

# Basic Principles and Directions of Terminological System Analysis in Uzbek Linguistics

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## ABSTRACT

This article will reveal the principles, main directions and methods of studying terms and their analysis in linguistics. Each area has its own terminological system, and this area is now becoming one of the main areas for research topics. The views and opinions of research scientists who have carried out their scientific work in this area are considered in this article.

**KEYWORDS:** *terminology, term, reduction, simple terms, compound terms, even terms, term-compounds*

As we research the field of linguistics, we will definitely come across the term terminology in its component. The term terminology has been given many definitions and explanations by a number of scholars. As linguistics is studied as a field, terminology has become an integral part of it as an important branch, and today there are several definitions of it in science.

*Terminology* (Latin *terminus* – border + Greek *logos* – science, doctrine) has several meanings:

1. A set of terms used in one area of science, technology, profession. For example, the terminology of the Uzbek language.
2. The field of linguistics involved in the study, regulation of terms. For example, the terminology Department, the terminology specialist<sup>1</sup>.

Terminology is a set of terms related to a particular field and a branch of linguistics about the regulation of terms. For example, questions of grammar terminology, terminology.

*Terminology* is a set of terms. Terms are lexical units, the meaning of which is determined by specialists in specialized texts<sup>2</sup>.

There are also several different definitions of scientists in terms that form the basis of terminology. There are different opinions and views on terms, and we can meet terms like this on the fronts that refer to each area. A number of opinions have been made to terms as follows. Including:

\* Terms are nominative units that represent specialized concepts related to science-technology, literature, art and other fields, the application of which is limited to a specific field: gulkosa, shona (in Botany); Square, Square (in

geometry); ega, cross section (in linguistics); rhyme, Turak, weight (in literary studies)<sup>3</sup>.

\* The term is a special dictionary. Examples include informatics, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, grammar, linguistics, music, and other fields<sup>4</sup>.

• O. Vinokur believes that the term-always clear and clear, the language of the system of terms is consciously formed. After all, the term does not appear spontaneously, stickily, but is created because it is necessary, because there is a need for it in society.

Terms are not only an organizational part of the language, they are also the basis of terminology. If a word (not based on terminology) is a ambiguous word in the common language calculus, it becomes a monosyllabic word when moved to a certain terminology level. Take, for example, the word operation, in each area this word means a different meaning. If, when the surgeon talks about the operation, we can understand that the operation in the field of medicine, if, while talking about the need to carry out a military operation, we can understand that the work carried out on the basis of a military order.

The term is not used in context as a simple word, which 1) can sometimes serve as a member of a particular terminology instead of a sentence; 2) sometimes singled out, for example in manuals of techniques or in order documents; 3) sometimes it explains why terminology is contained.

In many cases, a term can be used in the case of homogeneity in various interdisciplinary or Sahara. For example: reaction 1) in chemistry 2) in physics 3) in politics; reduction 1) in philosophy 2) in jurisprudence 3) in phonetics<sup>5</sup>.

In textbooks, terms are taught in a number of types according to the shakily structure. We can classify them as follows:

1. Simple terms;
2. Compound terms;
3. Even terms;
4. Term-compounds.

**Simple terms:** the noun is formed from the word category, having a STEM and a shakily-spiritual integrity. For example: cut, determinant, methodical, antonym, letter, exclamation, adjective, number, sentence, agreement, etc. Simple terms are divided into two types according to their derivational property: simple root terms and simple stem terms.

<sup>1</sup> Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume IV. "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", Tashkent, 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Kocourek, Rostislav. La langue française de la technique et de la science. Vers une linguistique de la langue savante. Wiesbaden : Oscar Brandstetter Verlag GMBH & Co. KG, 1991.

<sup>3</sup> Jamoloxonov H. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili leksikologiyasi. 2002.

<sup>4</sup> www.google.fr.

<sup>5</sup> Реформатский. А.А. Введение в языковедение. -М.: Аспект Пресс, 1996.

- a. simple cardinal terms: metaphor, style, accent, term, possessive, fluent, language, speech, point, comma, case, etc.
- b. simple drafting terms: terminology, linguistics, tussling, benchmarking, determinant, recommendation, set, etc.

**Compound terms** are words formed from more than one base conjunction. In linguistics, most of these types of terms belong to the acquired layer, which are used in the Uzbek language as radical terms. For example: orthography, graphics, punctuation, lexicology, lexicography.

Even terms are usually formed from the addition of two words, and terms of this type are almost rare. For example: is a word-sentence term.

Term compounds this type of term is also one of the types that are very common in the terminological system. In this, it is formed from more than one lexical unit and is expressed in a compound state. For example: consonant sound, introductory sentence, verb-making suffix, simple formative term, task forms of adjective, adjectival adjective, expressive power of speech, speech organs, etc. The term compounds are also in turn divided into the following groups in terms of flatness:

**Two-compound term-consonants**-in terms such as this, there will be a subordinate and Governor relationship: paired words, a consonant sound, a consonant sound, a consonant vowel, an unstressed vowel, a vowel sound, a consonant sound, a vowel drop, a vowel increase, sound alternation, phonetic writing, a transitive verb, a non-transitive verb, an intermediary complement, a vowel, a sentence stress, a speech culture, word categories, independent words, etc.

**Three-compound term-compounds** - a three-compound word compound is considered a chain term, but means one. For example: the task forms of a horse, the simple yasam horse, the form-making additive, the word-making additive, The Imitation of a state, The Imitation of a sound, the personality of a certain sentence, the identity of an unknown sentence, the personality of a generalized sentence, the accompanying joint sentence, the compound sentence without a tie, the standard of punctuation, the attitude forms of a verb.

**Four-compound term-compounds.** These types of terms do not constitute a large volume in terms of quantity in linguistics. For example: the adjectival form-making suffix, the possessive suffix, is like the possessive participle, the possessive participle.

Term modeling is considered one of the main stages in the creation of terminological corpus and terminological bases. Also in this process, complex structured terms can create a number of difficulties when translating a term from one language to another. For this reason, linguistic terminology is preceded by the reform of linguistic terms, promoting the tasks of systematization.

Terminology is considered a field with a wide range, and there are a lot of comments that are also expressed on the concept of the term that forms its basis. Despite the fact that more than 3,000 definitions are presented in the language to the concept of the term today, its full essence is not entirely clear. Consequently, " more and more comments have been expressed in the scientific literature on the definition of the term. In almost all definitions, the term is described in the

form of a word or a combination of words that express a special scientific and technical concept" <sup>6</sup>.

Terms serve in the detailed study of linguistic boundaries of form and content, innovative processes taking place in the lexicon of the laws of polysemy and variability, morphological, structural, derivational laws in the cross section of various fields, functional, conceptual principles, phraseological, distributive, discursive, statistical, comparative-typological, lexical-semantic, national-cultural aspects, pragmatic, linguistic, lexicographical issues, descriptive-classificatory, universal, character-descriptive, as well as extensive analysis<sup>7</sup>. When viewed from the point of view of the set of linguistic units mentioned above, Terms form a complex of culture and National thinking that embodies the systemic features of the language. Therefore, an in-depth study of terminology is important in linguistics.

In current linguistics, the emergence of new terminology, obstacles to their viability, principles and methods of making, peat ideas, points of view are prominent. Substantive, functional, derivational, semantic and pragmatic principles of term word interpretation are being recognized.

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