

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF TERMS AND TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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***Abstract.** Today richness of Uzbek terminology is mainly due to the use of other languages and word formation is giving. The main factor that determines the stability of a particular terminological system in a particular field is its regularity. Terminology has its own peculiarities. For example, if the common language is synonymy, harmony, and richness of the language, it is a negative phenomenon in terminology.*

***Key words:** vocabulary, terminology, linguistic, terminological relation, word.*

As we know, the most important feature of the term is that it interacts with the concept it represents. The term expresses a certain concept and participates in the formation of this concept. So, the term is a very complex linguistic phenomenon that requires attention. Therefore, in world linguistics, special attention is paid to its description and functional properties. The fact that terminological centers operate in all countries of the world confirms our opinion. It, like other linguistic phenomena, has different definitions and descriptions. The process of observing these definitions and descriptions shows that they are mostly given in the same way in scientific and didactic sources. These can also be observed in the following comparisons:

In the famous "Merriam-Webster com online dictionary" of the English language *Term is a word or expression that has a precise meaning in some uses or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or subject etc*¹.

"Qomus info in the online encyclopedia" The term is explained as follows: Term (lat. terminus - limit, limit) - a word or a combination of words expressing

¹ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/term>

a concept related to a special field of knowledge or activity. The term enters the common language through a certain terminological system, therefore, the term and words in general use are complementary lexical units. Systematic character, tendency to ambiguity in its terminological field, lack of expression of feelings, methodological neutrality are characteristic features of the term².

The views of the researcher A.S. Gerd have a certain scientific basis. According to the scientist, a term is a certain natural or artificial language unit (word or word combination) with a special terminological meaning that clearly and fully reflects the main features of the scientific concept existing at a certain level of scientific development³.

As long as the term is a unique element of the system, it must also have a systematic nature. This, in turn, requires solving a number of issues related to the structure of word patterns and the syntactic description of word combinations. At the same time, nowadays there are almost no disagreements among lexicologists on the issue of understanding a term related to a concept related to a field of knowledge and activity as a word or word combination. But the terms reflect various manifestations of the interaction of concepts and their influence on each other. It is these functions of them that indicate the need to carry out the work of regulating terminology continuously. Because terminology is a branch of lexicology that is easily subject to conscious influence, management and regulation.

Australian scientist Eugene Wooster made a great contribution to the recognition of terminology as a separate science in world linguistics. Until the 20th century, terminology was treated as a part of linguistics, and because of this, a separate theory of terminology was not consistently developed. In 1931, O. Wuster, in his doctoral thesis entitled "International standardization of speech in the field of engineering and electronics", put forward the idea that Greek and

² <https://gomus.info/oz/encyclopedia/t/termin/>

³ Герд А.С. Значение термина и научное знание//Научно-техническая информация. Серия 2.-М.,1991. №10.- СЛ-4.

Latin sources should be relied upon to distinguish terms from the lexical sphere of the national language⁴.

In linguistics, the fact that terms have their own characteristics, that they do not belong to the general lexical system, and that they form a special lexical system, has been studied by a number of scientists. In the last century, researchers who conducted research on terminology analyzed "term" as a special word, a product of the author's conscious word creation, and "term" as a separate, well-defined subsystem of the general language system. In linguistics, general and special terms expressing certain concepts, views on terms and terms have been interpreted differently by scientists. The requirements for the term, the characteristics of the term, the aspects of expressing its ambiguity, the presence of homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, polysemy and polyfunctionality in terminological units, word combinations, as well as being conveyed and expressed by different words. we will witness that it is covered in plab studies.

In 1993, Herbert Pichte and Christer Loren, linguists of the leading schools: Viennese, Soviet, Prague, Canadian, German and Scandinavian, compared the basic concepts of terminology. According to the scientists, all these schools have similar views on the theory of terminology, and the main difference is that these views are written in different languages and used in different fields of science⁵.

In linguistics, the change of terms and the emergence of new terms are inextricably linked with the development of science and technology. The linguist scientist L.I. Bozhno states the following about this: "Under the influence of technical development, terminology changes on the basis of two interrelated laws, firstly, in connection with the laws of scientific and technical progress, and secondly, in connection with the general laws of language development»⁶.

⁴ Vyuster O. Introduction to general terminology and terminological lexicography. – New York, 1999. – 215 p.

⁵ Picht H. and Draskau J. Terminology. An Introduction. – Guildford (Surrey). 1985. – 265 p.

⁶Божно Л.И. Научно-техническая терминология (как один из объектов изучения закономерностей развития языка / Филологические науки. 1971. № 5. – стр. 103. 275

In linguistics, the term is interpreted in similar variants. According to Sh. Kochkarov, "the term means professional meaning, certain objects that express and shape the professional concept, and to know the connections between them from the point of view of certain professions, to understand them are words or phrases used in the process of acquisition"⁷.

Kh. Narkhodjayeva emphasizes the following features of the term:

1) a term is a linguistic unit or combination belonging to the language of production, science and technology, which is a type of general literary language that performs a special task

2) a term is a special name of a concrete thing, object, object, abstract concept

3) a specific definition is necessary for the term, with the help of which it is possible to more clearly express the content of a certain term, to distinguish one of them from the other, to place a certain concept in a certain classification series, and to distinguishing marks can be shown more clearly"⁸.

Kh.Kh. Berdiyev in the research work entitled "Herbology lexicon of the Uzbek language", as the term "science" is considered the main lexical unit of production branches, the concepts related to the field of science or production related to that field, that is, it serves to name the subject, thing, event, symbol, feature and process. In addition, he emphasized that the terms representing subjects or concepts related to a certain field form a terminological system that is inextricably linked with each other by their meaning, lexical-grammatical structure and other features⁹.

One of the most important works on terminology is V. Leychik's study "Terminology: subject, methods, structure", in which the main terminological works, various definitions of the term, meaningful and formal structure of the term are analyzed. Typology and classification of terms, basic methods used in

⁷Qo'chrorov Sh. Diplomatiq til asoslari. – Toshkent; O'qituvchi, 2006. – 76 b.

⁸Narkhodjayeva X. Jarayon anglatuvchi terminlarning o'zbek tilida tutgan o'rni. – Toshkent: Fan, 2013- B.11.:

⁹ Бердиев Х.Х. Ўзбек тилининг ўтовсозлик лексикаси: Филол. фанлари ... фалсафа доктори (PhD)... дисс. автореф. – Т., 2017. – 47.

terminology, incorrect use of terms, ignorance of principles, organization and operation of terminological systems can lead to communication breakdown in all spheres of human activity. From this point of view, the beginning of the 20th - 21st centuries is recognized as a unique period in the development of various terminological systems, in the development of relevant linguistic, philosophical and practical theoretical problems of terminology. It is important to consider the essence of the term as a special unit of the language, to determine the ratio of the term and word meaning, to determine their conceptual and linguistic features, to study universal and national specific features as one of the main tasks. This goal is expressed in solving the following tasks:

1) a term in the terminological system that defines specific paradigmatic relations (polysemy, synonymy, antonymy);

2) compare the conceptual features of terms and nomenclature and identify similarities and differences between them;

3) to study methods and methods of combining and harmonizing terms in order to achieve the normalization of terminological systems at the national and international level; 4) note the specific features of the interlanguage transfer of terms and methods of achieving equivalence in their translation. These aspects are considered in their entirety and the scientific novelty and originality of the research are studied¹⁰.

So, the term is different from the usual words. As the differences between the term and the words used in normal communication are identified, the specific features of the term are revealed, and the scientific language is formed and developed on the basis of the general literary language of the nation. Therefore, the foundation of the language of science and science is the lexicon, word formation and grammar of the general literary language.

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¹⁰ Leychik, V. M. Terminovedeniye: Predmet, metodi, struktura [Tekst] M.: KomKniga, 2006. – B. 85.

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