
BASIC CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT: Terminology is one of the rapidly developing areas of linguistics. With the development of time, science and technology, new concepts entering the language are also increasing. For this reason, studying terminology, elucidating the characteristics of the term, and researching field terms remain important tasks of linguistics. In this article, we will focus on the main concepts and principles of terminology.

KEYWORDS: Term, terminology, linguistics, principle, word.

INTRODUCTION

The role of terminology is increasing in modern Uzbek linguistics. This is directly related to the development of science and education, information technology, technology, and the emergence of new professions. If we look at the history of Uzbek terminology, "Terms, which are always aimed at expressing special concepts, in contrast to common words, were formed and improved during the stages of formation and development of the Uzbek literary language" [7:12]. It is known that the science of linguistics organizes and unifies the terms of various fields in accordance with the laws of the language. For this reason, there is always a great necessity and need for work in this field in science. In addition, the formation and development of any science cannot be imagined without terms. Studying the history of the formation of the terminology of the Uzbek language, which belongs to the Turkic language group, and the current structural features is a practical need for modern Uzbek linguistics. In world linguistics, many studies have been carried out on terminology, clarification and interpretation of field terms. In particular, such linguists as G.O. Vinokur, D.S. Lotte, V.V. Vinogradov, V.P. Danilenko, O.S. Akhmanova, E.A. Kolesnikova created studies that had a significant impact on the development of terminology. Terminological research in Uzbek linguistics began in the 30s of the 20th century and was reflected in the works of scientists such as S.Ibrohimov, S.Usmonov, A.Hojiev, S.Akobirov, N.Mamatov.

In Uzbek linguistics, there are few studies on the terminology of artistic works. Initially, in his candidacy work, Kh.Shamsiddinov focused on the features of the use of the term in the artistic text. In this study, the methodological functions of the term in the poetic text, as well as the features of using the functional synonyms of the term were studied [9]. Later, N. Jalilova studied the typological and structural-grammatical description of blood-kinship terms in the literary text [3]. D. Jamoliddinova's doctoral dissertation is also about the use of terms in artistic works, and the linguopoetic and linguocultural characteristics of terms in artistic texts are analyzed on the example of several prose works [4].

First, let's talk about the concept of the term, which is considered the main concept of terminology. The linguist scientist A. Hojiev defines the term in the "Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms" as follows: "Term (лот. terminus – чек, чегара, чегара белгиси). 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. Terms differ from common words in terms of being unambiguous, lacking in expressiveness and emotionality... Terminology (term + logos – word, teaching). 1. Some science, profession, etc. a set of industry terms. For example, grammatical terminology, art terminology. A branch of linguistics that studies terms" [8:104]. Although the definition of the term is clearly given, there are still cases where researchers and linguists use the word *atama* or the word *istiloh* instead of the word *term*. As long as the linguist scientist A. Hojiyev proved that the word *term* cannot be replaced by the word *term* with the following valid arguments: *Atama* is a word that expresses a thing, a sign, or an action. For example, the words "apple", "big", and "come" are nouns (terms) of things, symbols, and actions. We cannot say the same about the term. Secondly, in almost all languages of the world, including Turkish languages, this word (the term) is used in the above-mentioned sense, which means that it is an international word in the true sense. Thirdly, when the word *term* is replaced by the word *term*, it is deprived of terminological and terminological words derived from this word. The meaning of these words cannot be expressed with a term or by creating any other word from it" [1:24]. The famous linguist scientist H. Dadaboyev gives the following opinion on this issue: *nomens*), in particular, geographical objects, place names (toponyms), and the use of Arabic *islatih* is justified in terms of research in the aspect of historical terminology, concepts in the text of historical sources" [2:10]. A. Madvaliyev agrees with the above opinions and states the following: "... the word *term* is used in relation to words and phrases used in a field or branch of science, and the word *term* is used conditionally we think that it is appropriate to apply it in a broad sense to written names, including names of geographical objects, toponyms. It is not appropriate to use the word *istila* in the meaning of the term as the name of modern concepts of science and technology that are developing more and more. But the use of this word in texts on historical topics should not cause any objection" [5:29]. In fact, in our opinion, the mere comparison of the meanings of the terms and terms shows that they cannot be used interchangeably. The word *istilah* is suitable for the analysis of historical texts.

Linguist Ye.Shirinova says that words related to a certain field should be based on the following principles in order to form a terminological system:

- 1) to be in a significant amount;
- 2) have specific meanings different from common words and other level terms and serve as a means of communication for their field;
- 3) joining certain thematic groups;
- 4) entering into paradigmatic relations with other elements of this system;
- 5) common language system and other terminological system entering into relations with the elements;
- 6) must have methods and sources that form and develop field terms [6:11].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, at the same time when science and technology are developing, there is still a lot of work to be done in the field of terminology of linguistics. The history of terminology, the functions of the terms in the literary text, their specific morphological and syntactic features remain issues that have not been fully resolved.

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