

About Some Types of Terminological Modernization

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Abstract: In this article is considered the modernisation situation in terminological system. Especially, there is a speech about lexical modernisation. Analysis and conclusions are based by examples from the Uzbek terminological system.

Keywords: Modernisation, linguistical modernisation, linguistic policy, lexical modernisation, structural modernisation, abbreviation, economical principle.

Introduction: The entry of a certain sphere into society and its development undoubtedly has an impact on the language and its terminological system belonging to this society: the vocabulary of the language is enriched, the most appropriate units for some new concepts are selected from the existing units in the language, and as a result, new meanings are assigned to existing words. In any case, a term is considered a lexical unit and can reflect linguistic phenomena. So, what phenomena are occurring in our language in the 21st century? There are many major phenomena such as integration, differentiation in some areas, branching of the sphere, modernization, and new linguistic phenomena are emerging on their basis, each of which requires a new approach and new research.

METHODS

It is known that during the initial use of a term, it is in a multi-component, explanatory form. This form serves to more clearly reveal the essence of the term to the consumer of the term, to explain its semantics more broadly. Over time, the level of intelligibility of the term increases, and the number of components that make it up decreases. The more components a term has, the more its semantics becomes defined and narrowed. Term shortening leads to an expansion of its semantics, and in some places to its ambiguity. [Хожиев, 2008,] Usually, structural shortening occurs only after the meaning of the term has become firmly established and popularized in terminology, and this does not lead to confusion, but rather to the use of a concise and clear

term.

There are cases of using the basic term without explanatory components in the context, and such economy is also advocated by famous terminologists. "If an entire resource is devoted to a specific machine, then along with the full name of the machine (i.e., the accepted term), its abbreviated form may also be used," writes D.S. Lotte. Thus, the introduction of a term into a field is a process of lexical modernization, and the unit itself is also modernized in the process of use.

RESULTS

Lexical-structural modernization is a formal modernization, the use of a new or existing word in a new, changed, shortened form in the terminological system. In this type, a new unit enters the terminological system not in the form of a full word, but as a certain form of the word - an abbreviation. A noteworthy feature is that not only general consumers of the language, but also representatives of most industries accept the abbreviation as a word (term unit), but also the abbreviated form.

Modernization, which is the most important requirement of the time, has become a priority for all industries and all styles today. It is based on accuracy, speed, creativity and the expansion of technical capabilities. In particular, in the scientific style, there is a tendency to provide a lot of information in a short time, thereby achieving speed and economy. Naturally, this process is observed, first of all, within the

framework of special units of the scientific style - terms. [Mahkamova,2024]

It is known that the principle of economy in language results in the formation of units that are convenient for pronunciation and written speech. How, when and in what places to use these units is at the discretion of the term consumer. The fact is that today the intensity of the principle of economy has accelerated even more. When we get acquainted with the units of scientific style - ways of expressing terms through conditional abbreviations, along with non-linguistic means such as symbols and formulas, linguistic factors also come to the fore. As an example of such a construction, we can cite terms expressed through abbreviations.

DISCUSSION

In some scientific literature, abbreviation, which is considered a unique method of word formation, is characterized by its brevity compared to other methods: it is very consistent with the principle of economy. Examples of the manifestation of the principle of economy through abbreviations can be found in some terminological systems. This can be seen in the fact that some new field terms enter our language in their abbreviated form and are included not only in the terminological system of one language, but also in the terminological system of world languages. It is noteworthy that although the full version of such terms is accepted, they are not translated with the participation of their layer units. The reason is that these types of abbreviation terms enter together with the concept, phenomenon, object they represent, and in order to save time, they are not translated and shortened again. As a result, their use is precisely in their abbreviated (abbreviated) form. Below we will consider some terms of this type.(The text in uzbek)

PR (pi ar) –pablik rileyshnz –sohalar ichida eng yosh va zamonaviy kasbiy faoliyat bo'lib, uning tarixiy ildizi XIX asrga borib taqalsa-da, XX asrdagina o'zini to'la namoyon etdi. Hozir jahonda PRning mavqeyi juda baland. Bu faoliyatni hukumat munosabatlarida, xalqaro va millatlararo aloqalarda, savdo-sotiq,sanoat ishlab chiqarishi munosabatlarida, moliya sohasida,turli tadqiqot hamda ommaviy axborot vositalarida ko'rishimiz mumkin. ... Ayni kunda O'zbekistonda ham PR xizmatining ko'rinishi yo'q emas. Masalan, uy oldi-sottisi bilan shug'ullanayotgan firmalar piarmenlar xizmatiga o'xshab ketadi. [Саъдуллаева, 2006]

The semantic aspects of the term PR have become clearer from the cited scientific text. However, no matter how much its meaning is explained, it is still written and pronounced in the form of PR. This is a

unique phenomenon for terminology. The appearance and use of public relations in the form of PR is the norm not only in the layers that have adopted the term, but also in the layer of the term itself in the English language. Therefore, other constructions related to PR are made from the abbreviation itself. The term piarmen used in the above example is one of such constructions: PR + "men" (in English, man is "man", "person", the same term is formed in the form of пиарщик in Russian and has such a use) In content, "a person engaged in PR". Here another feature of the abbreviation term is revealed. That is, the word "men" could not be directly added to "public relations". Even in the combined form, the term construction consisted of several elements, not just three. The abbreviation made it possible to create the term quickly and easily, as well as in a concise form.

Another aspect should not be overlooked: the phenomenon of adding affixes to abbreviations in order to create syntactic relationships in the language has long existed. However, while the terms we mentioned above are accepted in the form of abbreviations without being translated, not only syntactic form-forming, but also word-forming suffixes are directly added to them (eng.piarmen, rus.пиарщик, uzb. piarchi, rus. айтишник, uzb. aytichi). This type of construction is reminiscent of constructions created using terminological elements. However, considering that terminological elements and abbreviations are different linguistic phenomena, our object can be the basis for new research. In general, the use of abbreviations is considered a positive phenomenon that leads to economy in the language. In the age of integration in science and technology, the creation and use of abbreviations from foreign language units can be considered good in some ways, but among the positive aspects, there are also some controversial points, noting which will help to reveal the essence of the issue.

As noted, although the terms adopted in abbreviated form have an expanded version and were initially given in sources with explanations, they are being adopted into the language being mastered without any translation or alternatives. This causes a number of confusions in reading and teaching, work, and other areas. Although the essence of the abbreviation is understood, its original linguistic meaning is lost. Initial letters, which are simply abbreviations, are now elevated to the level of independent words. In turn, some confusion arises in their spelling and pronunciation. For example, currently the abbreviated form of the term information technology is written as IT[ay ti], which is read based on the English pronunciation standards. The term derived from it,

meaning "a person engaged in an activity", is written as ITchi, IT specialist. From the point of view of economy and the desire for brevity, this can be assessed positively, but from the point of view of the pronunciation norms of the Uzbek language, the reading of the term causes funny situations. After all, in the Uzbek language there is a word for dog -it (animal name, puppy), which is considered a homograph of IT. In this regard, terminologists should conduct explanatory work with representatives of the field on the issues of spelling of terms, term formation, and give the necessary recommendations, in our opinion. Looking at modern terminology, we can see the popularity of abbreviations such as PS [pi es], SMM [es em em], GIF[gif], ID[ay di] ... in PR. This indicates that the principle of economy is becoming an increasingly strong need not only in language but also in terminology. It is simply impossible to imagine today's life without modern information and communication networks, in particular the Internet, and the system of terms used in this field. Internet terms that have entered the Uzbek language terminology are mainly borrowings. [Dadaboyev, 2019]

Analysis of terms that have been borrowed in the form of abbreviations has shown that in some places the shortened term can take a shorter, more convenient form for speech. For example, one of the most popular abbreviations of our time, w.w.w (world wide web - "world spider web"), is expressed in its original form in written Uzbek, but its oral use is three double yu (a similar use can also be found in some popular publications). It is known that repeating a sound three times (especially if it is foreign to the alphabet of the language) causes inconvenience in pronunciation. In order to avoid this situation, w.w.w is written as [double yu, double yu, double yu], but is read as three double yu. As a result, the pronunciation of the abbreviated term is further shortened. This leads to the acceleration of oral presentation.

Our observations have shown that if the abbreviated and full forms begin to be used in parallel in written speech, the abbreviated form may take on the character of the norm. Therefore, it is necessary to approach the phenomenon of abbreviation as an objective change in the language, a product of modernization. In this sense, abbreviated words and word forms that facilitate the communication process, contribute to the fluency and conciseness of the scientific style, can be freely introduced into circulation and into the literary norm if they meet the norms of the language.

In general, the reasons for the widespread use of abbreviations are the increase in the flow of information, the desire to ensure maximum

information transmission per unit of time, the productive use of language, and the increase in the effectiveness of its communicative function. This is especially important at a time when, as a result of the continuous development of science and technology, many new, complex concepts are emerging, expressed in word combinations. Recently, abbreviations of terms - abbreviations and acronyms - have been widely used in scientific and technical literature in the field of telecommunications. This is especially often observed in publications in the field of information and informatization, as well as in publications of the International Telecommunication Union. [Ахмедова, 2008]. As evidence of our opinion, we cite the "English-Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Abbreviations of Terms Related to Telecommunications", introduced by order of the UzAAA No. 195 dated July 11, 2007. This dictionary was developed on the basis of foreign sources, reference literature and standards, and contains more than 4,500 abbreviations and conditional symbols for the use of all types of communication systems and means operating in different frequency and wave ranges. Over the past 10 years, this indicator has increased even more, some of the listed abbreviations have been updated, perhaps even gone out of use.

Any innovation in the language initially appears in speech as a form of a normative unit. Later, its use in the process of communication becomes fixed, and as a result, it also becomes a normative unit. In the process of norm exchange, one of the principles of language development, known as the "tendency to save language means", is manifested.

CONCLUSIONS

Considering that language is a constantly evolving process, one should not ignore the dynamic and static state of the language when studying the modernization process. The static state of the language should not be assessed as a completely frozen, motionless process, but as an unchanging process. When we say dynamic state, we mean the state of the language in motion. There are many factors that create the dynamic state of the language, and most of them reflect modernization. The tendency of the vocabulary to change and update, in the words of foreign linguists, "flexibility", justifies the presence of constantly changing parts in its structure. Under the influence of dynamic factors, new lexemes appear. The static state of the language (which exists simultaneously with dynamism) does not allow an existing word to suddenly leave the lexicon.

When we examine the terminological system of various fields, we see that some of them are prone to change

(sometimes cardinal change). For example, such fields as jurisprudence, economics, engineering, information technologies have a direct political, economic, and social significance in the life of any society. Therefore, they are constantly being modernized. This situation accelerates the dynamic rhythm of the terminological system of the field. Based on the above, it can be noted that the terminological system is a constantly modernizing element of language. This requires the concept of modernization to be opened in new perspectives.

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