

## CHARACTERISTICS AND PROBLEMS OF THE TERMINOLOGY

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**Annotation:** This article written about terminology is of special importance in the field of linguistics. It is known that language and society are always closely related to each other. The role of the field of terminology is incomparable in the increase of vocabulary in the language. The purpose of this article is to conduct research on the origin and development stages of the field of terminology.

**Key words:** term, terminology, history, general literary language, scientific terms, professional terms, new words, acquired words.

Due to the rapid development of technology and the expansion of scientific and technical information, the practical significance of scientific and technical translation has also increased. The lack of works on technical terminology translation and textbooks on technical translation, including the need to create them taking into account the specific features of English and Uzbek (ie, English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English grammatical, lexical, stylistic laws) is a common linguistics today and the theory and practice of translation.

Academician V.V. Vinogradov said: "The problem of terminology and terminology is part of the general theory of linguistics. Everything related to the study of the concept of the term brings linguistics closer not only to the various fields of scientific knowledge, but also to the practice of production, the various fields of professional labor". In any case, it is here that the development of language, its lexical system, is linked to the material and spiritual history of the people. The history of terminology in a particular field of science, culture, production activity - at the same time, it is a story about the development of knowledge about nature and society. What is clear is that the history of any science inevitably includes a history of concepts and terms in that field.

Translation of technical literature from foreign languages, including English, can serve as one of the main and important sources for the formation and enrichment of technical terminology of the Uzbek language. This is because in the process of translation, the problem of expressing technical concepts that do not exist in the Uzbek people is solved: either the term is mastered, or a new term is created, or a technical meaning is added to an existing word in Uzbek. This means that the solution to the problem in some way depends directly on the linguist or translator. Especially at a time when not enough English-Uzbek technical dictionaries have been compiled, the translator's responsibility in this regard will increase. Because if the term used in translations can accurately express a certain meaning, if it is formed on the basis of morpho-grammatical laws of the Uzbek language, it is an achievement not only of the translator, but also of the whole terminological system. However, if the term used in the translation misrepresents the concept, and it is not explained in accordance with the morpho-grammatical laws of the Uzbek language, it is the highest example of oppression of consumers of the term.

Terminology is a field of linguistics that includes words and phrases, terms, and studies their origin, development and renewal stages. This subject is a branch of linguistics that studies vocabulary related to a specific and specific field. The main object of such studies are special lexical units or special lexemes and, of course, first of all terms. Terminology is important because it studies vocabulary related to each field and shows the uniqueness of this field. In it, words are analyzed from the point of view of origin, shape, meaning and functional aspects. It is not an exaggeration to say that the level of study of the terminology goes back a long time. Because the language of the nation is constantly developing, progressing, and changing, and as a result of this, new words enter the language or are borrowed from another language. As a result, it is necessary to carry out further research in the field of terminology. As humanity grows and develops and creates a new way of life, the field of terminology of linguistics is enriched.

If we look at the initial stages of the emergence and development of terminology, although it has been used since ancient times, it began to be studied as a separate science at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and it studied the history of the origin of words. Interest in the field of terminology has been one of the most urgent topics in the focus of world linguistics for several years. Among world linguists, Uzbek linguists also paid great attention and interest to the field of terminology. We can divide the formation of Uzbek terminology into three stages:

1. Terminology of the Turkish language (VII-X)
2. Terminology of the Old Turkic language (XI-XIV)
3. Terminology of the old Uzbek literary language (XV-XX)

In addition, during the period of independence, the terminology of the Uzbek language was formed, and in this way, the field of Uzbek terminology was formed day by day. It is no secret to any of us that in the construction of the modern Uzbek literary language, the field of terminology is distinguished by its special place and position. Terminology is a word in all languages constitutes a large part of their wealth. Therefore, the science of terminology continues to develop at a rapid pace, because terminology also allows the creation of new words in the language. Different definitions of the concept of the term have been given by linguists. Logicians say that a term is a word that refers to a set of description (or descriptions) of a specific object and is applied to it.

The terms are divided into two types according to their representation of science and profession. They are divided into a) scientific terms and b) professional terms. Vocational words are professional terms, and professional terms include a number of terms such as: animal husbandry, pottery, hunting, construction, shoemaking, carpentry. Words related to science, art, literature and other fields are called scientific terms. These terms can mean one thing in a certain field and another meaning in another field, although they can be used in different ways if they represent the same subject or object. For example, if we take the word "lesson", it can mean a 45-minute lesson at school in the field of public education, an 80-minute lecture, practical or seminar lesson in family education, and homework concepts at home. In fact, it is very difficult to understand in what sense the terms are used from just one word. In this case, a decision can be made based on the context and its content.

Terminology is a science that studies the features and laws of the formation, development and operation of terminology in various fields of knowledge. Terminology - "a set of terms in the field of relevant knowledge (one discipline or one direction) that reflects a set of relevant concepts." Based on this definition, it is appropriate to conclude that terminology is an ordered systematic formation. Today, different directions and aspects of terminology are distinguished: for example, S. Grinev general (studying common features and processes in a special vocabulary), semasiological (studying the semantics of terms), historical (studying the history of terminologies. sorting them giving recommendations on), cognitive (studying the role of the term in scientific knowledge and thinking) 3 , V. Tatarinov methodological origin of terminological research, term theory, philological research, functional and stylistic research, diachronic research, regulation and standardization of terminology, terminology, terminological aspects of scientific and technical translation, professional linguodidactics, industrial terminological research. 4 L. Alekseeva and S. Mishlanova normocentric (integral, oriented to communication with logic), linguocentric (integral, oriented to communication with linguistics) and anthropocentric (cognitive, oriented to communication with people) terminology. 5 S. Grinev's "Introduction to Terminology" should be singled out as one of the main works on general terminology. The author reveals the essence of terminology as a science, highlights the main aspects of terminology, studies the typology of special vocabulary, analyzes the term as a separate sign. It is directly related to science, because it serves different fields of knowledge. A concept, that is, as a result of scientific understanding, science cannot be entered without a term corresponding to other members of this system. There is a relationship between terminology and logic because various logical techniques are used in terminology (classification, systematization of knowledge in any field), and logic is described by appropriate terms.

Speaking briefly about terminology, let's focus on technical and technological terms. According to him, the term "Technological" is used here to capitalize and lowercase mechanical and social systems as a means of controlling and manipulating the environment. The word "technique" is primarily applied to artefacts and mechanical systems, but there is nothing decisive about using the term in such ways. It is important to realize that technological or technical explanations require reference to systems of varying complexity. The relevant system or systems form an explanatory matrix that must be carefully delimited. Depending on which system is called, a different explanation may be required. In this sense, the construction of a technical or technological explanation can be more of an art than a science. Indeed, it is a function of the skill of the person being asked to provide an explanation in determining what satisfies the questioner.

In conclusion, it can be said that the concept of the term is neutral in stylistics. The term is clear and has a nominative aspect and does not correspond to emotionality and expressiveness at all. Its meaning is equal to understanding. The term refers to a certain group or world of people words and phrases are understood. A term is a particular science or production a special one that is used only in the field and is mainly understood only by people in that field are considered as words.

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