

THEORETICAL VIEWS RELATED TO TERMIN AND TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract

The purpose of the article is to discuss and find out some features of lexicographic and translation characteristics of terminology.

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Today, the reforms taking place in various systems in our country accelerate the flow of international terms entering the lexical level of the language. This situation ensures that the owners of the field have sufficient knowledge about the real meaning of the terms and concepts related to their profession.

The term comes from the Latin terminus, which means "end", "end", "boundary", "end". V.N. Shevchuk defines the term as follows: "Term" is a word that in the Middle Ages expressed the meanings of "determining", "expressing". The lexeme "terme" in Old French means "word". A.A. Reformatsky defines it as follows: "A term is a word that is limited by its separate and special signs, it is an unambiguous, clear word in the fields of science, technology, economy, politics and diplomacy. It is devoid of expressiveness, expresses a specific subject or concept, and has its own strict and clear content limit and explanation. V.P. Danilenko specifies the word term as follows: "The term (s) is a part of the vocabulary and is the exact name and definition of the lexical units of a specific science and field." B.N. Golovin writes about the term: when viewed from the point of view of profession, the term expresses certain professional concepts. We have a similar interpretation of V.M. We can also find it in the works of Leychik. According to him, the term is considered a lexical unit of a specific language and represents general, specific or abstract concepts in the science and activities of specific and special fields.

Various theoretical and practical issues of terms and terminology are covered in detail in studies devoted to the problem of terms. Such issues include the relationship between a term and a word in the general literary language, the formation, determination, development of terms, their use in periodic stages, synonymous and homonymous terms, the existence of determinologizing and reterminologizing phenomena in terminology, system-structural and functional-semantic analysis of terms.

G.O., who dealt with the theoretical problems of terms and terminology belonging to different languages. Vinokur, A.A. Reformatsky, V.V. Vinogradov, S.G. Barkhudarov, O.S. Akhmanova, K.A. Levkovskaya, B.N. Golovin, V.P. Danilenko, V.M. Leychik, who also studied the practical aspects of the problem, D.S. Lotte, S.A. To the left, S.I. Korshunova, T.L. In Kandelaki's studies, the word

terminology is mainly used in two senses:

Terminology is a set of words and phrases that express a special meaning in certain fields;

Terminology is a special aspect of linguistics that deals with the study of certain laws related to the place of terms at the grammatical level and their use in language.

"The World Encyclopedia Dictionary", which appeared in the USA in the 70s of the last century, defines the term as follows: "Terminology – the special words or terms used in science, art, business and economy". Meaning: terminology is special words used in science, art, business and economics.

N.W. Podolskaya, N.V. Vasileva, V.P. Danilenko, T.L. According to Kandelaki, modern terminology is a naturally formed lexical layer, each unit in it has its own specific expression and limits for consumption, and optimal conditions for "living".

As noted, the term has been defined differently by researchers. V.P. Danilenko considers verbs, even adjectives and adverbs to be terms in their strict form. H. Orzikulov agrees with this opinion and includes verbs in the sentence of terms, and he writes: "Any word and combination of words, even punctuation marks, relators also act as terms."

M. Kasimova follows this direction and insists that verbs also belong to the term sentence and takes them as the object of research. In his opinion: "In the following years, in connection with the study of terms not only in terms of statistics, but also in the framework of their functionality, it became clear that verbs are also included in the sentence of terms."

The issue of verbs, adjectives, and adverbs being terms and not being terms of word groups has been clearly and accurately proven in some articles, monographs, and doctoral dissertations of R. Doniyorov. Thus, verbs, i.e. -moq, affixed words are not considered terms for the reasons stated in terminology sources.

A comparative analysis of the terms in English and Uzbek shows that to – (-moq) is not formed using the affix, the suffix -ing in English is -sh, -ish, -lash in Uzbek (except for continuous tenses of -ing). are used as synonymous lexemes in the form of affixed action nouns.

It is understood that words (verbs) and nouns of action with the affixes -to, and -ing, -moq, -and -sh, -ish, -lash (including: participle I – adjective I and gerund – gerund) it is mostly found in English dictionaries, artistic and journalistic works. Including: "Humorist! She cried, jumping into a cab." "You're quite a humorist You are very funny," he said, got into a taxi and left.

According to I. Mirzaev: "Term" is a word or combination of words expressing the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity.

It should be noted that the role of the verb in terminology and the role of the verb in any of the doctoral dissertations defended before and after the works of H. Dadaboev, A. Khojiev and M. Kasimova (S. Ibrohimov, H. Jamolkhanov, N. Mamatov) and after place has not been explored as a research object. Therefore, such lexemes are not recognized as terms.

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