms and terminological systems;
- Terminography methods; terminological service methods, including automated information and terminological service.

1.2. Sociolinguistic approach to term problems:

There is no doubt that the development of language today depends on a non-linguistic reality - the social and cultural history, way of life, worldview of the people. The impact of society on language is profound and diverse. In its history, the main reasons for the development of language are hidden. Language changes to reflect a changing world. Y.D. Desheriev argues that the social essence of language is manifested under the influence of social factors. By the social factor, the author understands the social fact or the systematically organized social movement of another structure in society, in a particular area of human activity [33, 7 p]. Social factors usually represent a set of social, historical, economic, cultural, ideological, and other non-

linguistic conditions and conditions for the internal, structural, and functional development of a language [33, 110 p]. The French linguist Antoine Meyet was one of the first scholars in the early twentieth century to focus on the interaction of language with one or another structure of society. Currently, the study of the social impact of language is conducted by science - social linguistics or sociology. The term "sociolinguistics" first appeared in 1952 in the work of the American linguist Kerry (Sapu) in "The Projection of Social Linguistics, the Dependence of Speech on the Social Situation". In the 1930s, E.D. Polivanova's articles state that she studied terminology in terms of the influence of social factors on her [61, 186 p]. In the 60s and 70s, the interest in sociology in our country increased. Dealing with Problems of Sociolinguistic Approach in the Study of Terminology Y. Rosen, V.M. Jirmunskiy, A.S. Gerd, R.A. Budagov, O.S. Akhmanova, and some other scientists are engaged. Today, sociolinguistics understands the concept of "linguistics, which deals with establishing an organic connection between micro linguistic phenomena and the facts of the social life of a particular community" [13, 7 p]. V.N. Yartseva describes sociolinguistics as "a scientific discipline that develops at the intersection of linguistics, sociology, ethnography, etc., and studies the social nature of language, its social functions, the mechanism of influence of social factors on language, and many other problems" [154, 481 p]. The broad meaning of sociolinguistics is a "language and society" relationship that encompasses all types of relationships, such as language and culture, language and history, politics, public relations, and so on. R.A. Budagov based the study of the subject of sociolinguistics on the objective laws of its activity as a result of linguistic research, as well as the study of various types of human

influence on language [18, 199 p]. V.Z. According to Panfilov, “the laws of formation and development of language, cannot be socialized, they cannot have a social, social character” (59, 32 p). Any laboratory activity of a person has a social character and as N. B. Mechkovskaya writes, “the social nature, labor, and cognitive activity of the individual imply a constant interaction between people” [57, 9 p]. A terminology is a tool that provides the interaction and interaction of experts in various fields of human activity. Since terminology is a direct reflection of the development of science, technology, culture, art, sports, etc., and social relations within society, terminology naturally becomes the subject of sociolinguistics. The formation and development of terminology are clearly defined and largely based on the history of society. R.A. Budagov argues that the appearance of terms is determined by the different manifestations of reality [17, 63 p]. Until the 20th century, the influence of social factors on language was manifested in the form of global changes such as the invention of typography, aggressive wars, revolutions (including in industry). The role of the main sociological factors influencing language in the modern world is everything related to the rapid flow and exchange of information through radio, television, computer networks, i.e. communication channels. The history of the relationship between language and society is characterized by an increasing role of language in society, and as this role grows, society’s capacity to regulate the linguistic aspects of communication expands [57,187 p]. Among the main extravasation factors influencing the development of terminology is S.V. Grinev points out: the characteristics of the origin of the relevant field of knowledge, the chronological (time) factor, the state of this field of knowledge, the conditions of national

development and interethnic relations, the range of users of terminology, the existence of various scientific school terms, etc. [26, 202-206 p]. As L.B. Tkacheva points out, “only an appeal to science and technology, the interrelationship of linguistic facts with scientific and technical evidence, the study of the causal relationship between socioeconomic and linguistic phenomena, allows a detailed explanation of the many linguistic processes that take place in terminology” [85, 5 p]. As N.B. Mechkovskaya points out: “As a member of a special character system, terms can be controlled ... they are more convenient for the conscious arrangement of terms than simplified and simple word combinations. Thus, in general, the terminology is a field of linguistic phenomena in which the results of society’s conscious influence on the language are clear and promising” [57, 136-138 p]. In terminology, the results of society’s conscious activity about language are most clearly expressed. The terminology itself is one of the main objects of society’s influence on the language. N.B. Mechkovskaya identifies several reasons for this influence: “First, the terminology is a linguistic field that is directly related to the conscious cultural and artificial principle of language. Therefore, at a distance, at the same time, these were the areas that were most exposed to people’s conscious exposure. Second, under the great control of the mind, they are relatively easily regenerated according to the new demands required by society. Third, the terminology refers to the peripheral, specialized areas of the dictionary” [57, 141 p]. The development of terminology is associated with the progressive actions of society, the development of its material and spiritual culture. In other words, N.B. Mechkovskaya argues that “evolutionary processes in language are the self-regulation of language in response to changes in the external

world, i.e., the form of language communication and non-linguistic reality" [57, 186 p]. The object of sociological research in terminology is the emergence, formation, and activity of terminological units, their relationship with the concepts and phenomena of a particular field of knowledge. The main socio-linguistic method of studying terminology is the method of the interrelation of language and social phenomena.

There are several areas of modern linguistics:

1) Intralvationsotsiolinguistic, ie modern level research - synchronous research (Greek synchronous).

2) Dichronics (Greek - through, Chronos-time) - research based on a historical approach, the study of the corresponding system as a variable, that is, its evolution or historical development.

3) Retrospective sociolinguistics is the study of the past.

4) A promising sociologist looking to the future.

5) introsociolinguistic (or intersociolinguistic), which studies the linguistic relations of different languages, dialects, and other languages.

Today, sociolinguistics plays a special role in predicting the development of science and technology, as well as in creating new forms of term formation.

CONCLUSION:

1. The basic concepts of the scientific science of terminology are terms, the system of terms. The term in this study refers to the lexical unit of a particular language for specific purposes, explicit or abstract - refers to the concept of a particular specific area of knowledge or activity theory.

2. The difference between terminology (as a combination of terms) and the terminological system is of a secondary orderly and systemic nature.

3. The work on terminology uses methods of both relevant disciplines and terminological compatibility, including methods of theoretical and practical terminology.

4. Terminology, as a reflection of social relations within society, is the object of sociolinguistics.

5. The object of sociological research in terminology is the emergence, formation, and activity of terminological units, their relationship with the concepts and phenomena of a particular field of knowledge.

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