

## CONCEPTS OF TERMINOLOGY

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### Abstract

In this article describes the concepts of terminology, terminology. Examples illustrate the typological study, classification and comparison of functional features of the terminological and lexical-semantic edges of medical linguistics of the present day. Modern medical terminology as a macro-terminological system is represented by a complex of rapidly developing medical and paramedical terms, formed as a result of the centuries-old development of World Medical Science.

**Keyword:** Terminology, terminology, phrases, syntactic constructions, calculation, semantic calculation, word formation, lexicology.

### Introduction

The study of language as a system in world linguistics began in the 20th century, and the study of linguistic units as a unified system based on certain laws began to be recognized by scientists, and the research in this regard increased significantly during the recorded period. Updates in the language have transposed a number of issues in front of modern linguistics. In the course of its development and progress, the sectoral subsystem of the language is absorbed into the universal language system and becomes an integral part of it. Scientific concepts tend to find their expression in words, phrases, syntactic constructions, resulting in terms. In recent years, terminology has become the most important object of research in world linguistics. True, the problem of clarifying the concept of "term" has been the focus of representatives of several generations. However, it should be noted that the fundamental changes in today's social life: science, medical development, technical development, economic reforms still demand the research of the term.

### Research Methodology:

The development of the field of terminology is associated with the name of the Austrian linguist scientist Eugen Wuster, who was considered the father of scientific terminology due to the work of the scientist who made a significant contribution to the development of modern terminology. In his doctoral dissertation, he presented several arguments on the systematization of methods of working with terminology, created a number of principles of working with terms and defined the basic rules of the methodology of processing terms. According to him, four linguists are intellectual fathers of terminological theory: "The German scientist Alfred Scholmann is the first scientist who took into account the systematic nature of special terms; Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure was the first scientist to pay attention to the systematic nature of language; Russian Ernest Dresen was one of the first to discover the importance of standardization; British scientist representing UNESCO E. Holmstorm is a person who played an important role in bringing the terminology to the international level" [1].



As a result of the work of a number of scientists, several concepts about terms have been developed. When establishing the relationship between the meaning of an object and the meaning of a concept, it is appropriate to work taking into account the following three hypotheses: 1) the term has a lexical meaning, but this meaning is not limited only to the expressed concept (D.P. Gorsky, K.A. Levkovskaya, A. S. Gerd); 2) the term has a lexical meaning and this meaning is a concept (E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk, P.S. Popov); 3) the term does not have a dictionary meaning, but corresponds to the concept (A.A.Reformatsky, L.A.Kapanadze). D.S. Lotte, the founder of the field of terminology, was one of the first to develop the most basic requirements for the term. These are: systematicity, independence from context, brevity, unequivocalness, clarity, simplicity, comprehensibility.

In turn, V. M. Leychik touched on the same issue and said: "If in the first half of the 20th century, linguists considered the term as a distant periphery of the vocabulary, today, after we have experienced the scientific and technical revolution, the attitude towards it has changed dramatically. It should be taken into account that terms and other special LB (lexical units) make up 80-90% of the new lexicon in developing languages according to the calculations of some experts, because the "intellectualization of the language" recognized by many scientists is to some extent related to the wide use of special lexicon in the language." [2].

The term is derived from the Latin word "terminus", which means limit, boundary mark, check [3]. V.N. Shevchuk gives the following definition of the term: "The term is a word that in the Middle Ages meant "determining", "expressing", and the lexeme "terme" in the ancient French language expressed the meaning of "word" [4]. A.A. According to Reformatsky definition, term is considered as a word, they are limited by their separate and special signs, terms are unambiguous, clear words in the fields of science, technology, economy, politics and diplomacy [5]. V.P. Danilenko has a special approach to the word "term": "Terms are considered a part of the vocabulary and determine the subject of science and fields" [6].

### Result and Discussion:

The concept of the term is interpreted differently by linguists and does not have a common definition. In this regard, it is noted in the work of Z.I. Komarova that "some scientists give a logical explanation to the term; another group tries to describe the meaning of the term by explaining its characteristic signs; and the scientists of the third group separate the term by contrasting it with another unit" [7]. In our opinion, the term (systematicity, tendency to monosemy, sectoriality) and the characteristics of its emergence (internalization, copying, semantic copying, appropriation, etc.) do not know the boundaries of any language or sector.

This can be evaluated as an active influence of non-linguistic factors on language processes. It is known that the term is a multi-faceted entity, which can be the object of several disciplines at the same time, and each discipline tries to introduce its own characteristics and features into the concept of the term.

According to Uzbek linguists, the term can be defined as follows: a word or a combination of words that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology and other fields, the scope of use of which is limited to these fields is called a term. Terms also differ from common words in that they are unambiguous, lack expressiveness and emotionality. For example, linguistic terms: sentence, possessor, noun, number, sound; geometry terms: circle, triangle; physics terms: body, pressure, motion, field; chemical terms: water, silver, alkali, salts, etc.



The well-known Uzbek linguist S. Usmanov gives the following definition: "A term is a word or phrase in a stable state that expresses a specific meaning even when it is taken outside the sentence" [8]. The term, like other lexical units, has a referential function. A group of scientists analyze the features of the term within the framework of the function of the lexical unit. There, the term is interpreted not as a special word, but as a special function of the word. Russian linguist G.O. Vinokur is recognized as the founder of this direction. He is one of the first to call the term a "word in a special function" [9] and to think about the function of the name we are referring to. Supporting the opinion of G. O. Vinokur, H. Jamolkhanov approaches this issue as follows: "Indeed, the naming function of the term is one of the main signs. But this function is also characteristic of words other than nouns. Therefore, the function of atash cannot be considered the main difference between a term and a word [10]. This idea was later developed by V.G. Gak, V.M. It is also developed in the researches of Leychik, A.I.Moiseev, B.N.Golovin. As D.A. Rozaryonov rightly noted, "according to the functional theory of the term, almost any word can be a term, and on the contrary, any term can lose its terminality and become a common word"[11].

Modern terminology is an interdisciplinary field, which arose in cooperation with such fields of science as logic, linguistics, computer science, conceptual science, and psychology. Terminology, like linguistics, includes two - theoretical and practical sections. The study of specific terminological systems is associated with certain difficulties due to the unsolved problems of the semantic nature, grammatical structure and working laws of terms and terminological systems in various fields of human activity.

**In conclusion:** it can be said that theoretical terminology deals with the analysis of the content, formal and functional structure of individual terms and their collections. Comparative and historical terminology, theory of terminology and history of terminology were formed within this scientific discipline. Applied terminology is a lexicographic and terminological activity that deals with the unification (unification) of terms and terminological systems, ordering, standardization and harmonization of terms. So, it can be said that there are no generally accepted definitions of terms and systems of terms in science. Terminology (system of terms) is a special field of knowledge and a system of signs of human activity, which serves its communicative needs and is isomorphic to the system of its concepts[12], and the term is an element of a field system, which is mainly a special knowledge concept or professional scientific related to human activity. represents a word or phrase that names a base.

As can be seen from the above definitions, it seems appropriate to include in the definition of the term not only scientific and technical, but also the concept of any field of human professional activity. Any term is a term primarily because it designates not a simple concept, but a professional-scientific concept and is used as an appropriate special language unit.

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