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## TERMINOLOGY AND WORD RELATIONSHIPS

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**Annotation.** It is necessary to take into account the specific features of each field, as well as the expressive possibilities of the Uzbek language, when regulating terms. It is necessary to simplify as much as possible the terms in the form of compounds with three, four or more components formed by translation in the Uzbek language.

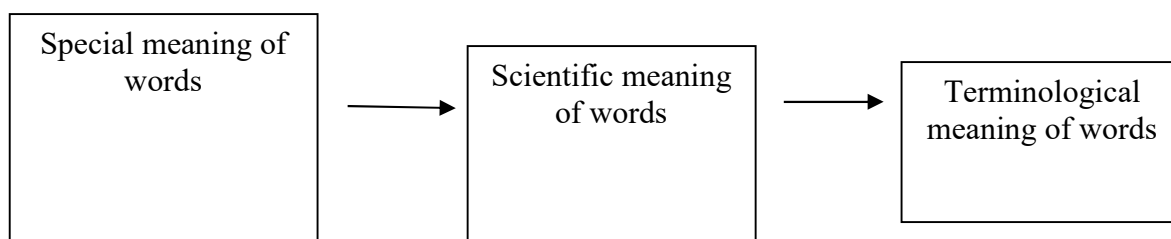
**Keywords:** lexical system, term, emotional-expressive, poetic style, nominative.

### INTRODUCTION

Terms, like words, are units of the lexical system. The main task of the terms in the lexical system is to separate concrete concepts in the fields of science, to set boundaries between them. The original dictionary meaning of the term is the same: the term comes from the Latin word (terminus), which means "boundary mark, limit, limit".

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Speaking about the terminological meaning of words, V.V. Vinogradov notes that "the scientific meaning of words and the special meaning of words are close concepts." Because the scientific meaning of the words creates the term, the terminological meaning of the words was characterized by always having a scientific character. This situation can be illustrated as follows:



In this drawing, the conclusions expressed by V. V. Vinogradov regarding the terminological meaning of the word have been changed, because the concept of the special meaning of the word is broader and it includes the scientific meaning of the words, and the scientific meaning is expressed through terms.

It is understood that terms are not always used in a narrow scope, they can be widely used in speech when there is a need to use them. It can be concluded that the terms approaching the limit of the term system will have a sign of commonality with the words. They can be actively used in speech like common words. The terms located in the center of

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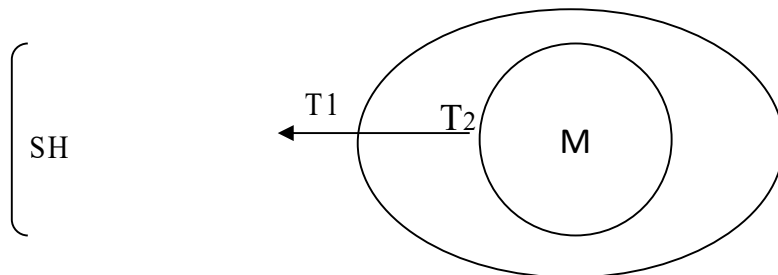
the term system show the sign of specificity. They can be used only in a certain field of science. For example, the following can be mentioned as terms approaching the limits of the terminological system of the chemical field: coal, cast iron, silver, lime, copper, mercury, etc. The following are included in the narrowly used terms with a special sign: hydroxide, litmus, molecular weight, insecticide.

The following are the terms approaching the limits of the terminological system of the field of physics: heat, temperature, electricity, magnetism, gas, boiling, evaporation, motion, etc. Some of the terms that are characteristic of this field include: chaotic state, gravitation, diodes, ionization, Boltzmann's constant, Brownian motion, ferromagnetism, calorimeter, condensation, etc.

In the field of medicine, it is possible to distinguish terms that are close to the limit of the terminosystem: analgin, aspirin, flu, surgery, etc. Such terms are actively used in speech. The terms that have a special sign and are used in a narrow circle include the following: dystrophy, myocardium, hypotonia, etc.

### METHODOLOGY

Terms are in constant motion within the terminological system. Some terms can also move from the border to the center, in which case the words end in a certain circle and move from the general to the specific. Some of the terms, depending on the situation, move from the center to the border and expand the scope of application, away from specificity. The generality sign also appears in terms with a wider scope of application. For example, in the current situation, this situation is observed in terms of covid, pandemic, quarantine, lockdown. This can be represented by the following diagram:



In this case: SH is the limit of use (symbol).

M – center (narrow circle).

T1, T2, T... – terms in action (T1 – covid, T2 – lockdown).

G.Muhammadjonova summarized the specific features of the terms as follows:

"1. Words become terms only when they are used in a certain field and are used in a limited sense. For example, water. In the non-limiting lexicon, the word "water" refers to all kinds of water: running water, trickle water, well water, pond water, snow water, tap water, gas water, mineral water. As a chemical term, water is represented by the formula  $N_2O$  and is understood as a compound consisting of hydrogen and oxygen.

2. The term expresses a clear, concrete concept and is devoid of emotional-expressive, modal functions. As a rule, the meaning of the word is often complex, it expresses a concept,

an emotional-expressive tone and a stylistic sign. Accordingly, synonymous words expressing the same concept in the language represent an emotional-expressive tone and a stylistic sign. For example, from the words sky, blue, samo, falak, gardun, sky is widely used, samo is characteristic of a bookish, poetic style; gardun is an old literary word.

3. The term performs a nominative function. The meaning of the terms is basically the same as the concept. The concept reflects the most important common feature of objects and events. For example, cotton is a technical plant, fluff.

4. One word can be the term of several fields. In it, it represents a separate concept in each field. For example, morphology. As a linguistic term, the system of word change forms, the section on the ways of forming word forms; and as a botanical term, the science that studies the structure and form of the soil; and as a term of biology, it means the science that studies the structure and form of organisms, organs.

5. As a rule, most of the words are ambiguous, the terms have the same meaning in a certain terminological system. For example, the word "to pull" has many meanings: a) to grab something and push it towards oneself; b) to push the thing that is attached to the back by exerting energy; c) due to the force of attraction between particles, bodies, to incline to one's side, push; g) interfere in something; d) cover, cover, wear, hold; e) carry away with air, water flow; or) to drive; j) share. The term axiom expresses the concept of truth that is accepted without a single proof.

6. Terms are words of a certain norm, specially accepted and formalized by people of a certain field and profession. For example, an angle, a line, a square, a cube, a prism, a cat, a rhombus, a diameter.

These descriptions of terms are important in distinguishing them from common words.

## **DISCUSSION**

A. Madvaliev explained the differences between term and word as follows: "The development of terminological systems goes directly with the development of science. In addition, unlike words in general use, it is consciously brought into scientific and practical treatment. Terms do not "appear", but are "invented", "created" when the need for them is felt.

According to this description, terms are a product of creation that is consciously created based on a specific goal. Therefore, unlike common words, terms are specially accepted and formalized and, of course, standardized units by people of a certain field and profession. Terms are such units that it is clear what concept they mean. In other words, the terms can be freely interpreted. A term is a word with a specific meaning until it is defined in what sense it is used, until it passes into a monosemantic structure.

The above conclusions about the relationship of terms with common words can be summarized as follows:

- 1) terms have semantic and formal signs like common words;
- 2) although the terms are part of the lexical system of the language, they operate in a special lexicon used for a specific purpose;

3) terms serve as a means of expressing concepts related to a specific field of science and activity in the language lexicon designed for a special purpose;

4) terms are considered as an element of the terminological system and reflect the theoretical aspect of science and activity.

Another feature that distinguishes terms from common words is their structural complexity. One of the main problems of terminology is that most terms have a complex structure. Because complex structured terms make it difficult for the speech process to be effective.

Responding to this issue, N. Pazliddinova in her research on "Lexico-semantic features of phytonyms of the Uzbek language" wrote that "in linguistic research, plant names, lexemes representing plants, plant nouns, botanical terms, phytonym, phytonymic lexicon, writes that the use of terms such as floristic lexicon was observed.

It seems that eight different terms have been used to express the same concept, and these terms have not been sufficiently differentiated until now. Of the eight terms, only one is one-component, five are two-component, and two are three-component. Among these terms, the one-component phytonym term is the most acceptable term.

In the work of Kh. Narkhodjaeva on the topic "Linguistic features of terms meaning process in the Uzbek language", the following structural types of terms meaning process are presented: "1) two-component: currency exchange, improvement of legislation; 2) three-component: different breeding results, dehydration during winter; 3) four components: execution of the object of sanction from outside, state test of selection achievement; 4) five-component: such as low-speed joint control channel".

It is inconvenient to use such complex terms not only in speech, but also in written speech. The term should be as compact as possible, consisting of few components. The conciseness of the terms not only makes it easier to use, but also makes it possible to create new terms from them.

The term usually refers to the fields of science and technology, industry, and production. Nowadays, due to the close relations between peoples, concepts related to science and technology, production often have an international character. Interaction between peoples, exchanges of experience lead to the unification and uniformity of production tools and scientific concepts. In this regard, it is generally desirable that the terms have an international character in terms of form and meaning. For example, the terms ornament (a painted, engraved or drawn pattern made by adding and harmonizing images from the world of plants and animals with geometric shapes), appliqué (a method of attaching or sewing a pattern to something with colorful gauze or pieces of paper, or an item with such a pattern) can be

## **RESULT**

Therefore, as D. Jamoliddinova pointed out, "it is necessary to take into account the specific features of each field, as well as the expressive possibilities of the Uzbek language,

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when regulating terms. It is necessary to simplify as much as possible the terms in the form of compounds with three, four or more components formed by translation in the Uzbek language.

### **CONCLUSION**

In short, using terms to express more than one concept and, conversely, using different terms to express the same concept; The issues that are waiting to be solved in terminology are the fact that the original terms cannot correctly reflect the essence of the concept, the creation of many complex terms, the increase in the variants of some terms that do not meet the requirements based on copying, the variety and variability of the writing of some terms.

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