

TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM AS AN OBJECT OF STUDY IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the role of the terminological system in linguistics, its structural features and formation mechanisms from a scientific and theoretical perspective. The terminological system is one of the important research objects of modern linguistics, which is manifested as the main tool in the processes of scientific and technological development, social communication and scientific knowledge. The article studies the structural-semantic organization of the terminological system, the formation of terms, their functional-stylistic characteristics and specific aspects related to the development of the national language.

Keywords: term, terminology, terminological system, linguistics, structural-semantic analysis, comparative research.

INTRODUCTION. Terminology is considered one of the most important and rapidly developing branches of modern linguistics. This branch is of constant interest not only to linguists, but also to representatives of various scientific fields and is gaining importance as an object of analysis. The fact that each scientific field has its own terminology creates important conditions for the systematic and understandable transmission of knowledge and the effective organization of the educational process. With the increasing role of scientific, technical, social and cultural spheres in the life of society, the accuracy and relevance of modern terms are increasingly increasing, and there is a need for their thorough study and development. Modern technologies, information media, international cooperation are also giving rapid momentum to the development of terminology as a branch.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS. The history of terminological activity is closely connected with the in-depth research of outstanding scientists and specialists in the Russian and European scientific space. In particular, A.A. Reformatsky, G.O. Vinokur, S.G. Barkhudarov, O.S. Akhmanova, K.A. Levkovskaya, V.V. Vinogradov and V.M. Leychik, the theoretical foundations of terminology were strengthened as a result of the scientific research of such prominent scientists as: A.A. Levkovskaya, V.V. Vinogradov and V.M. Leychik. Their scientific work played an important role in the formation of a system of scientific terms, the identification of their structural and logical properties and the development of mechanisms for their analysis. In addition, the practical aspects of terminology were subjected to deep and comprehensive scientific analysis. Outstanding researchers such as D.S. Lotte, T.L. Kandelaki, Brunot F., Esrersen O.A., Ch.S. Abdullayeva, P. Nishonov, Kh.D. Paluanova, D.Kh. Kadirbekova, O.S. Akhmedov, N.A. Ayakulov, in their scientific works, studied the creation of terms, their correct and effective application, and their place in social communication, creating a rich theoretical and practical heritage in this field. At the same time, the scientific works of these scientists have revealed not only the systematic creation of terms, their functional activity in language and speech, but also many important aspects, such as the importance of these terms in the development of society, their role in the process of scientific and technological progress, and their adaptation to modern communicative needs. As a result of these studies, the sociolinguistic characteristics of terms, their compliance with national identity and international standards, as

well as their important role in interdisciplinary integration, have been deeply and comprehensively studied. In research, when clarifying the concept of “term”, the following four criteria are listed:

- 1) a term is a word or phrase consisting mainly of nouns;
- 2) the term clearly expresses a certain concept;
- 3) the term is used mainly within the field to which it belongs;

4) the term does not have a tendency to ambiguity. It should be noted that these features of terms are of great importance in determining their difference from general words in the language system. First, terms are often words that are actively used in science, technology, professional or specialized fields, and that express a specific object, process or state precisely and concisely. In particular, they can be formed through complex word combinations: for example, “electromagnetic wave”, “genetic code”. Secondly, the probability of misinterpretation when using terms is reduced, since they do not lose their accuracy and homonymy is rare. Thirdly, each term has a clearly defined meaning within a certain field of science; this increases its functionality and the effectiveness of its use in practice. Also, the principles of simplicity and systematicity play an important role in terms, that is, they should not only be concise and short, but also be expressed in a way that is convenient for the perception and understanding of information. In addition, any term must ensure uniform understanding among its target audience, which contributes to the development of clarity and structure in the language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. The uniqueness of the term is reflected in its designation of a special concept. The term is the main component of language, professional and scientific knowledge, and this aspect is based on its dual nature. In studies within the framework of the linguistic approach, including the works of G.O. Vinokur, S.V. Grinev, V.P. Danilenko, V.M. Leychik, O.V. Lunyova, I.V. Derkach, L.A. Morozova, R.G. Piotrovsky, A.V. Superanskaya, the term is interpreted as an object of language and linguistics, having general and specific properties inherent in any language unit.

In the research work of the outstanding foreign scholar of applied linguistics B.E. Antia “Terminology and language planning: an alternative framework of practice and discourse”, the theory of concepts in terminology is discussed. This shows that traditional accounts of linguistic signs in general language, due to the epistemological positions underlying them, are insufficient for working with signs in a special language. It is assumed that a number of problems observed in experiments arise from the incomplete realization of the difference between these two sign models or model families. It follows from the research of B.E. Antia that in the theory of terminology, clarity and clarity are necessary in the system of signs between a general language and a special language. For effective work in this area, it is important to reconsider traditional linguistic approaches and develop a deeper model of special signs. Thus, modern terminological research requires the improvement of not only practical, but also conceptual foundations.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, it can be said that these changes can be considered secondary to the functional and purposeful changes of the language unit that has acquired the status of a term. The nominative function of a specific figurative expression, a household concept inherent in words in general use, is replaced in the terminological system by the nominative function of a special concept. The dialectical laws of the development of human thinking and social order cause the word to turn into a term. At the same time, the function of the linguistic unit, its corresponding derivational, syntagmatic and paradigmatic properties, also change. We approach the nature of the term from a functional point of view and consider the terminological unit as a means of naming a scientific (scientific-technical) concept and the content of the linguistic unit. The studied sources show that the acceleration of the flow of information in society and the improvement of technology have led to the convergence of the boundaries between terms and

non-term words. Today, as a result of rapid changes in the information sphere, the introduction of new technologies into various aspects of our lives, and the expansion of the digital environment, many terms have become popular and occupy a special place in the vocabulary.

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