

BRITISH VIEW

MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL



www.britishview.co.uk

Anthropologie, Applied Linguistics, Applied Physics, Architecture, Artificial Intelligence, Astronomy, Biological Sciences, Botany, Chemistry, Communication studies, Computer Sciences, Computing technology, Cultural studies, Design, Earth Sciences, Ecology, Education, Electronics, Energy, Engineering Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Ethics, Ethnicity and Racism Studies, Fisheries, Forestry, Gender Studies, Geography, Health Sciences, History, Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, Labour studies, Languages and Linguistics, Law, Library Studies, Life sciences, Literature, Logic, Marine Sciences, Materials Engineering, Mathematics, Media Studies, Medical Sciences, Museum Studies, Music, Nanotechnology, Nuclear Physics, Optics, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Publishing and editing, Religious Studies, Social Work, Sociology, Space Sciences, Statistics, Transportation, Visual and Performing Arts, Zoology and all other subject areas.

Editorial board

Dr. Marcella Mori Agrochemical Research Centre, Sciensano, Brussels, Belgium.

Dr. Sara Villari Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia, Palermo, Italy.

Dr. Loukia V. Ekateriniadou Hellenic Agricultural Organization, Thessaloniki, Greece.

Dr. Makhkamova Feruza Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute Uzbekistan

Prof. Dr. Xhelil Koleci Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania.

Prof Dr. Dirk Werling The Royal Veterinary College, London, UK.

Dr. Otabek Yusupov Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Dr. Alimova Durdona Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

Dr. Jamol D. Ergashev Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

Dr. Avezov Muhiddin Ikromovich Urgench branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

Dr. Jumanioyozov Khurmatbek Palvannazirovich Urgench state university

Dr. Karimova Aziza Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Dr. Rikhsikhodjaeva Gulchekhra Tashkent State Transport University

Dr. David Blane General Practice & Primary Care, University of Glasgow, UK

Dr Raquel Gómez Bravo Research Group Self-Regulation and Health, Institute for Health and Behaviour, Department of Behavioural and Cognitive Sciences, Faculty of Humanities, Education, and Social Sciences, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Dr. Euan Lawson Faculty of Health and Medicine, University of Lancaster, UK

Dr. Krsna Mahbubani General practice, Brondesbury Medical Centre/ University College London, UK

Dr. Patrick Redmond School of Population Health & Environmental Science, King's College London, UK

Dr. Lecturer Liz Sturgiss Department of General Practice, Monash University, Australia

Dr Sathish Thirunavukkarasu Department of Global Health, Population Health Research Institute, McMaster University, Canada

Dr. Sarah White Department of Biomedical Sciences, Macquarie University, New Zealand

Dr. Michael Gordon Whitfield NIHR Health Protection Research Unit in Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistance, Imperial College London, UK

Dr. Tursunov Khatam Andijan State Medical Institute Uzbekistan

Manuscripts typed on our article template can be submitted through our website here. Alternatively, authors can send papers as an email attachment to editor@britishview.co.uk

Editor Multidisciplinary Journals

Website: <http://britishview.co.uk>

Email: editor@britishview.co.uk

Studying the notion of term in the Uzbek and world linguistics

Hasanov Ahmad Isaevich

teacher,

Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov,

Samarkand, Uzbekistan

E-mail: ahmadhasanov23@gmail.com

Abstract: The article examines the specific features of the term as an object of linguistic analysis. The social meanings of the term as a multi-meaning concept are analyzed. The meanings of terms, terms and terms are explained. Also, the role of the term in the formation of scientific knowledge and the development of the scientific style of speech is emphasized.

Keywords: term, ponyatie, scientific method, terminology.

It is known that after independence, serious reforms were carried out in our language along with all aspects of social life in our country. The fields of sociolinguistics and cognitology of the language are studying the language in a modern direction. In recent years, various terminological systems arising as a result of scientific and technical progress have been approached to the new scientific paradigms of linguistics, and it has created the need for scientific research in various aspects.

Regarding the definition of the term, various opinions and opinions are expressed in the literature related to the field. In particular, according to the linguist scientist O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and obvious. The system of terms is consciously created due to the needs of society. According to O.S. Akhmanova, terminology emerges when a certain science reaches the highest level of its development. V. G. Gak opposes the consideration of the term as a separate type of lexical units and puts forward the idea that the term-function is a form of the use of lexical units [4]. The Russian scientist O.A. Saprikina dwells on this issue and writes that "terminology is a function of naming a word or a special meaning consisting of a word or phrase in a general sense" [14]. Also, the intellectualization of lexical units representing terminological systems in linguistics is explained by the increase in the communicative role of terms in the language and is expressed by the wide use of special lexical units expressing a special concept in the language. This situation is the changing of terminological systems, that is, a common word is terminized, the term is determined, and it is a linguistic phenomenon that is constantly updated.

Often the term and term are interpreted as synonymous concepts. A. Hojiev justified that the term is not the same concept as the term construction [17]. As A. Madvaliev rightly stated, the term is a word or word combinations used in science, technical fields or branches, and the term is conditional names, geographical objects, place names (toponyms), and terminology is research in the aspect of historical terminology, concepts in the text of historical sources[11].

It is known that in the course of the development of the sectoral lexicon of the language, it is absorbed into the composition of the universal lexicon and becomes an

integral part of it. Concepts that have arisen within the scope of science are formed in the language as a specific type of special lexicon - field terms.

In recent years, issues of field terminology in linguistics have been the object of study of a number of studies. In these works, the issue of clarifying the concept of "term" and giving it a definition was put forward, different views were expressed about the place of terms in the vocabulary of the language. According to the first view, the term is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, while according to the second view, it was separated into the lexical layer of the literary language, evaluated as a "separate" object in this layer and equated to dialect, slang, etc.[5].

In world linguistics, already in XVIII-XIX centuries, a number of researches dedicated to the study of terminology problems and revealing the meaning of the concept of the term began to appear. Proponents of the functional approach to language thought about the relativity of the term and tried to prove that the boundary between terminology and general lexicon is conditional. We also acknowledge the blurring of the line between common words and terms at work.

In Russian linguistics, scientists such as G.O.Vinokur, D.S.Lotte, A.A.Reformatsky, O.S.Akhmanova, V.P.Danilenko, A.V.Superanskaya expressed different views on issues of terminology and the essence of the term. In particular, G.O. Vinokur put forward the idea of studying the term as part of the lexical system. For the first time, he called the term "word in a special function" [3] and thought about its function.

According to V.P. Danilenko, terminology (Latin terminus - limit, boundary and Greek logos - word, doctrine) is a set of terms denoting any field of knowledge or activity or any natural language concepts, as well as a set of terms, their grammatical organization is a branch of linguistics that studies the laws of formation and operation [6].

Different interpretations of the concept of the term, its existence of more than three thousand definitions, and the fact that it does not have a clear definition are emphasized by scientists. In particular, D.S. Lotte calls the term a word (phrase) that functions as a unit of a sound symbol and a related concept in the system of concepts of a certain field of science and technology[10].

In our opinion, the characteristic features of the term (systematicity, monosemy tendency, sectorality), its formation (internalization, copying, semantic copying, appropriation, etc.) do not know the boundaries of any language or sector. This can be evaluated as an active influence of non-linguistic factors on language processes.

Terminologist O. Vinokur notes that "a term is not a separate special word, but a word with a special function" [3], and as its logical continuation Ya. A. Klimovitsky defines the term as follows: a word or combination of words that represents a certain concept that exists in the system of concepts of a field" [9].

By the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, the term terminology entered world linguistics. The subject of his study was the study of the terms of different terminological systems, their formation and usage features. In a number of linguistic

studies, the concepts of term, terminology, and terminosystem were described from both practical and theoretical aspects [15].

In linguistics, the concepts of term, terminology, and terminosystem were described in various ways. Nevertheless, some linguists, including K.Ya.Averbukh, B.N.Golovin, T.R.Kiyak, R.Yu.Kobrin and others, in their studies on terminology, the basic concepts of this science, namely term, terminology, terminosistem, clearly noted that there are no recorded definitions.

A number of works have been carried out in Uzbek linguistics on the issues of terminology. In these works, the definition of the term is given, its meaning is revealed, and the difference of the term from the common lexicon is revealed. In particular, I. Mirzaev defined the term as follows:

"Term (Lat. terminus - limit, limit) - a word or a combination of words expressing the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity. The term enters the common language through a specific terminological system, therefore, the term and common words are complementary lexical units" [12].

In Uzbek terminology, since the middle of the last century, interest in studying terminology issues has increased. The researches of S. Ibrohimov, S. Usmonov, S. Akobirov, A. Hojiev, R. Doniyorov, U. Tursunov, A. Madvaliev can be noted as effective works in the field of terminology.

In the years of independence, the research of the characteristics of terms in a new aspect is noticeable. In particular, in the candidacy works of I.Pardaeva, N.Usmonov, Z.Isaqova, Z.Mirkholikov, G'.Ismailov, A.Torakhojaeva, the specific linguistic features of the terminology of various fields were revealed.

In U. Tursunov's series of works devoted to the analysis of terminology issues in Uzbek linguistics, the current problems of the field were highlighted. Analyzing the scientist's work on terminology, B. Orinboev gives the following opinion about it: "Ulug Tursunov was one of the first to try to clarify the issues of the terminology of the Uzbek language, and works were written dedicated to this issue: "Language is against the aspirations of the bourgeoisie in terminology", "Issues of Uzbek terminology", "Issues of terminology", "Principles of choosing words and terms in the literary language of Uzbek". These works reflect on various views and concepts in the field of term formation, collection, arrangement, unification and publication. In addition, it is noted that the confusions that have occurred and are occurring in the field of terminology begin to be clearly visible. For example, one concept can be spelled and written in different ways; providing long explanations instead of clear and concise terms; less use of native language opportunities in term creation; It was shown that one of the sources of enrichment of Uzbek terminology is the fact of different approaches to the external factor" [18].

Thus, the word term, which is the main object of terminology as a lexical unit belonging to a limited lexical layer, is the main object of terminological research, which is the main source of creating terminological dictionaries. The study of the terms that appeared in a certain field, the study of their metaphorical transfer from one field to another serves the development of the science of terminology.

List of used literature

1. Akobirov S.F. Language and terminology. - Tashkent, 1968;
2. Akhmanova O.S. Dictionary of linguistic terms. Izd. 2. – M: Soviet encyclopedia, 1969;
3. Vinokur G.O. O nekotorykh yavleniyax slovobrazovaniya v russkoy tekhnicheskoy terminologii // Trudy MIFLI. Sbornik statey po yazykovedeniyu. - M, 1939. - T.5. – S.3-54;
4. Gak V.G. Asymmetry of linguistic signs and some general problem terminology (semantic problems of language science). Material scientific symposium. - M.: MGU.1972. - P.68 -71.
5. Dadaboev H. Uzbek terminology. - Tashkent, 2019. - B.5.
6. Danilenko V.P. Russian terminology. Opyt lingvisticheskogo description. - M: Nauka, 1977;
7. Doniyorov R. Some issues of the technical terminology of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Science, 1977;
8. Ibrohimov S. Vocational lexicon of Ferghana dialects. I. - Tashkent: Science, 1956;
9. Klimovitsky, Ya. A. Nekotorye metodologicheskie voprosy raboty nad terminologiei nauki i tekhniki / Ya. A. Klimovitsky // Sovremennye problemy terminologii v nauke i tekhnike: sb. St. — M.: Nauka, 1969. — S. 35.
10. Lotte D.S. Voprosy zaimstvovaniya i uporyadocheniya inoyazychnykh terminov i terminoelementov. - M.: Nauka, 1982;
11. Madvaliev A. Issues of Uzbek terminology and lexicography. T.: National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 2017.-B.28-30.
12. Mirzaev I. Term / <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-t/termin-uz/>
13. Reformatsky A.A. Chto takoe terminologiya // Voprosy terminologii. - M., 1961. - S.46-54;
14. Saprykina O.A. The term kak phenomenon language and culture (k istorii slov i ponyatiy) // Vestnik RUDN. Series: TEORIYA YAZYKA. SEMIOTICS. SEMANTICS. - Moscow, 2017. Vol. 8 No. 1. – S. 33-39.
15. Superanskaya A.V. i dr. Common terminology. Voprosy theory / A. V. Superanskaya, N. V. Podolskaya, N. V. Vasileva. - M.: Nauka, 1989.
16. Usmanov S. Some issues of Uzbek terminology. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1968;
17. Hojiev A. Term selection criterion.-Tashkent, 1996. Pages 22-25.
18. Orinboev B. Uzbek terminology: in the interpretation of U. Tursunov // Current issues of linguistics (Collection of scientific articles III). - Tashkent, 2006. - B. 150.