



TERMINOLOGY AS THE BASIS OF LINGUISTICS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 26 th May 2023 Accepted: 26 th June 2023 Published: 26 th July 2023	Currently, terminology is the focus of many scientific researches because of the development of the field of terminology in linguistics, the emergence and formation of new words, the reflection of new meanings in words, the lexicalization of certain types of words, the formation of word combinations into a semantic whole, the acquisition of words in the languages. Terminology is considered not only as a branch of linguistics, but also as a branch of sociology, cognitive science, philosophy, and other fields. Terminology as a science that studies the collection, definition, formation and presentation of lexical units, terms related to a certain field in several languages. This article highlights terminology as a basis of linguistics.

Keywords: terminology, linguistics, terms, lexical units, words, languages.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the great reforms in the educational, socio-economic, financial and agricultural systems of our country increase the flow of international terms entering the lexical level of the language. This development requires representatives of each field to have sufficient information about the term and its concepts related to their profession. It is worth saying that in researching agricultural terms in the Uzbek language, creating dictionaries and organizing them to a certain extent, sufficient use of the experiences gained in world linguistics will give good results. Currently, the field of agriculture is developing rapidly, because of which the introduction of foreign terms and the creation of their alternative translations are of great importance. As a result of this, it is necessary to study the studies conducted on terminology in many linguistics and pay attention to the research of the terms that are entering now, after looking at the overlooked aspects once again.

We know that language, which is considered the greatest product of human spirituality, is not only a means of expressing a certain idea, but all the changes taking place in society are reflected in language. In linguistics, the science of language, its social nature, status, function, its structure, classification, laws of language use, historical development is known, and according to its purpose, function, etc., its general linguistics, structural linguistics, several fields such as comparative-historical linguistics, linguistic-cultural studies, neurolinguistics, paralinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics study language features related to human activity in society. As science, technology, and technology progress in the world, new ideas, new views, and new terms begin to appear. The introduction of new terms in linguistics is important for the development of new fields, opening new opportunities, development of lexicology and terminology, as a result of which many difficulties are encountered.

Currently, the development of the field of terminology in linguistics, the emergence and formation of new words, the reflection of new meanings in words, the lexicalization of certain types of words, the formation of word combinations into a semantic whole, as well as other takes place due to the acquisition of words from languages and the formation of words, and from the aspects of terms and terminology in linguistic linguistics that form the lexical layer of linguistics, terminology is the main focus of many scientific researches. The relevance of finding a solution to problems in the field of terminology is wide, and it always goes hand in hand with life. In addition, we can say that "although many researches on terminological issues have been conducted in linguistics, this issue has not been sufficiently confirmed. There are still many unsolved problems. Currently, it is said that many issues related to the semantics of the term should be seriously researched by Ismailov (2011). Although there are a number of studies conducted in the field of terminology and terminology in linguistics, the definition of the term, as well as the historical roots, formation, cultural-historical development and stages of development of the terminology, the concept of the term and the problems related to it, the national identity of the terms, it also allows for thorough and objective assessment of research on issues such as their compositional aspects. Despite a number of studies conducted in the field of terminology in linguistics, the problem of term classification remains one of the most urgent issues.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Terminology can be said as a science that studies the collection, definition, formation and presentation of lexical units related to a certain field in several languages, that is, terms. The subject of the general theory of

terminology: the creation and use of special words, with the help of which the knowledge accumulated by humanity is collected and left for the future, the improvement of existing terminological systems, the creation of optimal methods of creating new terms and their systems, the terminology specific to various fields of knowledge (Sarimsakov, 2020). Currently, terminology in the construction of the Uzbek literary language is distinguished by having a special place. There are two worldviews about the role of terminology in the vocabulary of a language. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, while according to the second theory, it is separated from the structure of the vocabulary of the literary language, evaluated as a "separate" object, and types of speech (dialect, slang, equated to live speech). According to this information, we can say that the word "terminology" is composed of the Latin terminus and the Greek logos, and we can say that it is "the science of terms". In addition to this, citing Felber's opinion (1974), the word "terminology" has three different concepts:

1. Terminology is an interdisciplinary science, and it is studied as a term, symbol, which represents a special concept
2. Terminology is a set of terms representing a system of concepts related to a special field
3. Terminology - promotion of special field concepts expressed by terms

If we look at the opinion of foreign linguists during many researches, we will come across many opinions and views. For example, according to Sager, terminology means many things to many people. Terminology is represented by both uppercase and lowercase letters (Sager, 1997). If it is written with a small letter, it is directed to a level of any science, if it is expressed with a capital letter, it is directed to express the level of linguistics. Turning to the opinions of English linguists about "terminology", since the historical period, that is, from the 1900s, terminology and linguistics have been opposed to each other, and terminology has been separated from lexicology and recognized as an independent vocabulary, and the word lost its characteristic, i.e. they were supporters of treating the term not as a word but as a term of terminology unit. At the same time, according to Cabre (2002), terminology as a science combines existing concepts to express the needs of specialists and scientists of its field with a clear direction and purpose, and the resulting terms help to facilitate communication in the field of science and produce. We agree with the opinions and views of the cited scientists that terminology should be studied separately from lexicology. In our opinion, terminology should be considered not only as a branch of linguistics, but also as a branch of sociology, cognitive science, philosophy, and other fields. It should also be said that many of our Russian scientists are also engaged in the theoretical problems of terms and terminology belonging to different languages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As we have seen, if we look at the history of linguistics, we can see many definitions of the word term and the views of many of our scientists, and a large number of studies have been conducted to study the important features of the term. , but universal and complete methods of defining the term have not yet been found in linguistics.

A term (log terminus - check, border) is a word or a combination of words that is a clear and stable expression of a specific concept specific to a field of science and technology. A term is a word or combination of words that expresses a concept used in science, technology, art, agriculture, unlike general literary words, terms are not characterized by expressiveness and ambiguity. A term can be said to be a word or phrase in a stable state that expresses a specific meaning even when it is taken outside of a sentence, and conveys concepts related to a certain work activity of a person. We know that the special lexicon whose use is limited includes terms, professional lexicon, jargon. The use of lexemes included in a certain special lexicon is limited. But the special lexicon is one of the sources of enrichment of the vocabulary of the literary language. The main part of the special lexicon is made up of terms. Special lexical units have a sign that they are a system of terms, that they are arranged in a certain order, and that they are oriented towards a certain goal. Based on the etymological dictionary of the English language by A.D. Khayutin in 1786, it is noted that this word was first used by the German scientist S. Schütz (C.G. Schutz). He said that this word began to be used in English and French at the end of the 18th century, and in Russian at the beginning of the 19th century (Nishonov, 2009).

A term is a word or combination of words that is clear, unambiguous, devoid of expressive features, and is clear in the field of its terminological field, but when it leaves this field, it loses its main characteristics. . The formation of the term occurs with the use of national language tools, including the methods of word formation of the acquired words. A term can be transferred to the national lexicon or, conversely, a term from the national lexicon, as well as another term can be transferred to the system (Felber, 1974).

"The task of the term is to serve special fields of human activity: science, technology, art, agriculture, handicrafts, to name specific and abstract objects and events related to these fields." Another remarkable definition of the term was given by Leychik (2009): "A term is a lexical unit of a specific language that expresses concrete or abstract theoretical concepts in a special science or activity". From this it can be seen that the term is not a unit of the desired language, but a unit of the language used for a certain purpose. The following conclusions can be drawn from these considerations:

1. The term has all the semantic and formal signs of words and phrases
2. Terms do not function in the lexicon of one or another language, but only in the lexicon of the language used for a special purpose.

3. As a result of cognition in the lexicon of a language intended for a special purpose, it serves as a tool for expressing general concepts in the field of special science or activity.

4. Terms are an element of the terminological system and show theoretical models of special fields

In our opinion, it is also important to compare the pre-existing and new terms in the field of science. As a result, as a result of the development of new departments in the field of science, we can study the relationship between invariants and variants.

According to the requirements of today's linguistics, it is necessary to review the status of the term as a lexical unit, to determine its potential size and qualitative richness of definitions. This, in turn, leads to the development of new modeling principles for the expression of terms in lexicographic sources. The trends of extrapolation of knowledge and modern integration are shown in modern terminological dictionaries compiled by specialists of various fields, in which different aspects of the same object or event are studied. The active development of information technologies, the new requirements of the time, the general progress of science forces us to search for new forms of terminological understanding to show the cognitive model of existence. According to A.A. Nemika, a scientific term cannot be an object of complex study from the point of view of only one language.

CONCLUSION

The terminology of any science is not just a list of terms, but also a semiological system naming a system of concepts representing a certain scientific world. It should be said that when the science reaches a sufficiently high stage of development, it needs a term system. In general, the development of the expressed concept at this level is expressed by the appearance of the term giving a scientific name.

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