

CONCEPT OF TERM AND TERMINOLOGY

Turdikulova Barno Toirkulovna
Teacher, Gulistan State University, Uzbekistan

Abstract

The article discusses the concepts of terms and terminology related to the field of geology and gives their interpretations. The importance of creating new terms and terms for the formation of terminology systems related to geological branches was shown. The opinions of some scientists were given in this regard.

Keywords: term and terminology, professionalism, structural-genetic, lexical-semantic, morphological, language of science and technology, terminological system.

Introduction. In the world of linguistics, the need for modern terms in cross-sections is somewhat higher than that for ordinary words. Consequently, the growth of the number of terms in some sciences and fields exceeds the amount of the general lexicon used in the field. Terms represent the semantic core of a specific domain-oriented language in any language. As in all languages, geological terminology in English and Uzbek embodies important discoveries and achievements of technical development and serves to express scientifically based concepts and systems of designation.

As specialized words used within a specific field, terms are limited to their specific functional purposes. Therefore, based on the necessary requirements in all fields of science, technology, and politics, terms serve to clearly express the concepts and names of subjects. This, in turn, causes the terms to be used interchangeably in field texts.

If we look at the history of linguistics and the appearance of *the word* term in different systematic languages, although we can roughly note the history of origin, it is formed from the combination of the Latin word *terminus*, which appeared in the Middle Ages, and the ancient Greek word *logos* which means "concept", doctrine," etc. We can note [1] the appearance of the word *terminology* more precisely in relation to the word term.

As a result of the development of the linguistic concept of the term in the middle of the 20th century, terminology was delimited from the science of logic, and the concept itself was assimilated into linguistics. Now, in modern linguistics, scientists have provided clear definitions of the concept of the term. We have considered it appropriate to consider the term, professionalism, terminology, terms, nomenclature, and other theoretical views of the field by foreign and local linguists and terminologists below. Therefore, any research should be based on theoretical conclusions, scientific analysis, and the views of experts in the field.

As N.V. Serbinovskaya noted, "the term is associated with other related (similar) phenomena: nomen, professionalisms, terminoids, etc., In the work of R. Doniyorov, "The difference between the term and professionalism is that the term is the expression and name of a concept that is official and legalized in a specific science, industrial field, agricultural field, or technological field." Professionalism is a semi-official word that does not have a strict, scientific description of a profession, a specialty, which is widely used in everyday language in many cases."

Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that the term has a strict lexical-conceptual and semantic structure as the main unit of the special lexicon. At the same time, the term is used to provide basic information and express its basic meaning. Analyzing the works devoted to the terminology of different fields, the

terms in the field of physics and mathematics meet all existing requirements of the concept of a general term and form the basis of the languages of this field. Therefore, at present, terminology as a separate, independent science has its own laws and methods of research, system of classification, interpretation, and, of course, its own directions in development. For example, physical-mathematical terminology meets the modern scientific requirements for terminology but also has its own semantic, structural, and development laws.

It should be noted that in most languages, one term can sometimes be included in different terminological groups. As a result, it was observed that there was a phenomenon of cross-industry homonymy in the terminology. For example, we can observe that the term *reaction* is widely used in the fields of 1) chemistry, 2) physiology, and 3) political science, and that the term *reduction* is widely used in the fields of 1) philosophy, 2) jurisprudence, and 3) phonetics.

Results And Discussion In modern linguistics, within the scope of the science of terminology in English, Russian, and Uzbek languages, methods and methods of regulating the scientific terminology of such fields as medicine, information technology, tax and customs, banking and finance, physical education and sports, treasury, ecology, biology, chemistry, and physics-mathematics are developed. developed.

As a result of a certain period of use and mass appropriation, the existing terms and words of any language are observed to merge, and the boundaries between them become unclear; that is, the term used in one field is also used in a broad sense in other fields. Therefore, the terms are subject to derivational, grammatical, phonetic, and other similar laws of the language, and the terminologicalization of common language words is formed by assimilation or imitation of foreign language elements.

According to Lotte, each term has a clearly defined place in the terminological system of a certain field in relation to other terms, depending on the place of the concept in the system of all existing concepts.

In the field of linguistics, there are several accounts of the *term terminology coming into use and its use in spoken and written discourse*. The concept of terminology was first used in 1786 by the German linguist Schutz. In French, this term appeared in the 18th century. In English, the word terminology was officially used for the first time in 1801 in the Oxford dictionary [4]. The authors of the Longman dictionary explained the word terminus" as *term*." In the explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language, the word "*term*" appeared in the first half of the 18th century. As a result of historical development, in the first half of the 19th century, *the word term was used* in Russian in a slightly different form in oral and written speech; that is, this concept was used as a means of expressing common names [6]. It is no exaggeration to say that as a result of the efforts of world linguists and the development of science, the concept of "term" has a clear meaning and a perfect definition.

Initially, in the 30s of the 20th century, when the theoretical and practical development of terminology problems had just begun, problems such as the concept of terms and terminology, the object and subject of the field, and methods of conducting research and research became an urgent issue in linguistics.

R.G. As Kobrin noted, "Terms and terminology do not appear by themselves, but as a result of the development of science and technology, on the basis of certain extralinguistic factors. Taking into account that science and technology are related to socio-economic spheres, it is appropriate to talk about the social determinism of terminology. Terminology is a specific part of the lexicon that is flexible to external influences and clearly expresses the influence of society on language [7].

In the subsystems of the language of science, each term is related to a specific field. Therefore, the occurrence of linguistic processes such as the formation of complex or multi-component terminological phrases, the formation of various types of shortened forms, polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, and the phenomenon of internationalization directly depend not only on the components of the language but also on non-linguistic or extralinguistic factors.

Nevertheless, some linguists focus on the features that distinguish terminology from general literary language. Analyzing terminology as an independent object, Danilenko noted that terminology is distinguished from literary language by a number of specific features, such as functional, structural-genetic, lexical-semantic, morphological, word formation, and normative-methodical [8].

hybrid (interlocking)" sphere that does not reflect a single terminological system; consider it as a circle with its own characteristics that intersects with the universal lexicon and SMI terminology [9]. Therefore, in the practical part of our research, we will try to analyze the geological terminological system as a separate object in the English and Uzbek languages.

One can find such words as "**a terminological sphere**" (a terminological shell) and "**a terminological space**". Based on the importance of terminology as an independent science, he proves that if any lexical unit is evaluated as a term, then it is located in a pre-existing terminological space, thus introducing the concept of terminology as an empirical materialization of the concept of "terminology" as a set of terms. Linguistically, in contrast to the terminological sphere of the text, there is always a terminological field that can be a component of the lexical sphere. Thus, based on K. Kageura's opinion, it is appropriate to say that the terms "**terminological sphere**" and "**terminological space**" represent a specific environment that forms a terminological system, entering into a systematic relationship with other terms.

The terminological system, as another system of semiotic nature, has a special and unique system of linguistic signs, unlike the general language system. A term becomes an element, a part of the common language, only when its content is broad and understandable to everyone. For example, the systematic, conceptual nature of the terminological system is explained by the openness of logical relations between the concepts within a certain body of knowledge. Any terminology system, unlike the general lexicon of the language, is clearly defined by a theoretical direction, a scientific school, or a technical idea and is in constant contact [11].

Above, while analyzing the opinions of linguists and deeply researching terminology from the point of view of linguistics, we put forward the following methodological rules: 1) Terminology is an open subsystem of language; 2) Terminology has its own internal laws that are common to the language and are closely related to society; 3) terminology: it covers the terms used in a certain field of society as a whole; 4) the term linguistic opposition -- a dialectical unity of oppositions; 5) the term is a language reflection of subjects, phenomena, and concepts existing in science and technology; 6) Terminology is a historically developing linguistic phenomenon related to the history of the development of science and technology; 7) Terminology is a social phenomenon of any language; 8) terminology, a subsystem of the general system of the language; 9) unity of form and content in terms. Structural-semantic, lexical-semantic, and functional-semantic analysis of geological terms on the basis of these methodological views increases the value of our scientific work.

Terminology is an autonomous sector of any national and literary language. This phenomenon is closely related to the professional activities of the speakers of the language. The terms of any science or field, technique or technology, production, or craft form their own terminological systems. First of all, terminological systems determine and define the conceptual relations of certain areas and concepts of professional knowledge, and try to express these relations using linguistic means.

Thus, language is a structural and cognitive element of scientific and branch knowledge. The richer the terminology of a particular field, the more scientific terms and concepts a language can express. Any field affects the content of the language with terminology, and accordingly, the language infuses the field with its scientific terminology.

In the current period, terms perform a certain practical function in field communication as a means of knowledge (technical and scientific knowledge) or as a means of transferring and identifying information. Therefore, in modern linguistics, terms should be combined and unified in the direction of narrow specializations or be scientifically recommended or used as standardized units. On this basis, a group of terms that are subject to certain standards and those that are not are to appear. This classification includes terms that are in the process of standardization and standardized terms, as well as

terms that are in the process of standardization and terms that have been excluded from the process of standardization. This group of terms includes those related to the field of science and technology that are subject to the mandatory rules of standardization, in particular the terms with a high frequency of use, and international standardization is considered important.

Conclusion In the given list of terminological classifications shows that the process of terminological formation in the languages studied is multifaceted, that it can belong to groups of terms in any field, especially in the field of geology, and that it is effective to include them in a specific classification category according to their specific linguistic features, scientific nature, logical criteria, and principles. is a method. Such a classification shows the importance of the place and role of terms in various spheres of socio-political life in modern society.

References:

1. Barno, T. (2022). Lexical-Semantic Features of Geological Terms and Lexemes in English and Uzbek Languages. *Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture*, 3(12), 148-152.
2. Turdikulova, B. T., & Akhmedov, O. S. (2022). Prospects for the Development of Dictionaries of Geological Terms and Their Features. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(5), 7-12.
3. Turdikulova, B. T., & Akhmedov, O. S. (2022). *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*.
4. Saporbayevich, A. O., & Toirkulovna, T. B. Translating Methods of English Geological Terms and the Problem of Computer Lexicography. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 4(4), 1-4.
5. Sonneveld H., Loenning K. Introducing terminology, in Terminology. – 1994. –P. 5.
6. Serbinovskaya N.V. Formirovanie i razvitie terminologicheskogo polya «marketing» in Russian: Autoref. diss.... candy. Philol. science, Rostov-on-Don, 2008. - P.5
7. Doniyorov R. Some issues of the technical terminology of the Uzbek language. - T.: Science, 1977–BB. 59
8. Lotte D.S. Kak rabotat nad terminologiei // Osnovy i metody izucheniya terminologii. - M., 1968. - S. 39–48.
9. Simpson, J. A., and E. S. C. Weiner. 1989. *The Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, P. 742
10. Longman dictionary of contemporary English (4th ed.). Harlow, England: Longman, 2003.
11. Krysenko S.M. New Anglo-Russian, Russian-English dictionary. - Kiev, 2007. - 426 c.
12. Kobrin, R. Yu. Sovremennaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya revoliutsiya i eyo influence na razvitie yazyka / R. Yu. Kobrin // Ontology language as obshchestvennogo yavleniya. - M., 1983. - S. - 232.
13. Danilenko V.P. Russian terminology: Opyt lingvisticheskogo opisania. - M.: Nauka, 1977. - S.: 162.
14. Efimov D.K. Terminosphere SMI in Russian and English: autoref. diss.... candy. Philol. science, Ekaterinburg: 2005; S.8
15. Kageura Kyo, 'On the Study of the Dynamics of Terminology: A Proposal of a Theoretical Framework (1999) <http://sciencestage.com/d/1639497/on-quid-iuris-of-the-theoretical-status-of-the-study-of-terminology-and-a-sketch-of-a-possible-frame.html>, 1–8.