

Scientific Views on the Term and Terminology

Khusaynova Munisa Yakhshibekovna

Doctoral student, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

Abstract: This article primarily provides information on the development factors of terminology, the views of Uzbek and world linguists on terms and terminology. At the same time, this article focuses on the types of terms according to different characteristics.

Keywords: term, terminology, lexicon, homonymy, synonymy, metaphor, metonymy, *snegdoha*.

In the current age of technology, science, technology, and society are rapidly developing day by day. Globalization affects linguistics as well as all areas of society. Over the centuries, linguistics has been developing, improving and enriching under the influence of changes through various objective and subjective reasons. Terminology, which is considered to be an important and indispensable part of linguistics, is enriched with various new terms due to active social and political life, scientific discoveries and researches. As a result of the introduction of new terms into the language, the reserve of the language is regularly enriched with new words.

Terminology is part of the lexicon according to its general characteristics, and is a set of special words, that is, terms related to science, technology and other fields. Terms differ from other common words in that their use is subject to some degree of control.

"The word *terminus* comes from the Latin *terminus*, which means "boundary". A term means a word or a combination of words that means a certain concept in the field of science, technology or art." - defines K. Kadirova [1]. So, the terms are within a certain field and are widely used by representatives of this field. In order for the owners of other fields to understand, explanatory dictionaries are needed. Linguist G.O. Vinokur writes as follows: "Terms do not "appear", but they are "invented", "created" when the need for them is felt" [2]. In fact, as a man has appeared, and in order to feed himself, to ensure his safety, and in general to live, new needs have constantly appeared. As a result, new things and at the same time new terms appeared. The training of animals and their use as a source of various materials began in the Mesolithic period. Cold weather created a need for warm clothing in humans and the need to obtain the first natural fibers from animals. In this way, the first yarns, the first soda processing equipment, and at the same time their new names and terms appeared. Even now, this process has not stopped. New types of fibers are being invented, new processing technologies are being discovered. These changes have an impact not only on the agricultural and textile sectors, but also on a number of branches of linguistics, such as terminology and lexicology, contributing to their enrichment.

According to Hewell, "Terminology is a collection of terms related to a particular science or technical field. By recording the meaning of terms, we also record the concepts they represent" [3].

From Hewell's opinion, we can understand that all areas in society have their own words, that is, their own terms. For example, the field of primary processing technology of natural fibers, which we are researching, has its own terms: seed, fiber, spinning, weaving, sewing, fabric and many other terms.

Terms usually do not have coloring, are homonyms, do not have synonyms, are monosemous words or word combinations. The use of terms is limited to a specific field. But we can divide the terms into narrow terms and broad terms. As an example, if we take the terms related to natural cotton fiber, which we are researching, a wide range of terms such as cotton, thread, gauze, cotton, cotton can be easily understood by the representatives of this field as well as the general public. However, narrow terms such as crop branches, knots, thread, hydrolysis, cellulose are understandable only to people related to this field and are used only by them.

N.Ulukov defines the word term in his Linguistic Theory textbook as follows: "A term is something related to the fields of science and profession, which clearly expresses the concepts of events and events, the meaning of which is specialized. , a word or combination whose scope is limited to these areas"[4]. It can be seen that any term necessarily has a limit, which is the limit of understanding or use in speech. For example, terms such as "transportation, drying, cleaning, ginning, linting" related to the technology of initial processing of cotton are incomprehensible to people who are far from this field and are understandable only to representatives of the field.

According to R. Doniyorov: "Neither a specific science, nor technology in general, and consequently, their terms are not the creation of a specific people. They are the sum total of the collected, learned objective existence of the peoples of the world" [5]. The development of natural fibers and the field of their processing, from the first wool collection and from the sewing of simple warm clothes to today's production technologies, is the result of the work of the peoples of the whole world. In turn, the emergence and enrichment of terms related to this field is a proof of this result.

U. Nosirov divides the terms into the following types according to their application and to what field they belong: [6]

1. Scientific skins
2. Professional terms"

Among the scientific terms, we include terms related to a certain scientific field. We can also divide the terms related to natural fiber into 2. We can call scientific terms related to the scientific research of cotton. For example, breeding, selection, agrometeorological station, amelioration, soil erosion, cotton varieties, agroecology, sawdust, cotton wilt, 138-F, Fergana-3, Khorezm-126, cellulose. The terms used in the process of growing natural cotton fiber are professional terms. For example, defoliation, fertilizer, tangled fibers, irrigation, gassing, yarn, cotton picking, cotton cleaning, cotton fluff.

The linguist N. Mamatov in the terminology of cotton farming divides term formation into five parts in the lexical-semantic way: based on formal similarity, functional similarity, similarity in place, the concept, process, and actions typical of the whole premed are based on simulating inanimate premeds [7].

In S. Usmanov's work entitled "Some Issues of Uzbek Terminology", we come across ideas related to the creation of terms using the semantic method. In his work, Usmanov writes that "the term is based not only on the main (primary) meaning of the word, but also on its secondary (or artificial) meanings" [8, b11]. Of course, in this regard, among the terms related to natural fibers, we can find terms with a figurative meaning, such as cotton flower, cotton head, and the mouth of a bag. The author states that in this work, the use of metaphor, metonymy, and sneedoché is more common in name transfer [8, p69]. We can take as an example the terms cotton, wool, silk, rabbit, which mean natural fiber raw materials.

In short, terminology is one of the areas that globalization has a great influence on, and it has been developing over the years and getting richer day by day. Each new change brings with it its own terms.

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