



BRANCHES OF LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY

Mirmukhsin Yuldashev Munavvarjon ugli

A PhD researcher, yulmirmuxsin@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17800247>

Abstract This article clarifies the differences between terms and professional units with specific examples. In modern linguistics, valuable ideas and scientific views of Uzbek and foreign scientists have been studied, on the basis of which about 20 definitions of the term have been clarified. Over the years, special words have been identified as terms from among the lexical units, they have been given many definitions, their main characteristics and requirements that they must meet have been described.

Key words: agglutinative, blending, component analysis,

Introduction

Computers come in a wide range of sizes. Supercomputers analyze massive, complexly interrelated sets of data. For example, they solve problems in aerodynamic design of supersonic aircraft, predict the weather, and come up with new designs for disease-specific drugs. Mainframe computers and their smaller cousins, minicomputers, are the workhorses of commerce and industry. These centralized machines maintain records, calculate payrolls, and analyze statistics, among many other jobs.

The modern world of high technology could not have come about without the invention of the computer. Computers are used throughout society for the storage and handling of data—from secret governmental files to banking transactions to private household accounts. Computers have opened up a new era in manufacturing through the techniques of automation, and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research and applied technology, from the construction of models of the universe to the production of tomorrow's weather reports, and their use has in itself opened up new areas of conjecture. Database services and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources.

Methodology

Linguistic terms English, Russian and Uzbek languages. The following materials were used: specialized dictionaries on terminology (O. S. Akhmanova, T. V. Zherebilo); dictionaries of linguistic terms presented in the applications of dissertations (D. A. Alania); Russian-English dictionary of linguistic terms (I. V. Drabkina, O. N. Romadanova); modern English-language explanatory dictionaries on linguistics and linguistic terminology of recent editions (Jack C. Richards, Richard Schmidt, David Crystal); articles and textbooks by Russian and Uzbek linguists devoted to topical issues of language system research (K. Ya. Averbukh, V. P. Danilenko, V. M. Leychik, B. N. Golovin, R. Y. Kobrin, V. A. Tatarinov, A. A. Reformatsky, L. V. Shcherba, T. L. Kandelaki, A. Sobirov, R. Rasulov, I. Yuldashev, N. Makhmudov, S. F. Akobirov, A. Madvaliev, etc.); various texts of diverse languages; "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek



language" (2002), "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" (2006), "Explanatory dictionary of the active vocabulary of the modern Uzbek language" (2001); terminological dictionaries of technical sciences and industry dictionaries; text resources containing specialized terms and professional vocabulary [1].

In Uzbek, Russian and English, terminological elements of Greek-Latin origin were identified, which form the structural and semantic basis of linguistic terms, and on their basis the terms were distributed in terminological series. The existence of term elements with the same pronunciation in three languages, but with differences in spelling, has been established, which made it possible to show their semantic discrepancies. As a result of the active participation of the Uzbek language in the processes of interlanguage integration, the types of the translation of linguistic terms into Uzbek were determined and relevant examples were given. 1132 terms were selected from the explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms by A. Khodzhiev, a component analysis was carried out, based on the number of components they were divided into five groups, and linguistic statistical data was presented in the form of a table. From the explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms" by A. Khodzhiev, 440 single-component linguistic terms of the Uzbek language were selected, an etymological analysis was carried out, during which it was found that they belong to 12 languages; the results are presented in the form of tables and diagrams [2].

It is determined that the origin and formation of the most commonly used Uzbek linguistic terms is mainly related to English, Russian, Latin, Greek and Arabic; their historical and etymological factors, terminological meaning, synonymy, industry affiliation, variants are described, and recommendations are given for improving their terminographic and lexicographic processing[3].

Several definitions have been compiled based on their syntactic structure, Uzbek (Turkic) linguistic terms, and groups have been identified based on their semantic characteristics.

The fact that these two languages belong to the same language family, as well as the presence of a large number of linguistic terms borrowed from Greek and Latin, leads to their proximity and semantic compatibility. Despite the fact that English is considered analytical and Russian is considered inflectional, English, which is inflectional in origin, has retained inflectional elements. All this allows us to consider English and Russian as close and semantically consistent languages. In this chapter, we show that the following cases can serve as criteria for the semantic correlation of Russian and English linguistic terms: 1. General concepts. a) Fundamental linguistic categories are designated by the same terms [4]. For example: syntax – syntax, antonym – antonym, synonym – synonym, dialect – dialect, lexis – vocabulary. 2. In addition, the semantic correlation can be explained by the presence of separate grammatical categories, represented in English and Russian, but absent in Uzbek. For example: preposition is a preposition. Also, in English and Russian, word formation using prefixes is widespread, whereas in Uzbek, as in the agglutinative language, word formation is carried out using affixes. 3. Another criterion of semantic proximity is the use of compound words to denote linguistic terms. Especially in English, many terms are formed in this way [5].

General terminology studies the general properties, patterns, problems, and processes associated with terms and terminology. Industry terminology studies special words related to specific fields or types of activity [6].



Typological terminology studies the types of special words, compares individual features of terms, depending on which concepts of a particular branch they express [6].

Comparative terminology compares the general and specific properties of special lexical units of different languages.

Semasiological terminology studies problems related to the semantics (meaning) of special lexemes. It includes the study of such phenomena as polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy and hyponymy in terminology [7]. It is known that the presence of polysemy and synonymy in terminology is considered undesirable, however, despite this, in a number of terminological systems, two or more synonyms (doublets) are sometimes used to denote a particular subject or concept [8].

Onomasiological terminology studies the ways of forming special terms, their structure, the choice of equivalent variants in a language, and structural and formal features. Historical terminology studies the history of terms in order to properly evaluate, compare, compare, and organize them. Functional terminology studies the functions of terms in the process of professional communication, in computer systems, various texts and human speech [9].

Cognitive (epistemological) terminology studies the place of a term in the process of scientific thinking and cognition. It is one of the new directions in linguistics, related to cognitive science (the science that studies human knowledge) [10].

Stylistic terminology studies the style of scientific and technical language. **Methodological terminology** studies the philosophical and methodological foundations of terminology. The history of terminology studies the emergence of terminology, its development, improvement, methods, as well as the structural establishment of terminology. He examines individual schools of terminological research, as well as the role of the term in the formation of science, theories and principles. **The theory of text in terminology** deals with the terminological analysis of the text, as well as the study of the typology of texts containing terms

Conclusion.

Throughout its history, the term has been considered by scientists from different points of view. Despite a large number of works on terminology, many problems concerning the term are still unsolved. No researcher has a monopoly on truth, so terminological work must continue. Terminology as a special field of knowledge is attracting more and more attention from researchers. This is explained by the international nature of modern scientific knowledge, caused by the processes of integration and, as a result, the desire to unify terms as a way to overcome language barriers in various spheres of socio-linguistic activity. Linguistic terminology reflects the conceptual apparatus of various national scientific traditions, linguistic trends and schools, as well as the linguistic theories of individual authors. Terminology as a special field of knowledge attracts all more attention from researchers. This is due to the international the nature of modern scientific knowledge, caused by the processes integration and, as a result, the desire for the unification of terms as a way overcoming language barriers in various areas of socio-cultural activities.

References:

1. Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО «Пилигрим», 2010. – 486 с.
2. Richards, Jack C., Schmidt, Richard. Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics. — 4th ed. — Harlow: Pearson Education Limited, 2010. — 656 p.
3. Бархударов Л.С., Жукова Ю.И. Пособие по переводу технической литературы. – М., 1967. – С. 12.
4. Geoffrey K. Pullum. Philosophy of Linguistics To appear in Kelly Michael Becker and Iain Thomson, eds., The Cambridge History of Philosophy, 1945-2015//School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences: University of Edinburgh Draft of June 5, 2018, 13p.
5. Guilbert L. La formation du vocabulaire de l'aviation (1861-1891). / L. Guilbert. Paris : Colin, 1965. 388 p;
6. Guilbert L. La creativite lexicale. / L. Guilbert. Paris : Larousse, 1975. 285 p.
7. Berlanda E. New perspectives on digraphia: A framework for the Sociolinguistics of writing systems: major research paper/Elena Berlanda-Toronto:York University, 2006.-186 p.
8. Philip Durkin. Borrowed words: A History of Loanwords in English. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014.-467 p.
9. Boror D.J. Dictionary of Root Words and Combining Forms/Donald J.Borror. Mountain View, California:Mayfield Publishing Company, 1981. 135 p.
10. Danner H.G. A Thesaurus of English Word Roots/Horace Gerald Danner. Lanham (Md.): Rowman & Littlefield, 2014. P.845. ISBN 978-1-4422-3325-6.

