

PROPERTIES OF WORDS, TERMS AND TERMS

Khosiya Abduqahhorova

Teacher of the Uzbek State University of World Languages

Abstract:

This article is dedicated to Uzbek words, terms, and terminology, as well as their correct usage. The article comprehensively analyzes terms, words, and terminology, as well as their specific features, using scientific sources in Uzbek and Russian. The use of specific methods of comparing terms, words, and terminology increases its scientific and practical significance.

Keywords: Terminology, lexeme, term, system, component, term element, semantics, term, morpheme, monosemantics, equivalent, expressive, denotation, connotation, homonym, synonym, antonym.

SO‘Z, ATAMA VA TERMINLARNING XUSUSIYATLARI

Xosiya Abduqahhorova

O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti o‘qituvchisi

Annotatsiya:

Maqola o‘zbek so‘z, atama va terminlar hamda ulardan to‘g‘ri foydalanish masalasiga bag‘ishlangan. Maqolada o‘zbek tili va rus tilidagi ilmiy manbalardan maqsadli foydalanib, termin, so‘z va atamalar hamda ularning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari atroflicha tahlil qilingan. Termin, so‘z va atamalarni o‘zaro qiyoslashning o‘ziga xos usullaridan foydalanganligi uning ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatini oshirishi yuzasidan fikr-mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: terminologiya, leksema, termin, sistema, komponent, terminelement, semantika, atama, morfema, monosemantika, ekvivalent, ekspressiv, dennotatsiya, konnotatsiya, omonim, sinonim, antonim.

Introduction

Today, a deeper study of practical and theoretical issues of terminology, the creation of Uzbek alternatives to terms, and the regulation of their use based on

language laws have become a task of state importance. A deeper study of our native language, its internal and external capabilities, and a comprehensive study of current issues of terminology are especially important now.

Although more than thirty years have passed since the Uzbek language was granted the status of the state language, many terms in our language are still being replaced with other related concepts and misinterpreted.

In particular, in the Uzbek language there are concepts of words, terms, and terms, which must be distinguished from each other according to their meaning and functions. However, words, terms, and terms are often used interchangeably, that is, one is used instead of the other. As a result, naturally, confusion and problems arise in our language. Even words like “term”, “terminology” are used interchangeably with the lexemes “term”, “terminology”, ignoring the fact that concepts like “term”, “terminology” have a nationwide character. Because when we say “term”, we also understand lexical units related to onomastics (toponymy, anthroponymy, oikonymy). In fact, it is appropriate to use the lexemes “term” and “terminology”, which have already been used in science.

The difference between terms and common words is that their scope of application is limited. Terms do not appear spontaneously in a language, but rather arise or are created according to necessity. Also, unlike a simple word, the meaning of a term does not depend on the context. As long as a certain lexeme is used as a term in a terminological field, its same meaning remains. However, context is necessary to determine the exact meaning of multi-component terms.

The question of the structure of a term, that is, how many parts it consists of, its compactness, is also a controversial issue, and there is no clear opinion on whether this phenomenon is positive or negative.¹ One of the requirements for a term, but not always achievable in practice, is its conciseness. In recent years, a number of authors have emphasized in their definitions of a term that it is a word or phrase that expresses concepts related to a particular field of science.² It is also worth noting that the definitions given to the term do not contain information about the composition of the compounds used as a term, that is, how many parts (components) it consists of. However, in most cases, along with terms consisting of two or three parts, one can also find terms consisting of five, six, seven, or

¹ Mirakhmedova Z. Anatomy terminology of the Uzbek language and problems of its systematization. Tashkent: “Fan”, 2010. p. 10.

² Danilenko V.P. Russian Terminology. M., 1977. 90 pages, Khojiev A. Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms. Tashkent, 2002. 104 pages.

even more components. Some scientific studies note that in Uzbek chemical terminology, along with 94 percent of two-part compound terms, there are also terms consisting of five or six parts.³

As in the terminology of other languages, hundreds of international term elements are used in the terminology of the Uzbek language to express scientific and technical concepts. The main part of international term elements is formed by shortening genetically independent words: term-forming morphemes such as auto-, agro-, aero-, bio-, macro-, micro-, ultra- and active term-forming morphemes with their own semantics, such as -log, -logiya, -bus, -phob, -skop, -izm.⁴

When thinking about a term, it is natural to ask the question, "What is a term?". A term is a word or combination that conveys a professional meaning, expresses and forms a professional concept, and is used in the process of knowing and mastering certain objects and the relationships between them from the perspective of specific professions.⁵

Indeed, this is so, because each industry or sector has its own terminology, which is used within that industry or sector, or rather, it shapes the speech of the professional, creating conditions for mutual speech communication.

It should be noted that people with a certain profession or specialty often work with specific terms specific to this or that industry. For example, in the written or oral speech of economists, it is natural to use terms that are used only in a narrow range, such as cartel, clearing, commodity circulation, small ownership, funds, rent. Such terms are not used in the speech of any profession far from economics. At the same time, there are a number of terms from the field of economics that are used in almost all speech of speakers of this language. For example, market, goods, trade, trading, money, buyer, marketer, buyer and speculator, etc. are among these.

Regarding the distinction of the term from other units, the linguist, professor R. Rasulov, has the following opinion:⁶

Since science requires scientificity, accuracy, and logic, these requirements are primarily directly related to the term. Because the term differs and stands out from

³ Madvaliev A.P. Uzbek chemical terminology and issues of its normalization. Diss. Cand. Philological Sciences. T.: 1986. – P.3-8.

⁴ Makhkamov.N. Terminological principles and international term elements. // Problems of norms and national-associative thinking in the use of foreign words and terms. Tashkent, 2011. p. 47.

⁵ Rasulov R., Suyunov B., Muydinov K. Speech culture and the art of oratory. Tashkent, 2010. p. 44.

⁶ Rasulov R. Term characteristics. // SamSU Bulletin. Issue 2, 2005.

other groups of words and thematic areas by its scientificity, accuracy, belonging to a specific science, lack of polysemy (monosemantic), limited scope of application, lack of positive or negative coloring (emotional-expressiveness, connotation), etc. From this point of view, terms are considered independent.

The word is studied in the lexicon and is the object of examination of lexicology. The term is the object of examination of terminology. The life of both the word and the term is connected with the people, with society. Because as long as society exists, both the word and the term will live, serve society, science, and perform a certain task.

At the same time, there are cases of inappropriate use of terms borrowed from other languages in terminology, without using the internal capabilities of the language. For example, group instead of group, text instead of text, lecture instead of lecture, practice instead of practice.

Consequently, the concepts of term, word and term in the language are interconnected, and their separation from each other is of great scientific importance. In particular, a word is one of the small semantic units of the language, which includes both term, term and other units.

Therefore, they are used interchangeably. However, as noted above, each of the concepts of term, word and term has its own unique characteristics.

Below we list such distinguishing features:

Word, term - broad and general; term - narrow and specific; word, term - relatively abstract and abstract; term - specific and concrete; word, term - does not have a scientific concept (semasi); term - has a scientific concept (semasi); term - inactive; term - active and mobile; word - has emotionality and expressiveness; term - does not have emotionality and expressiveness; word - is characteristic of society, representatives of various fields; term - is characteristic of science and representatives of science; word - a tool of communication; term - a tool of science; word - primary by origin; term - secondary by origin. It arises in a certain period of the development of society with the development of a certain science.

Word is studied in the lexicon and is the object of lexicology.

Term is studied in terminology as a word related to the terminological lexicon, etc.

Word is used in a figurative sense; term and term are not used in a figurative sense. Their distinctive feature is that the scope of application is limited and they

have a specific meaning. Sometimes the names of wild animals, such as wolf, fox, hare, are both words and terms, but their figurative meaning is not considered a term.⁷ So, any term is a word, but not every word is a term. For example, from the words term - term - istilah, only the word term is considered a term. Also, from the words student - student - talib, only the word student is a term. Similarly, the first of the words homonyms - homonyms, synonyms - synonyms, and antonyms - opposite words are considered terms. The second are terms in the language.

There are also compound and compound types of terms in our language. For example, such as office work, gultojikhorozh, higher education, household service, leading specialist, pen fee. Also, terms arise in the language by borrowing words from dialects and dialects, that is, based on the internal capabilities of the language: bola, umoch, urt, qoqim, yelvizak, kuyqa, nuri, ongir.

First of all, it is necessary to use Uzbek equivalents of terms in the language (if they exist), and secondly, to create Uzbek equivalents of foreign terms (if they do not exist) and ensure their uniform use in all relevant fields, which is a requirement of the state language law and our independence. For example, it is advisable to widely use the first of such words as pronunciation - orthoepy, stop - stop, exam - exam, section - section, analysis - analysis, office - chancellery in our language.

Along with the development of society and language, the entry and active use of terms into science for various reasons is a natural phenomenon, which is a logical and necessary product of language policy and the development of society. Even if the terms entering our language have an Uzbek equivalent, we cannot completely abandon them. On the contrary, we must know them and use them appropriately. Because terms are distinguished by their activity on a global scale and their service to science. As long as there is society, science and development, the scope and scope of application of terms will continue to expand. In conclusion, it should be said that knowing the above-mentioned specific features of terms, words and terms in our language, distinguishing them from each other and using them in their proper place, at the same time prevents various confusions and problems, ensures the correctness and logicity of thought.

⁷ Rajabov N. Mother tongue. Tashkent: "Science", 1999. p. 41.

REFERENCES:

1. Danilenko V.P. Russkaya terminologiya. M., 1977
2. Kondakov N.I. Logicheskiy slovar. Moskva: 1971
3. Madvaliyev A.P. Uzbekskeya ximicheskaya terminologiya i voprosy yeyo normalizatsii. Diss. kand. filol. nauk. T.: 1986
4. Mahkamov.N. Terminologik tamoyillar va xalqaro terminelementlar. // Xorijiy so‘z va terminlardan foydalanishda me’yor va milliy-assosiativ fikrlash muammolari. Toshkent, 2011
5. Mirahmedova Z. O‘zbek tilining anatomiya terminologiyasi va uni tartibga solish muammolari. Toshkent: “Fan”, 2010
6. Rajabov N. Ona tili. Toshkent: “Fan”, 1999
7. Rasulov R. Termin xususiyatlari. // SamDU Axborotnomasi. 2005 yil
8. Rasulov R., Suyunov B., Mo‘yidinov Q. Nutq madaniyati va notiqlik san’ati. Toshkent, 2010
9. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. Moskva: 1981
10. Hojiyev A. Tilshunoslik terminlarining izohli lug‘ati. Toshkent, 2002.