

Terminology Language's Essentials

Aliyeva Dilorom Xolmatovna

Teacher of the Department of English language integrated course №1 Uzbekistan State
World Languages University

Abstract. Terminology research is a relatively new field of study. As one of its divisions, it "originated in the depths of lexicology" [26, 283 p]. In the 1930s, work on developing the theoretical underpinnings of nomenclature began. The Austrian physicist O. Wüster, who later led the Austro-German school of terminology, is regarded as the father of terminology. The primary nomenclature was developed using the findings of the studies conducted by E.K. Dresena, D.S. Lotte, G.O. Vinokura, and A.A. Reformatoskogo. There are various traditionally recognized stages in the process of terminology formation and development. From the Renaissance through the start of the 20th century, the first stage was referred to as pre-stage or preparatory. Individual scientists attempted to standardize the terminologies of particular sciences at this time, but their efforts were unsuccessful.

Key words: terminology, lexicology, principles, foundation, knowledge, term.

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Research in the field of terminology: A.S. Gerd, R.Y. Kobrin, V.P. Danilenko, V.L. Nalepin, L.B. Tkacheva, K. A. Averbux, et al. have all done studies on terminology. The 1980s of the 20th century can be referred to as the "maturity" period of the scientific discipline of terminology; at this time, manuals and textbooks are still being produced, and terminological institutions are operating. Scholars like V.M. Leichik, S.D. Shelov, S.V. Grinev, Y.N. Marchuk, and A.V. engaged with terminology issues in the 1990s, but work in the field of terminology only lasted until the end of the twentieth century due to political, economic, and other factors that caused science to stagnate. The founding of the Russian Terminological Society illustrates the dominance of final-stage practical advancements over theoretical work by V. A. Tatarinova, which results in the birth of new scientific names like L.M. Alekseeva, M.N. Volodina, I.S. Kudasheva, and G.P. Melnikova. The issues surrounding the study of terminology and terminology have not only become less relevant now but also more significant in light of the globalization that is occurring in contemporary society. In the words of V.A. Tatarinov, "the name of the discipline - terminology - appeared when the object of the science of terminology was finally defined" [81, 156 p]. Terminology encompasses advances in science, linguistics, and social research philosophy.

To put it another way, 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 own theoretical underpinnings, study objects, topics, and methodologies. The following should be mentioned while thinking about a subject and object issue. The study of terms, their structure, arrangement, and standardization is the subject of terminology. The phrase is also a topic of terminology because the process of creating a scientific discipline was largely based on linguistics (the term and its function in this language were investigated). The phrase is a part of terminology, which is what terminology is about. As previously mentioned, several notions, like the concept of "term," are seen as contentious due to the relative "youth" of this field. There are numerous definitions of the phrase because each linguist has their own ideologies on how they interpret various concepts. However, according to S.D. Shelov, the various term formulations largely do not prevent knowledge of the terms' subjects. A variety of viewpoints can be used to define the phrase. The phrases cover the outcomes of cognition in the form of material objects, as stressed by the philosophical and epistemological definition [34, 12-13 p]. The relationship between the term and the concept is first made clear in the logical definitions of the term. As a result, the phrase is described as "the exact name of a firmly defined concept" by N.I. Kondakov [153,594p].

Conceptual terms are further separated into explanatory and conceptual terms. In this regard, V.P. Danilenko and T.L. Kandelaki demonstrate that this phrase is a lexical unit that necessitates definition [32, 15 p] and [38, 7 p]. It is a character (word or phrase) utilized as a component of the character model of a specific area of study or activity [49, 26 p] in terms of semiotics. There are two groups of lexical definitions for the phrase. According to D.S. Lotte [50, 8-36 p], terms are exceptional words in the structure of natural language. L.M. Alekseev makes a distinction between special words from two classes, terms, and *thermos*, each of which have a different purpose. 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] in terms of the term and its functions. G.O. Vinokur has been identified by several researchers as staying true to the position. He claimed that "Terms are not special words, only words with special functions" [20, 5 p] during the 1930s. The terms are often lexical components of the concerned natural language. In a language, a single, identical lexical unit can exist with or without a word. Here, it is important to observe how lexical units are terminated and eliminated while concentrating on the purpose of the word. But from a terminological perspective, there are also a lot of other things that go into defining the term. Without a doubt, the term's lexical unit is its substrate (lat. substrate - base, liner). The signals of a term that express particular concepts constitute the term's logical superstructure. "The crucial elements that make up a term's terminological core are situated between them. Is a distinctive, professional application, the extent of which is constrained to a certain field of knowledge, according to the difficulties of studying the term and phrase. This phrase is a language symbol that denotes a scientific understanding of a certain area of expertise. As a result, the term can be defined terminologically 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 see this definition as a useful one. In this regard, it is crucial to make a distinction between the term and a word from the common language, the term's name, and formal expressions. A.V. Superanskaya classifies the language's lexical diversity into general and special dictionaries that contain terms and names from many subject areas [79, 2526 p]. "A professional

dictionary" was defined by V.N. Portyannikova as "a dictionary that developed during the production of the craft and reached its peak" [62, 3 p]. According to A.V. Kalinin, a term is an official word of science, industry, agriculture, technology, concept, and professionalism that is delivered in a formal, accepted, and valid fashion. This is the distinction between a term and a word in the professional language. It does not provide a thorough scientific analysis of the idea [37,140 p]. As a terminology topic, this phrase imposes particular requirements. The word requirement relates to qualities that the word "ideal" ought to possess. In his "Fundamentals of Building Scientific and Technical Terminology," D.S. Lotte lists a number of requirements, including precision, lack of conciseness synonyms, uncertainty, and stylistic coloring [50, 30-75 p]. Many terminologists contend that contemporary terminology do not always adhere to these standards. For instance, L.A. Pekarskaya [60, 22 p] demands for specifications for the word "partially or not at all feasible". Scholars frequently make reference to terminology at this point in its evolution.

The methods of theoretical terminology include the following:

- The process of moving from the sublingual layer to the terminological layer when evaluating terms and their combinations; the examination of the conceptual organization of terms and term combinations;
- the methodology of terminology; the process of analyzing the text within the text.

Methods of applied terminology include the following:

- Combination techniques,
- normalization and harmonization techniques,
- terminography techniques, and terminological service techniques, such as 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 nonlinguistic 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, 202206 p].

There are several areas of modern linguistics:

1. Intralvatsionsotsiolinguistic, 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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