

SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL VIEWS RELATED TO TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

Sidiqova Ma'mura

Lecturer, Department of "Tillar-1"

Oriental University of Tashkent

Abstract: this article includes scientific and theoretical views related to terminology in linguistics, the development of this field to date, the differences between terms and terms, and the stages of the development of terminology.

Key words: terminology, term, term, linguistics, lexicon.

НАУЧНЫЕ И ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ВЗГЛЯДЫ НА ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЮ В ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

Сидикова Мамура

Преподаватель кафедры «Тиллар-1»

Восточный университет Ташкента

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются научно-теоретические взгляды, связанные с терминологией в языкознании, развитие данной области до настоящего времени, различия между термином и терминологией, а также этапы развития терминологии.

Ключевые слова: терминология, термин, языкознание, лексика.

In modern developed literary languages, terminology plays a significant role. Terminology constitutes an important layer commonly referred to as the "language of science." Therefore, issues such as the place of terms within the language system, their general linguistic characteristics, their influence on the development of science, their importance in technology, production, education, and management systems, as well as the formation of new terms, have consistently attracted the attention of linguists.

Before discussing this field in detail, it is appropriate to answer the question: What is a term? Numerous definitions, both precise and less precise, have been proposed. Among them, the following definitions are considered the closest to the essence of the concept.

A term is a word or a phrase possessing professional significance that denotes and forms a specialized concept. It is used in the process of understanding particular objects and the relationships among them from the perspective of a specific field of knowledge¹.

Another definition describes a term as a word or phrase that serves as an exact expression of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture, and many other fields². A term may be any word that designates a particular concept—a system of views, ideas, or modes of reasoning and understanding the world—and that strictly delimits a conceptual domain. Such a designation ensures differentiation from the meanings of homonymous words in the general vocabulary through a precise definition. A term may also be an artificially created word.

The definition of a term eliminates the ambiguity inherent in a word of the same name used in general language, while simultaneously providing a general understanding of the designated object, which may be either a concrete and material entity or an abstract mental construct.

Through determinologization, a term loses its strict conceptuality, systematic character, and precision. The concept embodied in the term becomes simplified, and the former term is adapted to everyday language usage. Such words, which once possessed a terminological meaning, require explanation rather than definition, similar to other units of the general vocabulary.

Accordingly, a name is a lexical unit through which a visible object is designated and perceived without necessarily understanding its exact position within a classification system or its relationship to other objects. Names belong to the category of lexical items; therefore, their connection with concepts is relatively weak.

¹ Кодуков М. Общее языкознание. –М., 1974. –С.105.

² Шоабдурахмонов Ш., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. –Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1980. 129-б.

In contrast, terms belong to the category of signs that reflect cognitive processes and occupy a specific place within a conceptual system.

Every science, field, or profession possesses its own set of terms and the corresponding vocabulary formed by them. Such specialized vocabulary is commonly referred to as terminology. Examples include legal terminology, linguistic terminology, and many others.

At this point, it is necessary to clarify the notions of *termin* (“term”) and *atama* (“designation”) and to address the differences between them. It is well known that the word *termin* entered Uzbek through Russian, and extensive debates have taken place among linguists regarding whether it should be replaced by the native Uzbek word *atama*. The prevailing conclusion has been that such a substitution is not appropriate. First, the word *atama* generally refers to any word that names an object, phenomenon, quality, or action. For example, the Uzbek words *olma* (“apple”), *katta* (“big”), and *kelmoq* (“to come”) serve as designations of an object, a quality, and an action, respectively. Such a characterization cannot be applied to the concept of a term.

As noted above, a term is a precise and stable expression of a concept belonging to a particular field of knowledge. The word *atama* does not possess the definitional and functional characteristics attributed to a term. For this reason, the words *istiloh* and *atama*, which were previously used in the sense of “term,” were eventually replaced by the word *termin*, as it more fully satisfies the requirements imposed on scientific terminology.

Furthermore, in nearly all languages of the world, including the Turkic languages, the word *term* (or its equivalent international form) is used in the specialized sense described above. Consequently, it may be regarded as a genuinely international word. By contrast, the word *atama* simply denotes a name or designation in a broad sense. Based on these considerations, the present study also employs the word *term* (*termin*) throughout.

It would be erroneous to assume that the emergence of terminology is solely connected with the growth of theoretical knowledge and the development of science and technology. Both in the past and at present, every field has possessed its own terminology. Many words used in everyday speech may function as terms in professional discourse. Although terms are words that precisely express concepts belonging to a particular field, their use is not necessarily restricted to specialists within that field. In this regard, two situations may be observed.

First, the meanings of certain terms are understandable even to individuals who are not associated with the relevant field, and therefore such terms are widely used by the general public. Examples include botanical terms such as *cotton*, *wheat*, and *apricot*; terms related to the arts such as *stage*, *poster*, and *actor*; terms associated with marriage in Islamic law such as *adult male (bāligh)*, *adult female (bāligha)*, and *marriage (nikāḥ)*; medical terms such as *injection* and *anesthesia*; and commercial terms such as *wholesale*, *compensation*, *offer*, and *acceptance*.

Second, certain terms are comprehensible only to specialists in a particular field and are used exclusively within their professional discourse. Examples include linguistic terms such as *phoneme*, *morpheme*, *root*, and *stress*; chemical terms such as *oxide* and *indicator*; Islamic legal terms related to marriage such as *kafā'ah* (compatibility in marriage), *shighār marriage*, and *mut'ah marriage*; and commercial terms such as *credit*, *retail*, and *deposit*.

It should be noted that words belonging to the general vocabulary may acquire terminological status when they are used to express concepts specific to a particular field. In such cases, a word simultaneously belongs to the general vocabulary through its primary meaning and to the terminological vocabulary through its specialized meaning. For example, ordinary words such as “roof,” “wall,” and “ceiling,” which are commonly used in everyday speech, function as technical terms in the discourse of builders and architects.

Terms used within a professional community facilitate communication and interaction among specialists and thereby contribute to the effectiveness of their

work. Consequently, a lexical item may function both as a common word and as a term, depending on the context in which it is used.

Despite the complexity of terminology studies and the fact that certain issues remain unresolved, it can be asserted that a term is both an instrument and a product of professional thinking. For this reason, specialists emphasize that regardless of whether a term is expressed by a single word or a phrase, it must possess a clear meaning and designate a single concept.

A term is a lexical unit that identifies and names a linguistic or conceptual entity. The formation of terms follows the general principles of word formation. Their morphological characteristics are governed by the same grammatical rules that apply to nouns and other lexical categories across languages. Likewise, the syntactic behavior of terms does not differ from that of ordinary words in speech. Therefore, terminology is not a language within a language; rather, it constitutes a distinct lexical and phraseological layer of a language that serves the professional needs of its users.

This does not mean that terms lack distinctive features or differ in no way from ordinary vocabulary. Semantic nuances, emotional coloring, and expressive connotations commonly found in everyday words are generally absent from terms. Compared with the meanings of common words, the meanings of terms are highly precise and do not contain additional connotations.

Terms belonging to a particular field are interconnected through both conceptual and word-formation relationships. For example, linguistic terms such as *grammar*, *morphology*, and *syntax* are not directly related through derivational processes, yet they are conceptually connected. The opposite situation, however—namely, a derivational relationship without a conceptual connection—is generally impossible. Terms such as *morpheme*, *morphology*, and *morph* are related from a word-formation perspective, and they are likewise linked conceptually.

Classification of Terms According to Their Sphere of Use

Terms are generally divided into two major groups according to their field of application:

1. Scientific Terms

Scientific terms are those related to various branches of science and scholarship.

a) Linguistic terms: *phoneme, phonetics, lexicon, semantics, phraseology, morphology, syntax*, and others.

b) Literary terms: *epithet, simile, hyperbole, paronomasia (tajnīs), allusion (talmīh), novel, short story*, and others.

c) Historical terms: *capitalism, feudalism, communism*, and similar concepts.

These and numerous other terms belonging to different scientific disciplines are collectively referred to as scientific terms.

2. Professional Terms

Professional terms are monosemantic words associated with a particular profession, craft, or specialization. Some examples include:

a) Pottery terminology: *angob* (a type of slip used for coating ceramics), *taqsir* (a glaze or coloring applied to the surface of pottery), *gulbo 'ta* (a bluish-white clay obtained from mountainous areas).

b) Shoemaking terminology: *bigiz* (awl), *qolip* (last), *beshtik, dastak* (handle), *giocho 'p*.

c) Tailoring terminology: *needle, fabric, pattern, template, seam*, and *thread*.

Turning briefly to fiqh terminology, its historical development may be divided into two main stages:

1. The Classical Period;

2. The Modern Period.

During the medieval era, disciplines such as Islamic law, Arabic linguistics, history, literature, philosophy, and other branches of knowledge were documented in Classical Arabic. The abundance of specialized terms with distinct semantic content found in these sources demonstrates the significant development of terminological studies within the Arabic linguistic tradition during that period.

Terms represent an ideal component of scientific language, as they establish communication through clearly defined meanings. Specific concepts can be accurately designated and identified through these specialized lexical units, commonly referred to as terms.

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