SOME COMMENTS ON THE ISSUE OF THE TERM AND TERMINOLOGY

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Although terms have existed since time immemorial as an integral part of any science, it has not been historically long since scientific research began as a system. The science of terminology, which deals with the study of terms, emerged as a branch of lexicology in the 1930s. Austrian scientist E.Wyuster is one of the founders of the science of terminology. He has long been the leader of the Austrian School of Terminology. His work was continued by H.Felber. In 1984, his first international textbook on terminology was published. In 1987, this scientific work was published by UNESCO in Paris.

The scope of research on the issue of terms is very large, in which various theoretical and practical issues of terminology and terminology are studied in detail. Such issues include the relationship between a term and a word in a common language, the relationship between a terminological system and a common language, the formation and development of terms, determinologization, and the translation of terms.

In the field of linguistics, it is important to clearly define the concept of terminology and the nomenclature that is close to it, and to distinguish between them. The word "terminology" means "science of terms." Based on the etymological dictionary of the English language, A.D. Hayutin notes that the word was first used in 1786 by the German scientist S.Shyutz. He found that the word had been in use in English and French since the late XVIII century, and in Russian since the early XIX century.

In the linguistic literature, the word terminology is used in the following several senses.

1. Terminology is a set of words and phrases that represent a specific subject and concept.

2. Terminology is the terminology of a particular field. For example, chemical terminology, agricultural terminology.

3. Terminology is the science or doctrine of these terms.

A.A. Reformatsky emphasizes that the term always belongs to a certain terminological field, and within this field it has only one meaning. Thus, terms that express a subject or concept related to a particular field form terminology in close connection with each other in terms of meaning, lexical-grammatical structure and other features.

The concept of nomenclature, which is close to terminology, is very similar in its function to "terms". The word "nomenclature" comes from Latin and means "to write names, to name." According to A.D.Hayutin, the word was first used by the botanist Linnaeus and served him in the creation of the classification of plants.

A.A. Reformatsky expresses his attitude to the connection between the concepts of terminology and nomenclature, and opposes calling these two concepts synonymous. He noted that geographical terms such as "sea", "river", "mountain", "city", "Caspian", "Volga", "Pamir", "Moscow" are geographical nomenclature.

The nomenclature usually includes the names of different types of equipment, technical products. According to V.M.Leichik, it is necessary to include in the nomenclature words that serve to express objects of the same type. In this context, the scholar interprets the nomenclature as a connecting layer between terms and famous horses.

In their work, some scholars emphasize the importance of clearly defining the boundary between the concepts of terminology and nomenclature. A.D.Hayutin, in turn, considers it expedient to study terminology and nomenclature in opposition to each other.

In defining the boundary between the above two concepts, the definitive function of the term, specified by V.V.Vinogradov, is important.

A term given to an object or reality first defines and describes that object or reality. In the nomenclature, however, this is not the case. Their function is limited to naming things and objects.

Thus, "term" is a broad and clear concept in relation to the nomenclature, which means a word in a special function, while "nomenclature" is a term that serves to name objects and concepts that are mutually similar.

The first lexical meaning of the term is "limit, boundary." Its second meaning refers to a specific lexicon that applies to a particular science, technique, art, or other field. The word "term" entered the Uzbek language in the 20-30s of the XX century through the Russian language. Before this period, the words "term" were used.

As noted above, there is still no single view on the definition of a term that is a major issue in terminology in the linguistic literature. In our opinion, the only definition of the term that satisfies everyone will not be accepted in the coming years.

The reason is that the concept of the term is an issue of interest not only to linguists, but also to experts in various fields. Each of them approaches the issue of terminology from the point of view of their respective fields, and this ultimately hinders the solution of the problem of adopting a general definition of the term. After all, the term is the object of various branches of linguistics in terms of the laws of language, in terms of the concept it expresses.

Information about the basic concepts of any science is conveyed to people through a scientific definition. According to D.P.Gorsky, scientific definition implies the solution of two very important tasks. First, to reveal the main features and essence of the described object, and secondly, to show the different aspects of this object from similar or similar objects.

When we look at the definitions of the term, it becomes clear that not all of them apply the principle of D.P.Gorsky equally. In general, the definitions of the term can be conditionally divided into the following types:

a) definitions based on deep logic;
b) definitions given by describing the main features of the term;
c) definitions given by contrasting the term with another unit of language;
g) "Working" definitions, which are intended to apply only to specific research by scientists.

Since there is no single view on the definition of the term in the linguistic literature, this issue does not lose its relevance. Many definitions of the term state that it expresses specific objects and concepts, is limited to performing a specific task, provides information about a scientific concept, represents concepts related to a specific field, and lacks expressiveness and emotionality. In addition, in most definitions, terms are treated as words or phrases.

So what is the relationship between a word and a term? Of course, word and term are interrelated concepts. Both of them serve to name objects, things, and events. The word is the basic unit of language and expresses the notion of objective things-events.

The word not only names the objects but also reflects the relationship between them. When a person names an object or event, he first acquires an understanding of that object, emphasizing the relationship of that object to them, rather than to other objects. However, the origin of any word is a product of the human mind, and it is not always associated with the objective side of the word. For example, there is no logical connection between the word "cherry" and the word "cherry", which is a gift of nature. There is no such connection even in words that express abstract concepts. Therefore, V.V.Vinogradov was absolutely right when he considered words not only as a means of naming, but also as a cultural and historical property of man.

Indeed, a word, both as a unit of language and as a unit of speech, can express in itself very complex aspects of certain relationships, characteristics, actions, and situations. However, each word is a unique small stable system with specific edges, sides and capabilities. This means that as long as words form the vocabulary of a language, the relationship between them will be built on the basis of certain laws, not chaos. These laws are reflected in the phonetic, grammatical, lexical and other levels of language.

The great linguist Ferdinand de Saussure was one of the first to establish the idea that language is a system. He says: "Language is a system of elements that make up a whole. The meaning of each of its constituent elements is based on the existence of other elements that make up that system at the same time. "

O.T.Urinova considers the system as a whole and distinguishes the following three main components:

1. Integrity, integrity consisting of many elements.
2. The elements that make up the whole.
3. Stable relationships between elements. It is also important that a holistic system based on the regular relationships of a large number of elements enters into another system, which is larger than itself, as a small element.

Given that such systems also exist at the phonetic, grammatical, and stylistic levels of language, it is clear that language is a system of innumerable systems. Thus, "each word-lexeme in the language is characterized by its system-structural nature, directly related to the areas from the smallest microgroups to the largest paradigm - the vocabulary, which covers the entire lexical structure of the language."

G.O.Vinokur emphasizes that the terms are not special words, but words with a special function. In our opinion, the definition given by the above scholar is very valuable in distinguishing between term and non-term units. From his definition it is clear that the units we call a term can be a lexeme in terms of structure and a term in terms of function. The function of the terms is to clearly name things and events related to various fields such as science, technology, art, manufacturing. Commonly used words such as uncle, nephew, book, notebook, door, window can be a term or a non-term lexeme depending on what function they perform.

Some studies try to reveal the essence of a term by contrasting it with another language unit, often a word. However, the opposition of these two units, in the opinion of Z.I.Komarova, is inappropriate for two reasons: first, because the term can be in the form of a combination of two or more lexemes, the form can not interact with the word, and secondly, the simple term-it cannot be opposed because it is a word in itself.

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N.P.Kuzkin also admits that there is no significant difference in form and content between the lexicon of general language and terminological lexicon. Well-known linguist F.M.Berezin's opinion on this issue is also very valuable. He writes: "Many words that are in common use and therefore non-terminological (usually in the horse category) acquire a term-related function and meaning in expert speech." We fully endorse this view, noting that any term has all the formal and semantic features that a word or phrase in a common language has.

When it comes to using the method of contrasting another unit of language in revealing the essence of a term, in our view, it would be more correct to choose a term lexeme with a non-term lexeme. In doing so, it is possible to distinguish between a term lexeme and a nonterminous lexeme. It is well known that any word that has a form and meaning is a lexeme.

In term lexemes, there is an equality between meaning and concept. The implication is that the meaning of the term lexeme will be clearly defined, limited, and defined. Therefore, the term usually means the same concept all the time.

The meaning of the noterminous lexeme also reflects various conditions such as emotion, aesthetic pleasure, depression in human thinking. This prevents equality between meaning and understanding.

B.N.Golovin also distinguishes the following differences between these two units:

a) the term may have played a role in the formation of a lexeme by certain individuals and scholars (e.g., the term ampere, which is a unit of electrical power, was coined in honor of the French scientist Ampere). In the formation of the noterminous lexeme, however, it is not individuals but the whole people, the whole nation, that plays a role;

b) if the meaning of a term lexeme is inextricably linked with the meaning of other terms in a particular system to which it belongs, no connection is felt in the relation of non-term lexemes;

c) since the meaning of a term lexeme is always related to a particular field, it is necessary to acquire special knowledge to study it. the notermin lexeme, on the other hand, does not require special training to master because it is constantly used in daily life.

In Uzbek studies, terms are usually divided into two major groups. For example, Y.Pinkhasov divides terms into professional words and scientific terms. It should be noted that this principle, proposed by Y.Pinkhasov, has long been followed in a number of textbooks in the Uzbek language, in research on terminology.

Professor R.Doniyorov in his doctoral dissertation on technical terminology of the Uzbek language proved with convincing evidence that it is inappropriate to divide words into "professional words" and "terminological vocabulary".

In her dissertation on "Lexical and semantic study of cattle-breeding terms in the Uzbek language" O.T.Urinova critically evaluates the work of T.Urinov and writes: the exact boundary between the words) is not defined. ... it is not expedient to include lexical units related to sheep-breeding in the list of complete terms (terms) ". Now the question arises of its own accord. Why is it that lexical units related to cattle breeding are a "complete" term, and it is not appropriate to include lexical units related to sheep breeding in the list of terms? In addition, the evaluation of terms with adjectives such as "full" term or semi-term is also controversial in our view.

Another problem that exists in revealing the essence of terms is the question of whether the categories of verbs, adjectives, and adverbs form terms independently. Needless to say, this issue is quite controversial in terminology. According to many scientists, such as G.O.Vinokur, V.M.Leichik, A.I.Moiseev, R.Doniyorov, the term-making feature is unique to horses. In most monographs devoted to terminology, words that have a definition, as well as perform a naming function, are considered as terms, meaning certain concepts of a particular field. The noun phrase has more semantic possibilities than other word groups and has all of the above qualities. According to A.A.Reformatsky: "... since the main function of the term zero is to name things and events, then the function of the terms is mainly the horse." R.Doniyorov also believes in his research on the technical terminology of the Uzbek language that "only words belonging to the category of horses can be the object of terminology." He also dwells on the "moq", which is the main affix of the verb, emphasizing that this affix is not used at all in the literature of science and technology.

A.D.Hayutin also expressed his valuable views on this issue. According to him, the main reason for the use of words related to the category of horses in terminological systems is, first of all, "the fact that the horse means the subject."

There are a number of scholars who, in their work, put forward an idea which is completely contrary to the opinion of the above scholars. In their view, in addition to the noun, the categories of verbs, adjectives, and adverbs can also appear independently as terms.

R.G.Piotrovsky believes that even punctuation can be added to the list of terms. To do this, they need to express a specific concept. Of course, it's hard to agree with that idea. This is because punctuation is a means of expressing the syntactic structure of speech and the division of content into parts, which cannot name things and events, nor specific concepts.

According to many researchers, especially in the verb, there is every opportunity to create a term that meets all the requirements placed on the terms. "The range of concepts that a term should have is so wide that it is not enough to use only the semantic capabilities of the horse to express them," says V.P.Danilenko.

F.A.Sitkina supports this idea of V.P.Danilenko and proposes to include words specific to the category of verbs, adjectives and adverbs in the terminological system as term builders. He argues that their involvement in term creation is itself the basis for this.

Terms have a number of linguistic features, which include:

1) to be unambiguous within certain terminology.

2) that the term bone performs a nominative function, its meaning is clear and it is not characterized by emotional expressiveness or modality functions. Therefore, the meaning of the term does not depend on the context.

3) the term is stylistically neutral. Outside the terminological system, however, it loses its neutrality.

4) the term has a systemic character. The terms that make up a particular terminology are lexically and grammatically related to each other.

From the above, it can be said that terms are a special lexical layer that differs from words in a common language. Such differences are manifested at the semantic functional and other levels of language.

The concept of a word is broader than the concept of a term, and it can be said that any term is a word, but not every word can be a term.

Thus, by analyzing and generalizing many of the definitions given to the term, we give the following definition for the scope of our study: "A term is a word or phrase in its structure, which is semantically limited to a specific area and represents a lexical unit that represents a concept in that area."

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