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LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY

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Free explorer

Annotation: the development of the terminology of the Uzbek language in the current rapidly developing period, the conclusion of which is that the compilation of field terminological dictionaries of various branches of science is of great importance. Not only the terminology of linguistics, but also the study of the terminology of fields has become important for modern society.

Keywords: linguistics, terminology, pronoun, linguistics, dictionary, word conjunction, lexicon, lexical system

In linguistics, the specificity of terms, their absence from the general lexical system, the formation of a special lexical system, has been studied by a number of scientists. Researchers who conducted research on terminology in the last century considered the "term" as a special word, a product of the author's creation of a conscious word, and the "term" as a separate, clearly defined subsystem in the language general system.

In linguistics, general and special terms that represent certain concepts, views on the surface of the term and term are interpreted differently by scientists. We witness that the requirements for the term, the characteristics of the term, the aspects of expressing the ambiguity in it, the presence of homonym, synonym, antonymic polysemia and the feature of polyfunctionality in terminological units, vocabulary, as well as conveying, articulating with different words, are covered in many studies. Because in recorded and many other areas, understanding specific lexical units of the directional language can cause difficulties or lead to misunderstandings.

Researchers who conducted research on terminology considered the term as a special word, a product of the author's creation of a conscious word, and terminology as a separate, clearly defined subsystem in the language general system. "The term lexeme is derived from the Latin word "terminus", meaning end, Check, border, end. "The term-by its linguistic nature, is distinguished by its clear, concise expression of scientific and technical or other professional concepts and richness in information." In most modern definitions of the term, its relation to the concept is advanced, and this feature is recognized as the most important for determining the linguistic essence in question. For Example, A.V.Let's focus on the opinion of superanskaya that "in science, the relationship of term and concept comes to the fore". "Behind the term is always an object of thought, but not a general thought, but a special thought that is limited to a particular sphere. The term is directly related to the scientific concept". "Terms are a known way to reproduce professional,



scientific(special) knowledge as a linguistic expression of special concepts. When expressing a special concept that defines something general and natural in an object through a language sign, the term becomes a means of cognition".

Currently, term semantics differ from word semantics in that a.A.Potebnya's argument is that "when the term is used as the designation of a special concept, the lexical unit of the language has a terminological, conceptual meaning that is superimposed over a specific lexical meaning".

Terms can be similar to words in a common language. However, what makes pronouns different from words in a common language is the specific and detailed meaning they have in their context or in their specialized field. When translating a text, the nature of the work and the target audience should help determine whether the term or word in the general language corresponds to the context of the work. According to many current research in linguistics in the field of the term, the definition of the term "term" is becoming one of the important issues. While much research has been done on the study of important properties of the term, there are still no universal and complete methods of determining the nature of a "term" in linguistics.

In linguistics, the term is interpreted in similar variants. Sh. In the opinion of kokorov, "the term is a word or a combination used in the process of knowledge of certain objects and connections between them from the point of view of certain professions, their assimilation, expressing professional meaning, expressing and forming professional understanding". X.Prichodjayeva lists the well-rounded properties of the term: "(1) the term is a linguistic unit or compounds belonging to the language of production, science and technology, a type of universal language that performs a special task; 2) a term is a specific name of a specific thing – subject, material, abstract concepts; 3) a certain definition is necessary for a term, with the help of which it is possible to more accurately express the content of a particular term, distinguish one from the other, place a certain concept in a specific classification line, and more clearly indicate their distinguishing signs".

It is known that the science of terminology arose as a result of the development of various disciplines. Currently, each aspect of science has its own terminology. Many linguists have researched differently the nature of terminology, its lexical-semantic, functional-structural aspects. Until the 19th century, when they were interested in general terminology issues, beginning in the 20th century, they conducted research on the terminology of each branch of science separately. Standardization of terminology is the process of ensuring that terms meet certain standards.

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