



THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF TERMINOLOGICAL CULTURE IN THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

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Abstract

This article examines the theoretical foundations of the concept of terminological culture in the Uzbek language during the period of independence, its close relationship with speech literacy, and current issues related to the use of terms in modern discourse. The study analyzes the linguistic and social essence of terminological culture, the activation of national terms, and changes in attitudes toward international terms. It also highlights problems in the use of terminology in official, scientific, and mass media discourse and reveals their impact on speech literacy. The article substantiates the role of the education system, terminological dictionaries, and digital technologies in enhancing terminological culture. The research findings conclude with practical recommendations aimed at developing terminological culture and improving speech literacy.

Keywords: Terminological culture, speech literacy, terminological literacy, national terms, international terms, language policy, terminological norm, discourse, terminological dictionary, digital technologies.

Introduction

The issue of the theoretical foundations of the concept of terminological culture in the period of independence is one of the important directions of modern Uzbek linguistics. Terminological culture is primarily interpreted as a linguistic and social phenomenon that ensures the correct, normative, consistent, and purposeful use of terms. It reflects precision and uniformity in the formation, selection, use, and comprehension of terms within a particular field. In this sense, terminological

culture determines not only the lexical richness of a terminological system but also the functional effectiveness of terms in discourse.

Terminological culture is closely connected with the concept of language culture and manifests itself as its integral component. While language culture implies adherence to general norms of the literary language, terminological culture ensures the normative and rational use of units specific to specialized fields. A high level of terminological culture in scientific, official-legal, technical, or social discourse increases speech literacy and communicative effectiveness. In the process of social development, the advancement of science, technology, economics, and governance intensifies the need for terminological culture, since it is difficult to express scientific thought fully and clearly without precise terminology.

During the period of independence, the development of Uzbek terminology became closely linked with language policy and terminological reforms. The strengthening of the status of the state language and the revival and creation of national terms became more active. As a result, many national terms that had previously been limited or secondary entered active usage. At the same time, attitudes toward international terms also changed: instead of direct borrowing, the principle of adapting them based on the internal resources of the Uzbek language began to prevail.

Terminological culture is directly related to the issue of normativity. The normative use of terms, their standardization, and codification ensure the stability of the terminological system. Observing the principles of precision and uniformity in term selection prevents confusion in scientific and practical discourse and contributes to the enhancement of terminological culture.

In the period of independence, the issues of speech literacy and the use of terminology have emerged as important factors determining the quality of linguistic development and scientific and official communication. Speech literacy, in a broad sense, refers to the ability to express ideas clearly, comprehensibly, and logically while adhering to the norms of the literary language. In this process, terminological literacy plays a special role, requiring the correct selection of field-specific terms and their appropriate and context-sensitive use. Speech literacy and terminological literacy are interrelated and complement each other: incorrect use of terminology negatively affects overall speech culture.

The culture of using terms in oral and written discourse is an important indicator of speech literacy. In oral speech, excessive complexity or inappropriate use of terms complicates communication, while in written discourse, violations of terminological precision reduce the scientific and official value of the text. Therefore, terms should fulfill a communicative function by conveying information concisely, accurately, and clearly. The communicative role of terminology is especially evident in scientific and official discourse.

During the period of independence, the use of terminology in official-legal, scientific, and mass-media discourse has manifested in diverse ways. Although strict normative usage of terms is required in official-legal texts, in some cases a single term is used in several variants. In scientific discourse, problems of terminological precision are particularly noticeable when expressing new concepts. In mass media and the internet space, incorrect and sometimes random use of terms is widespread, which negatively affects speech literacy.

Terminological errors, including inappropriate use of terms, confusion of synonymous terms, calquing, and non-normative use of borrowed terms, lower the level of speech literacy. Preventing such phenomena requires enhancing terminological culture, relying on normative sources, and strengthening a conscious attitude toward language.

The ways and prospects for enhancing terminological culture are directly linked to strengthening the position of the Uzbek language in scientific, official, and social life during the period of independence. Above all, the role of the education system in shaping terminological culture is invaluable. The consistent, normative, and unified use of terms in educational materials fosters a conscious attitude toward terminology among students. Providing different terms for the same concept in various textbooks and manuals can negatively affect speech literacy. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the precision and stability of terminological units in the preparation of educational materials. Improving students' speech literacy in the educational process can be achieved through interactive methods, practical exercises, and text analysis. In this context, the formation of terminological competence—that is, the ability to correctly understand, select, and use field-specific terms—is of great importance.

The role of terminological dictionaries and electronic resources in developing terminological culture is steadily increasing. Traditional terminological



dictionaries serve as scientifically grounded sources, while electronic dictionaries and online platforms provide speed and convenience. However, the problem of disorderly and uncontrolled use of terminology in the digital environment also exists. Therefore, the reliability and normative basis of electronic resources are essential. Corpus linguistics and artificial intelligence technologies open broad opportunities for analyzing the real use of terms, standardizing them, and creating new ones.

In the future, the development of terminological culture will be ensured through the consistent improvement of national terminological policy, the expansion of social initiatives aimed at enhancing speech literacy, and the strengthening of terminological responsibility within society. This will contribute to the full integration of the Uzbek language into modern scientific and technological processes.

This study analyzed the formation and development of terminological culture and speech literacy in the Uzbek language during the period of independence. The results show that terminological culture is an essential component of language culture, ensuring the normative, consistent, and purposeful use of terms. The language policy and terminological reforms implemented during the years of independence created a foundation for the activation of national terms and the formation of a conscious and critical attitude toward international terminology.

It was determined that the interrelation between speech literacy and terminological literacy directly affects the quality of terminology usage in scientific, official, and mass-media discourse. Terminological errors, confusion of synonymous terms, and calquing were identified as factors that reduce speech culture. Furthermore, the roles of the education system, terminological dictionaries, electronic resources, corpus linguistics, and artificial intelligence technologies in enhancing terminological culture were substantiated. Overall, it was concluded that the development of terminological culture should be achieved through the consistent improvement of national terminological policy and the strengthening of a responsible attitude toward language in society.



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