



In Particular Issues Of Term And Terminology

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Abstract: The article provides information about terms and terminology issues, the development of terminology, the characteristics of scientific and professional terms, and terms related to various fields of science.

Key words: terms, terminology issues, historical terms, professional lexicon, professional terms, scientific terms, industry terms, ambiguous terms.

Termin Va Terminologiya Masalalari Xususida

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada termin va terminologiya masalalari, terminologiyaning taraqqiyoti, ilmiy va kasbiy atamalarning xususiyatlari, turli fan sohalariga oid terminlar haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: terminlar, terminologiya masalalari, tarixiy atamalar, kasb-hunar leksikasi, kasbiy atamalar, ilmiy atamalar, sohaviy terminlar, bir ma'noli terminlar.

The acquisition of the status of the Uzbek language as the state language is a great event in our spiritual and cultural life, and it is important in solving language problems and improving educational and administrative work. The Uzbek language is one of the oldest and richest languages in the world. Its history is the history of the Uzbek people and nation, the wealth of the national language - the history of words and terms, terms and realities, sayings and expressions.

As it happens in all fields today, our mother tongue and the problems related to it are gradually being solved. We can say that the language of our nation is the basis of our national pride. The Uzbek language is the priceless treasure of the Uzbek people, the basis of its spirituality and culture.



Further expanding the scope of use of the Uzbek language as the state language in the education system of our country, turning our mother tongue into an active tool of interaction and interaction at the international level, increasing the love and interest of our young children who are growing up in the Uzbek language, at the same time, scientific research in the language Important tasks such as correct systematization of terms and concepts and their wide application in practice have been reflected.

Today, the process of fundamental changes and updates taking place in the socio-economic and scientific-technical spheres is naturally reflected, first of all, in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. This, at the same time, in connection with the development of society, creates new words, concepts and terms.

Therefore, a more in-depth study of the system of terms of the Uzbek language, in particular, a deeper study of the theoretical and practical aspects of terminology on a scientific basis, has become one of the most important and serious issues.

When researching terms, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to its lexical-semantic features. Because the terms differ according to their meanings. The clarity, unequivocalness and scientificity of the term distinguish it from common words and terms.

A certain part of the terms in our language are terms related to Uzbek history. At the same time, in the historical terminology of the Uzbek language, borrowed words are used, including terms borrowed from Greek, Latin, Russian, Arabic, Tajik and other languages.

The first comparative researcher of words and terms in our language is Mahmud Koshgari. The first examples of terms related to linguistics can be found in the work "Devonu Lugaotit Turk". Along with Turkish words and terms, Arabic and Tajik words and terms are also studied in this work. In his time, he not only collected terms, words and terms from different dialects of the Turkish language, but also gave them scientific explanations and comments.

Navoi also reveals the semantic and poetic properties of words in his works, considers them to be one of the riches of the native language, and emphasizes that it is possible to create beautiful and unique works in the Uzbek language with the help of words.

A term related to a science or field, together with the existence of this science, being a means of living, is considered one of the most basic and most important



units of the language system, terminological system. Therefore, special attention is paid to the problem of the term and its application in linguistics.

While discussing and defining the term and its important characteristics, we think it is appropriate to note its scientific nature and to emphasize that this characteristic is dominant. Because the term, first of all, is distinguished by its scientific nature, that is, its meaning. All other features of the term, such as clarity, ambiguity, lack of emotionality, narrowness of the scope of application, limitation, etc., originate from its scientific nature and concept.

The term differs from common words in this respect. Terminology is defined in scientific literature as a set of terms interacting with the system of concepts of a particular science. Any system of concepts corresponds to a certain system of terms. The terminological system develops together with the progress of science.

The socio-economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in recent years require the formation of a higher education system that will allow for fundamental quality changes in society and sustainable development in the near future.

Today, various foreign words and terms, which are rapidly entering the socio-economic, legal, medical and commercial spheres and are settling down in circulation, are increasingly weakening the position and prestige of the Uzbek language as a state language.

The current period requires us, first of all, to find an Uzbek alternative to such foreign words and terms, to introduce it into daily communication and circulation, and secondly, to activate the words and terms that exist in our language, to use various incomprehensible and illogical foreign language elements. Instead, he demands wide use of Uzbek language words, and thirdly, further acceleration and coordination of the scientific research conducted in this regard. These issues are especially important and relevant in the field of medical terminology.

Terminus (Latin terminus - "limit", "boundary", "boundary mark"). A word or phrase that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology and other fields, the scope of use of which is limited to these fields; term For example, clan, state, nation (historical terms), sea, planet, gulf (geographical terms), root, rice, cotton (botanical terms), letter, verb, noun, (linguistic terms), rhyme, rubai, turoq (literary terms).

Terms differ from common words in terms such as being unambiguous, lacking in expressiveness and emotionality.



Terminology (term + logos - word, doctrine). A set of terms related to a science, profession and other field. For example, grammatical terminology, art terminology, etc. In the studies of Uzbek linguists, terms are interpreted as language units that express concepts related to science, technology, art, etc. is a word or a combination of words", similarly: "a term is a word or a combination of words that corresponds to the concept in the system of concepts related to science, technology, culture, art, production, a certain field of human activity in general"

A term related to a science or field, together with the existence of this science, being a means of living, is considered one of the most basic and most important units of the language system, terminological system. The term is a clear and stable expression of the concept of the subject, events. The term includes not only words and phrases expressing concepts related to science and technology, but also words and phrases related to certain professions. In order to distinguish a term from non-term words and phrases, it is necessary to know its specific characteristics. These features are mainly two:

First, the term is a monosemic word or phrase, it is not used in a figurative sense. Secondly, a term is a word or phrase used in a certain field (a certain science or profession).

As mentioned above, the terms express concepts related to science and technology, as well as profession. In this respect, terms can be divided into two types, i.e. professional terms (1) and scientific terms (2).

1) Professional terms:

Various professions have been developing in our country for a long time. For example, hunting, animal husbandry, pottery, carpentry, sculpture, painting, shoemaking. Therefore, the scope of the professional lexicon in the Uzbek language is wide and includes many terms. In Uzbek linguistics, the lexicon of professions is still not well studied.

Examples of such terms can be found in the following areas:

- 1. Pottery terms - taksir (paint), bulbulzor (type of pattern), gilbota (white colored clay), etc.*
- 2. Shoemaking terms - shoelace, handle, mold, shonchop, heel, etc.*
- 3. Plastering terms - andava, zuvola, pokhsa, mori, plaster, etc.*

In Uzbekistan, there is also the experience of creating terminological dictionaries related to professions that have developed since ancient times. The 20th century occupies a special place in the history of the lexicon and lexicography of the



Uzbek language. During this period, many terminological dictionaries, educational and spelling dictionaries were created for different purposes. In this, especially Russian-Uzbek and Uzbek-Russian dictionaries, as well as dictionaries intended for studying the Uzbek language in comparison with other European and Eastern languages, have a special place. For example, S.Ibrahimov's dictionary "Vocational Vocational Lexicon of Ferghana Dialects" (1956-1959), "Dictionary of Uzbek Folk Dialects" (1972), published under the supervision of Olim Usmanov, edited by Sh. "Dictionary of socio-political terms" (1976) served the development of Uzbek terminology.

2). Scientific terms:

The Uzbek people are among the peoples of Central Asia with ancient science, art and literature. The growth and development of science, art and literature, as well as culture in general, have found their place in the lexicon of the modern Uzbek language.

One-sense words that are specially used in the fields of science, technology, art, literature and culture are called scientific terms.

Each science has its own terms, so the terms related to science and technology are diverse. Some of their types are:

1. Historical terms - era, society, clan, state, nation, etc.
2. Linguistic terms - phonetics, sound, phoneme, stress, syllable, possessive, case, etc.
3. Literary terms - exaggeration, qualification, anaphora, novel, ghazal, etc.
4. Medical terms - symptom, pathology, epidemic, narcosis, diagnosis, etc.
5. Philosophical terms - consciousness, existence, matter, ideology, object, subject, etc.
6. Chemical terms - atom, sodium, mercury, hydrogen, etc.
7. Mathematical terms - axiom, square, plus, minus, theorem, etc.
8. Military terms - battalion, army, general, commander, lieutenant, etc.

Terminology is defined in scientific literature as a set of terms interacting with the system of concepts of a particular science. Any system of concepts corresponds to a certain system of terms. The terminological system develops together with the progress of science.

Each science or field, industry has a term that is used within that science, industry or industry, or rather, shapes the speech of the owner of the profession, creates conditions for mutual speech.



Each language has certain dimensions and its own national-cultural characteristics in reflecting a certain reality. These characteristics determine the cultural level of this language - the scope of linguistic culture. It is especially important to study the national-cultural characteristics of medical terms at the language level, in particular, within the lexicon, morphology and etymology sections of the language.

It should be noted here that people with a certain profession or specialty often work with specific terms specific to this or that field. For example, in the written or oral speech of economists, terms such as commodity, clearing, rent, marketing, and management are used, while in the speech of scientists working in the field of history, it is natural to use terms such as era, millennium, tribe, tribe, state, nation, and society. .

Therefore, the terms in the language do not appear by themselves, but they arise out of necessity, then are formed and develop and change in connection with the development of the language.

The lexical layer of our language is naturally enriched and developed at the expense of new words and terms. Such development takes place, first of all, on the basis of the internal capabilities of the language, and secondly, by acquiring words and terms from foreign languages.

The level of development of each discipline or field is determined by the degree to which the terminology of this field is developed or regulated. If the meaning and form of expression of the term used in a field are not clear, various ambiguities and problems arise in this field. The rate of development of each field depends to some extent on whether it has a stable scientific terminology.

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