



## EXPRESSION OF HISTOLOGICAL TERMS IN UZBEKI

**Komila Dekanovna Alimova**

Tashkent State Dental Institute

[komiladekanovna@gmail.com](mailto:komiladekanovna@gmail.com)

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### INTRODUCTION

With the honor of independence, a period of renewal and development has begun in our republic, and our social life is rapidly entering the directions of development in line with global standards. "Education of the youth of the 21st century into comprehensively developed, mature worldly thinking, well-educated individuals in accordance with world education standards is one of the urgent tasks" [1]. In the preparation of the student of the new century, it is important for him to have deep pedagogical and psychological knowledge, a high level of intellectual potential, to be aware of effective methods of increasing creative activity related to innovative educational technologies, interactive methods of education and advanced effective methods. Especially today, the works being carried out in the development of the language and medical system, with their importance, are in the attention of everyone and determine the tasks that are waiting for their solution.

Acceleration of the scientific and technical relations established by the scientists of the Republic of Uzbekistan with scientists of the leading institutions of the developed countries of the world, the establishment of joint research on current scientific issues, the study of young talents in prestigious foreign universities and institutes. winter, or professional development, will help the convergence and enrichment of the system of terms. For the current Uzbek terminology, it is noteworthy that many terms have been directly imported from Western languages, especially English. In addition, it is not surprising that Uzbek language terms are being adopted by other languages.

Terminology is one of the current directions of modern linguistic research. Currently, the growth of the issue of terminology is considered to be, on the one hand, the reason for the increase of new concepts due to the dynamic development of science, and on the other hand, it is a phenomenon related to the insufficient study of issues such as the process of formation, development and function of terms. is interpreted as

Currently, terminology is in the focus of world linguistics along with various topics. It is during this period that one of the most difficult tasks in modern linguistics is to find a "terminology" that has acquired a broader meaning and is studied in depth.

Terminology is a very large part of the vocabulary of every language. It is not for nothing that it develops very quickly, because it allows you to create new words. The terminology of a language consists of a system of many terms. A word or combination of words in a special field of knowledge, industry or culture is called a term. The meaning of a word expressed by the term is interpreted by explaining it in a thematic literature. Z. Harris and I.F. Frizyslar wrote that the word expression can be considered a linguistic term. They are proponents of descriptive linguistics and define utterance as follows: "An utterance is any human speech that can be expressed before or after a silence." [2] Each department or school of science develops a special terminology according to its nature and methods. Such special terminology is an important part of scientific research and is of great importance. Because it makes a great contribution to development. The terminology of this field is constantly expanding as new technical tools have penetrated more and more. As a result, many new concepts and new scientific and technical terms are entering the terminology of all fields.

### MAIN PART

Terminology (term - term and logos - science, concept) is a field of lexicon; It is a set of terms related to the relevant system of concepts of a certain science, technology, production network, art, social activity, and a field of linguistics that studies terms. Terminology in a narrow sense is a special lexicon related to a certain field. In turn, it serves to enrich the national language. The terminological lexicon, as an integral part of the lexicon of the national language, develops along with it, experiences all the processes of the development of society and language. Only when a certain field or science develops at a high level, a special terminology is created in that language. There are different ways of development and enrichment of terminology: borrowing words from other languages, creating new words, lexicalization of some grammatical categories, forming a word combination into a semantic whole, etc. Today, the enrichment of Uzbek terminology is mainly due to the borrowing of words from other languages and the creation

of internal words. The main factor determining the stability of the terminological system of this or that field is its regulation and regularity. Terminology has its own characteristics. Synonymy, homonym in universal language Yes, and polysemy is the wealth of language, but in terminology, these are negative phenomena. For example, to express a single concept, the terms semiconductor, semiconductor, and semiconductor are used in the Uzbek language. This, in turn, complicates the process of education and information exchange. For this reason, in all languages whose terminology is stabilized to a certain extent, terms are constantly regulated. Regulation is carried out on the basis of certain terminological norms. It is also important to publish special dictionaries related to the fields of science in the development of terminology.

Terminology expresses a specific system of understanding reality and is one of the channels of intellectual communication. According to Vinogradov, "There are two sides and two points of view of creating and defining terms: language structure and understanding, development of one or another system of understanding in science in a semantically conditional way" [3]. In linguistics, the change of terms and the emergence of new terms are inextricably linked with the development of science and technology. The linguist scientist L.I. Bozhno states the following about this: "Under the influence of technical development, terminology changes on the basis of two interrelated laws, firstly, in connection with the laws of scientific and technical progress, and secondly, in connection with the general laws of language development. » [4]. The fact that the technical qualification is now getting out of a certain narrow scope and gaining mass character, and the fact that specialists of various fields widely use the achievements of science and technology in their daily activities requires the elimination of the inconsistency between the high demand for terms and its current state. Because the more important the development of science and technology is in life, the more important are the terms for its acquisition, management and development. In this respect, the regulation of terms is of great scientific and social importance. D.S. Lotte talked about what categories of words can be terminable: "in technology, the main categories that mean the following concepts are terminable: processes (events); technical items (materials, weapons, tools, details, etc.); properties; computational concepts (parameters, geometric images, etc.); units of measurement" [5], and A.V. Kalinin tries to justify the difference between the words "term" and "profession" as follows: "a term is an official principle in a certain science, industry, agriculture, technology, is an expression of an accepted and legalized concept, a name, and professional words are semi-official words that are often used in everyday language among a profession or specialty, and in fact, do not have a strict, scientific description of the concept. zdir" [6].

Terminological vocabulary can be divided into two layers: general terminology and highly specialized. The general terminological dictionary is characterized by words and terms used in various fields of science, for example, drug, tool, element. Terms used in a particular field of science belong to highly specialized terminology. Highly specialized terminology is the most representative layer of special terms that name realities, concepts, categories specific to each field of knowledge. The organizing principle for highly specialized terms is the presence of typical category concepts in each system of terms and terminology (as a general set of special words), according to which the main corpus of terms is divided.

Histology (from the Greek. histos - tissue and logos - teaching) is the science of the structure, development and vital activity of tissues - studies the human and animal organism at the tissue level of life organization. Histology was born in the depths of human morphology. Its founder is the French anatomist and physiologist Marie Francois C. Bichat (1771-1802). In his anatomical studies, he focused on the diverse structure of different layers of organs and structures of the human body. At that time, the microscope was still an imperfect instrument, and Bisha did not use it in his research. Nevertheless, this wonderful young scientist is rightfully considered the first histologist, because he introduced the concept of "tissues", defined tissues, described and named more than twenty of their types.

Histological terms may differ from colposcopic terms. Histological terminology describes the composition and quality of tissues, while colposcopic terminology describes their appearance. In the history of colposcopy, many different mixed histocolposcopic terms have been used, many of which can be found in the literature at the moment, which is not always clear to the doctor in practice. For example, squamous metaplasia, squamous prosoplasia, and epidermidization are the same histological pattern observed in the transformation zone. is used to refer to h, which requires a certain standardization of these concepts. From the point of view of many researchers, histological concepts that should not be used in colposcopic diagnosis include some of the following terms. The terminology used in histology is similar to anatomical in many respects, but many terms that correspond only to microscopic and ultramicroscopic levels of organization are considered "purely histological". These terms are widely used by other medical sciences, such as fundamental, theoretical and clinical.

## CONCLUSION

Currently, the rapid development and innovation taking place in the fields of science and technology has an effective impact on various aspects of the activity of the population of the republic. New technical tools based on the latest achievements and achievements of science and technology are being owned. The terminological lexicon, meaning the names of these technical and technological tools, is being added as a worthy share to the daily enrichment and expansion of the Uzbek language vocabulary. Based on this, it should be noted that the Uzbek terminology of the period of independence is at the starting point of its decision-making process. As an important field of Uzbek linguistics, it is developing, improving and expanding on the basis of experience accumulated over the years.

The opinions of Professor U. Tursunov about Uzbek terminology are also important for our linguistics today. K. M. Musayev compares terminology as the lexicon of the language to a city. According to him, the terminology is built on the basis of a single plan, but it is not built at once. It is formed on the basis of historical conditions, various architects, designers, inventors of different generations participate in its creation. They build every building they are building after having studied it well. The specific complexity of terminology regulation is determined by this. It is known that terms are made up of words and roots that exist in general and special lexicons, like ordinary words. The term system of the Uzbek language, like in other related Turkic languages, covers existing structural types, i.e. simple, synthetic, compound, abbreviations and word combinations. There are enough tasks to be done in terms of improving Uzbek terminology. Today, the field terminology of the Uzbek language is undergoing a comprehensive improvement process. Terminologists pay attention to requirements such as that the term should be proportional to the meaning of the object, object, event, event they represent, should be compact in terms of structure (form), express a single meaning, and should not be synonymous (synonymous). It is not news that it is located in the center. In particular, different approaches to how to accept and master the terms of science, technology, technology, which are rapidly coming in from foreign languages, can be seen. After independence, Uzbek terminology underwent not only quantitative but also qualitative changes. Particular attention is being paid to the issue of regulating the system of terms using the possibilities of the Uzbek language.

In conclusion, it should be noted that it is necessary to fundamentally increase the prestige of the Uzbek language in the social life of our people and at the international level, to educate our growing youth in the spirit of patriotism, loyalty to national traditions and values, to ensure the full implementation of the state language in our country, to promote the nation and preserving and developing the languages of the people, creating conditions for learning the Uzbek language as the state language, defining the strategic goals, priorities and tasks of the development of the Uzbek language and language policy, as well as future stages, and making a significant contribution to the development of the language, regardless of the field of the language asking to be added. After all, loving the mother tongue and honoring it is equal to loving the nation and honoring it. Already, as the honorable President mentioned: "Each of us should regard attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language as respect and loyalty to the Motherland, and make such appreciation the rule of our lives." The development of the language field is the key that opens wide opportunities for all other fields.

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