

Theoretical Analysis of the Term and Terminology

SHIRIN UTKUROVNA RAKHIMOVA

Docent, Tashkent state university of Economics, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article analyzes the theory of scientific views on terminology, which is one of the developing fields of linguistics. Definitions given by linguists have also been shown for the concept of term, which is the main part of terminology. Terminology is a set of terms in a certain field of knowledge or production, as well as the doctrine of the formation, composition and operation of the term.

Key words: terminology, concept, special lexicon, special terms, a special scientific and technical concept.

Introduction: Terminology is one of the branches of lexicology, and it deals with the study and analysis of special terms or dictionaries related to a certain field. Terminology, in turn, is divided into several areas: medical terminology, aviation terminology, agricultural terminology, sports terminology, and so on. Terminology entered linguistics as a new scientific direction in the 19th century and became the object of research by many representatives of the field. It should be noted that each field defines the term from the point of view of its field. So linguists also define terms and terminology from a linguistic point of view.

The progress of science and technology, the development of information communication and the processes of globalization have led to the mutual integration of world languages, which in turn has led to the emergence of new concepts in these languages. It is this basis that motivated the development of terminology in linguistics. Terminology and term are defined differently by world scientists. It can be seen that there is still no single definition of the term. This sentence alone shows that although there has been a lot of scientific research on the terminology, this area needs more research.

The subject of the general theory of terminology: the creation and use of special words, with the help of which knowledge accumulated by mankind is collected and left for the future; improvement of existing terminological systems; search for the best ways to create new terms and their systems; It involves the search for universal features inherent in the terminology of various fields of knowledge.

Main part: The term is derived from the Greek word "terminus", which means "limit", "boundary". It is a word specific to the field of science and technology, agriculture, art and culture. Terminology means the doctrine of terms and the meaning of a set of terms .

"Terminus" means "to determine, to determine" in medieval Latin. According to the authors of the Big Oxford Dictionary, it was under the influence of this meaning that the words "term" and "term" were formed in English.

At the moment, experts are conducting large-scale research in order to study the formation, development, and development of specific terminological systems in different systematic languages, as well as their specific features. Nevertheless, controversial problems of terminology have not lost their relevance and are currently waiting for their perfect solution. In this sense, the concept of the term and the various innovations happening around it, developed scientific and theoretical views and research results attract not only linguists, but also experts in other fields and remain one of the urgent issues.

The process of creating the concept of "term" is based on long and diverse theories. On the one hand, the reason for this is that this concept is very complex, on the other hand, the concept itself is the most difficult to define and understand. In the scientific literature, there are different opinions about the term. In almost all of these definitions, the term is described as a word or phrase expressing a special scientific and technical concept.

Uzbek linguist H. Dadaboyev explains the definitions of the term given by scientists in his textbook "Uzbek Terminology":

According to O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and unambiguous. The language of the system of terms is formed consciously. After all, the term does not appear by itself, spontaneously, but is created due to its necessity, the existence of a need for it in society. As new concepts appear, the existing vocabulary in the language is unable to express this new concept. It follows that the terms are created due to the need of the people.

A. Gerd also expressed his opinion about the term, saying that the term is a combination of natural and artificial language units with a special terminological meaning that clearly and completely reflects the main features of existing concepts at a certain stage of the development of film science.

O. Akhmanova says that terminology emerges only when a science reaches the highest level of its development, that is, the term is recognized after a specific concept acquires a clear scientific expression. An important way to distinguish a term from a non-term is that it cannot be scientifically defined.

V. G. Gak, along with giving the definition of the term, reveals its essence and determines the place of the term in the vocabulary of a language. He objects to the consideration of the term as a separate type of lexical units in scientific works and puts forward the idea that the term-function is a form of the use of lexical units.

There are two different views on the term in science. Some scientists say that terms are a special type of lexical unit, while some scientists express the opinion that a term is just one application of a lexical unit. V. G. Gak also opposes treating the term as a separate layer of the lexical unit, like slang, and tries to show its place in the lexicon.

Terminology is considered as a set of special concepts, a set of special concepts united in a system of terms, representing a categorical apparatus specific to different schools, scientific directions and specific ideas.

In the XVIII century, at the same time as the expansion of scientific fields, the growth of technology and communication, terminology was seen as a necessary tool to overcome some of the difficulties associated with these many development processes. But it was only in the 20th century that terminology acquired a scientific direction, and at the same time was recognized as an activity of social importance.

Terminology first began to take shape as a science in the 1930s and was later based on various scientific approaches. Although the systematization of terminology and its scientific status belong to today, the activity in this field began much earlier.

Although we can approximately record the history of the appearance and origin of the word term in various systematic languages in the series of periods, the Latin word terminus (Latin means limit, limit) that appeared in the Middle Ages and we can more accurately note the emergence of the word terminology, which is formed from the combination of the ancient Greek words logos (which means "concept", "doctrine"), compared to the word term.

The concept of the term was first used in several senses, such as the divinity of boundaries, and later boundary stone, final or completed place, destination. By the Middle Ages, the word terminus was used in the sense of defining (something). The etymology of this lexeme shows that the terminology is the final stage in the understanding of a person himself, the surrounding world and other denotations that he imagines.

By calling the terminology a second-order language, Y.V.Slojenikina emphasizes that "this is not just a list of terms, it is a semiological system that expresses concepts that reflect a certain scientific worldview. The emergence of terminology in the history of mankind occurs only when the semiotic worldview has reached a sufficient level of development.

Terminology is located within the general literary language, but as V. P. Danilenko noted, "as an independent sector." Researchers see the main difference between a general literary language and a special dictionary in the specific features of the systematic organization of both. The special dictionary of the language of science is distinguished by its high level of scientificity.

Conclusion: Based on the above information, we can say that although a number of scientific researches have been conducted in the field of terminology, the development of the language due to the process of globalization encourages further research in this field. This field is becoming an object of research not only by linguists, but also by many other fields.

REFERENCES

1. Rakhimova Shirin, Ikromov Saidolim, & Rozikov Ravshan (2021). POSSIBILITIES OF DISTANCE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES AS A MEANS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING MOTIVATION AMONG STUDENTS OF ECONOMICS. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, 7 (7), 336-340.
2. Abdullayeva, M. (2022). The Appearance Of The Term "Education Dictionary" In World Linguistics Is Analyzed. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(Special Issue 28-2), 48-52.
3. Shirin U. Rakhimova. (2023). DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. *Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal*, 4(01), 176–183. <https://doi.org/10.37547/mesmj-V4-I1-23>
4. Hamidov, X. ., & Abdullayeva, M. . (2024). Alternative Versions and Functional Characteristics of Phraseologists in Uzbek. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 4(3), 51–54. Retrieved from <http://www.inovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/2637>

5. Djampulatova, N. (2023). THE ROLE OF THE COACHING APPROACH IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. *Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences*, 2(1), 191-195.
6. Yuldasheva N. K., Djampulatova N. M. TALABALALARNING KOMMUNIKATIV RIVOJLANISHI KONTEKSTIDA KOUCHINGLIK MODELI //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2022. – T. 2. – №. 11. – C. 915-920.
7. Djampulatova, N. (2022). Ways to improve communicative competence in English in creating an integrative learning environment.
8. Djampulatova, N. M., & Khazratkulova, O. A. (2021). SELECTION OF TECHNIQUES FOR THE COACHING APPROACH IN IMPROVING COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN MEDICAL ENGLISH. *Central Asian Journal of Medicine*, 2021(3), 142-149.
9. Babayeva Komila Rishatovna. "SEMANTIC COMPATIBILITY OF COMPOUND SENTENCES IN TRANSLATIONS." Zenodo (2022)
10. Teshaboeva, Ziyoda. (2020). Comparative Analysis Of English Translations Of Phraseological Units In "Baburnama". 221-235.
11. Teshaboyeva, Ziyodakhon Qodirovna. "A Cognitive Study of “Baburnama”’S Translations and Principle of Compiling a Textual Dictionary." *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results* (2022): 1994-2006.
12. Rakhmanberdiyeva K. S. et al. Technologies Of Organizing Independent Education In Teaching Students Foreign Languages (In The Case Of Non-Philological Universities) //Boletin de Literatura Oral-The Literary Journal. – 2023. – T. 10. – №. 1. – C. 4005-4010.
13. Babayeva, Komila Rishatovna , & Istamova, Gulnoza Utkurovna (2023). PRAGMATIC PROBLEMS THAT ARISE IN UZBEK GROUPS IN TEACHING ENGLISH. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 3 (2), 418-425.