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## TERMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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### ABSTRACT

The study of the history of the formation of lexical-semantic means of language in general and terminological vocabulary in particular is of great scientific, theoretical, and practical importance. In connection with the intensive development of all areas of modern knowledge, the problem of a comprehensive study of nominative terminological systems is becoming increasingly urgent.

The problem of terms as a special lexical-semantic category of words, as well as the relationship of terminological vocabulary with the rest of the vocabulary of the literary language, has not yet been sufficiently studied. In the study of terms, two main approaches are outlined - normative and descriptive. The normative approach, within the framework of which the basic requirements for the term were formulated (the author of the first of which was D.S. Lotte - unambiguity, accuracy, brevity, absence of synonyms, etc.) made it possible to create state, industry and international standards for terms and definitions, collections of recommended terms and terminological dictionaries.

### KEYWORDS

World linguistics, Uzbek linguistics, Uzbek, English linguistics, terms, terminology, English terminology, Uzbek terminology.

### INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of the descriptive approach to terms (these works began with the works of G. O. Vinokur), it is argued that “any word can act as a term, no matter how trivial it may be, and that terms are not special words, but only words in a special function”. The difference between normative and descriptive approaches to a term is that “if linguists approach a term as something given, then terminologists approach it as an object of conscious, purposeful processing. Therefore, linguists talk about the characteristics of a term, and terminologists talk about the requirements for a term”. The descriptive approach substantiates the linguistic nature of the term.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Resolving the antinomy between normative and descriptive approaches to a term was possible within the framework of a scientific discipline in which the term is the main subject. This scientific discipline, called terminology in the works of B.N. Golovin, is based on linguistic research, including issues of the formation of individual terminology systems.

The term is formed on the basis of a lexical unit of a certain natural language; the lexical unit is the breeding ground for the emergence of the term. Thus, “any term has the phonetic appearance of a word or phrase of a certain natural language” and its “linguistic, lexical basis is manifested in all aspects of the term: in its

phonemic, word-formation, content, and functional structure”, therefore, the traditional opposition “a term as a special word - a commonly used word” seems illegitimate, because terms and commonly used words are connected not by relations of opposition, but by relations of derivativeness. So the practical identification of terms as words that denote, among other names, special concepts of science, art, technology, production, socio-economic life and are ideally distinguished by accuracy and unambiguity, seems quite natural.

In modern science, theoretical study of terminological systems of various fields of knowledge, their formation, development and implementation features and laws is one of the priority directions of linguistic research. Such serious attention to the development of terminology issues is explained, on the one hand, by the rapid development of science and the increase in the number of new concepts that require new designations in human practical activity, and on the other hand, it is explained by insufficient knowledge of science. processes of formation, development and operation of terminology. Increased attention to terminology, in addition to the factors listed, is associated with the increased internationalization of terms and the need to develop an adequate approach to the study of this phenomenon.

The need to study network terminologies of the Uzbek language that have been formed for a long time in the

life of the people arises from the fact that the results of such studies can provide valuable material about their composition, lexical-semantic features. and can contribute to the structural development of terminological units and to solving some issues of terminology.

In English terminology, there are many unsolved problems related to the development of the theoretical basis of the creation and development of terminology, the definition of term boundaries, the development of principles for the presentation of terms and their interpretation in dictionaries.

In world linguistics, in particular, in Uzbek linguistics today, Uzbek, English, Russian, Kazakh, Arabic, terms in the field terminological systems of languages such as Persian, Korean, and Chinese Research problems from the point of view of cross-linguistics are the first is gaining importance. Such problems are in the information, language system rapid growth of innovative processes, various on a large scale among specialists who engage in communication in structured languages

arising from the need and necessity of information exchange. Interlingual information and the exchange process depends on the nature and needs of the mother tongue of each nation the authority of the national language of any nation based on its requirements and determined by the fact that it aims

to radically increase its position. In recent years in world linguistics, especially in Uzbek linguistics, English, Interest in studying Russian and Uzbek languages is growing. For this reason English, Russian, Uzbek language field terms linguistically within the framework of languages research, creation of their two- and three-language terminological and explanatory dictionaries the time itself demands it. The most important thing is the youth in New Uzbekistan along with Uzbek, other foreign languages, especially English and Russian its deeper study was raised to the level of state policy and it received great attention is being given. The relevance of this research topic is the countries of the world and The development of agriculture and water management in our republic is due to him new approaches to the terminological system by the need for comparative research.

The need to develop Uzbek terminology is determined by the current state of the Ingush language, its performance characteristics, the development and expansion of its functions as the state language of the Republic of Ingushetia, as well as the teaching of the Ingush language. secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, and accordingly, the need to create textbooks and training manuals in the Ingush language. It is natural that the development of such issues is based on strict scientific principles, for this it is necessary to summarize all the work done in this regard, to assimilate the accumulated experience, to

describe and analyze the current situation in detail. linguistic terminology of the Ingush language. Uzbek linguistic terminology has a relatively young history. From the beginning of the 20s of the twentieth century, its origin and formation began, and then the process of its gradual formation into an independent terminological subsystem began, the main components of which were sufficiently formalized by the middle of the development period. in logical-conceptual and lexical-semantic aspects. Ingush linguistic terminology as one of the most important components of the lexical system of the Uzbek literary language. The relevance of studying the linguistic terminology of the English language is determined by the theoretical and practical tasks of studying the history of its formation, development and activity. The linguistic terminology of the Ingush language in general, in particular, the sources of filling, the methods of forming terms, the structural and semantic features of terms, their inter-systemic connections, the laws of further development and improvement of this terminological system have not been studied yet. Special Studies in Ingush Linguistics.

The relevance of this research work is determined by the need to regulate linguistic terms, as well as the fact that the scientific development of terminology problems, including the formation of linguistic terms of the Ingush language, requires the creation of a theoretical basis. methodological methods of analysis

that allow to present the system of linguistic terminology in an integrated form and to identify general trends in the development of terminological units in the modern Ingush dictionary.

There is no generally recognized scientific classification of linguistic terms in Uzbek and English linguistics, which determines the need for conceptual-semantic organization of the system of Ingush linguistic terms and a deep study of thematic differentiation.

Comprehensive linguistic research of linguistic terminology in derivational, functional and lexical aspects serves to further clarify the place of this terminological dictionary in the system of the Ingush language.

The purpose of the ongoing research is to systematically comprehensively study the linguistic term system of the Ingush language in a broad scientific context, to analyze the stages and ways of its formation and development, and to describe the current state of terminological units. their composition, structure and typological characteristics.

We found it permissible to analyze the concept of this terminology as follows: Phonetics is the study of the physical sounds of human speech, including their production, transmission, and perception. Phonology is the study of the sound patterns and systems of a particular language or languages. Morphology is the study of the structure and formation of words,

including how words are formed from smaller units called morphemes. Syntax is the study of how words are combined to form grammatically correct sentences and phrases in a language. Semantics is the study of meaning in language, including how words and sentences convey meaning and how meaning can vary in different contexts. Pragmatics is the study of how context influences the interpretation and use of language, including the social and cultural aspects of communication. Sociolinguistics is the study of how language varies and changes in different social groups and contexts, including factors such as dialects, accents, and language attitudes. Psycholinguistics is the study of how language is processed and produced in the human brain, including topics such as language acquisition and comprehension. Discourse analysis is the study of how language is used in larger units of communication, such as conversations, narratives, and written texts. Pragmatic markers are words or phrases that are used to indicate attitudes, intentions, or other pragmatic meanings in conversation, such as "well," "you know," or "actually. Sociolinguistic variables are linguistic features that vary systematically according to social factors, such as age, gender, or social class. Language acquisition is the process by which individuals acquire their first language or additional languages, typically during childhood. A speech act is an action performed through speech, such as making a request, giving an order, or making a promise. A discourse marker is a word or phrase that helps

organize and structure discourse, such as "however," "therefore," or "for example." Linguistic relativity is the idea that the structure and vocabulary of a language can influence the way speakers perceive and think about the world.

Modern linguist scientist M.Nizomova thinks about the term like this: "Although the work of regulating the terms related to the field of pedagogy in world linguistics was carried out within the framework of different systematic languages, to this day the terms of this field are one of the world languages according to our national language - Uzbek. Their structural-semantic, lexicographical and translational problems have not yet been sufficiently resolved in comparison with the English language source. In particular, the criteria for regulating terms related to the field of pedagogy have not been developed. In this sense, proposals are made for determining the structural and semantic models of terms, analyzing and researching the processes of stabilization of international and native units in national languages, improving translation methods, regulating and standardizing the cases of synonymy (variantity), polysemy and homonymy in these terms".

We believe that the following tasks should be solved in accordance with the goal:

a) consideration of theoretical issues related to definition of term, term, term system in modern linguistics;

b) clarifying the conceptual and terminological apparatus necessary for determining the most appropriate approaches to solving these problems and researching the topic;

v) to analyze the characteristics of the formation and development of Ingush linguistic terminology in different periods of the history of the development of the English and Uzbek literary languages;

d) to determine the main sources and methods of forming linguistic terms, to determine the level of productivity of the methods of forming terms;

e) analysis of typological characteristics of terminological units related to the science of "Linguistics", its structural structure, structural connections and relationships between structural elements;

f) based on the determined linguistic features of the studied term units, make their classification - thematic, genetic, word formation, structural-grammatical and lexical-semantic;

g) to determine the essence of category-species relations and to present a classification scheme of hyper-hyponymic relations of linguistic terms;

z) development and creation of a unified dictionary of linguistic terms of the Ingush language as part of preparation for the publication of a special dictionary.

Our goals are as follows:

- a systematic comprehensive analysis of the linguistic terminology of English and Uzbek is presented;

- the history of formation of linguistic terminology was studied, the main periods of formation and development were defined;

- the sources of formation of this terminological system, methods of filling were determined and the main directions of its development were determined;

- lexical-semantic and structural-grammatical features of terminological units are described.

Therefore, this study covers not only special terms in the narrow sense of the word, but also specific everyday vocabulary. The names of concrete everyday phenomena are partially close to terms, since they are precise, stylistically neutral names of one of a number of similar concrete phenomena (names of clothing, utensils, type of housing, etc.). However, their distinctive feature is their general intelligibility and widespread use.

M.Nizomova "Terms related to pedagogy are becoming richer and undergoing changes due to the updating and development of technologies in the field

of pedagogy. Development of proposals and recommendations on such problems creates an opportunity for in-depth research of not only terminology but also the comparative-comparative system in linguistics on a scientific basis”.

### CONCLUSION

Thus, various term systems of the English and Uzbek languages are formed and replenished by specializing in common vocabulary through the development of the semantic content of its components. Terms that arose in this way constitute a significant part of any terminology.

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